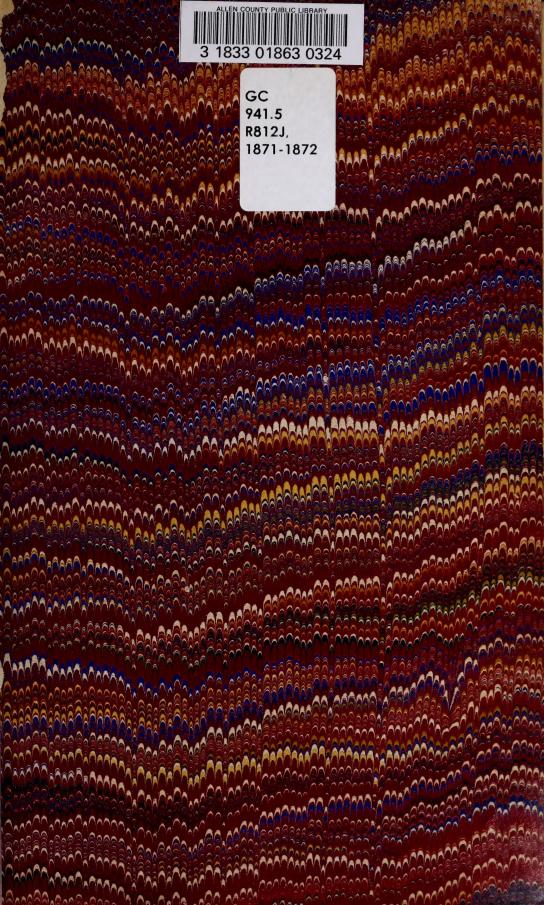
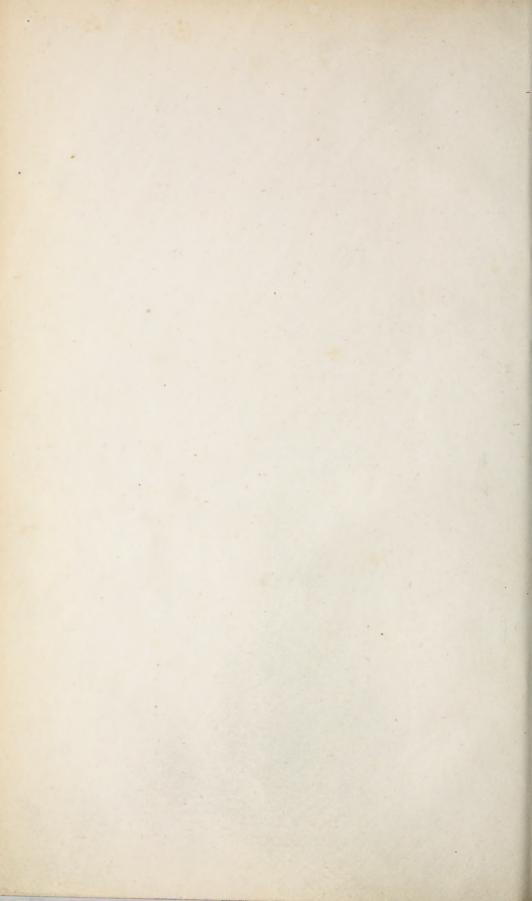




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THE FOUNDAL



THE JOURNAL



OF THE

ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL

ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND:

ORIGINALLY FOUNDED AS

The Kilkenny Archwological Society,

IN THE YEAR

M.DCCC.XLIX.

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION,

1871.

If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their owne soile, and forrainers in their owne Citie, they may so continue, and therein flatter themselves. For such like I have not written these lines, nor taken these paines.—Campen.

VOL. I.—PART II.

FOURTH SERIES.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS,

FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

1871.

The Committee wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not hold themselves responsible for the statements and opinions contained in the Papers read at the Meetings of the Association, and here printed, except so far as the 10th and 11th Amended General Rules extend.

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THE JOURNAL

OF THE

THE ROYAL

HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

OE IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

At the Annual General Meeting, held at the Museum of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, January 4th, 1871;

EUGENE SHINE, Esq., in the chair:

The Report of the Committee for the year 1870 was read by the Honorary Secretary, as follows:—

"The Association entered on a new phase in its career on the first day of the year which has just closed. Having been recognised by our gracious Queen to have acquired a national character, Her Majesty, towards the close of 1869, had also been graciously pleased to constitute it a Royal Society, and to confer on it the privilege of electing Fellows. At the Annual Meeting of the ensuing year, the friends of the Association looked forward with the confident hope that its further prosperous progress would thereby be secured, and a stability given to its organization which it had previously lacked.

"These sanguine anticipations have not been falsified; and your Committee can point to its roll of Fellows, the increase of its Members, and the pages of its "Journal" and "Annual Volume," in proof of this assertion. In addition to the Foundation Fellows constituted by the Queen's Letter, the following noblemen and gentlemen have since been enrolled—their names being here arranged in the order of the dates of their elec-

tion as Fellows:-

"The Right Hon. Lord Castletown, of Upper Ossory; Rev. Goddard Richards Purefoy Colles, LL. D.; William Benjamin Leonard, F. G. S. I.;

General The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Larcome, K. C. B., LL. D., F. R. S., M. R. I. A., &c.; John S. Sloane, M.R. I. A., C. E.; William Henry Lynn, F. R. I. B. A., A. R. H. A., F. R. I. A. I.; Rev. Thomas James, F. S. A.; George Langtrey; Robert Malcomson; R. S. Longworth Dames, M. R. I. A.; The Right Hon. the Earl of Antrim; Arthur Gerald Geoghegan; Rev. S. Malone, R. C. C.; Richard L. Whitty; Rev. George H. Reade (Honoris Causa); A. Fitzgibbon, M. R. I. A., C. E.; Nicholas Carolan; Frederick Adolphus Jackson; Right Hon. Lord Gort; Right Hon. General Dunne, M. R. I. A.; John A. Purefoy Colles, M.D., F. R. C. S. I., L. K. Q. C. P. I.; D. J. Rowan, C. E.; Edward Stanley Robertson, B. C. S.; James B. Farrell, C. E.

"Your Treasurer has, in consequence, been able to invest Entrance Fees to the amount £50 in the Funds, in the names of your Trustees, to form the nucleus of a permanent Reserve Fund. The number of new Fellows and Members elected during the year, amounted to seventy-five; and the entire roll, on December 31st, extended to 692 names, showing an increase of ten. Fifty-nine Members were lost by death or resignation during the year, and six have been removed from the list for non-payment of subscriptions, with the option of being restored to Membership on clearing off

arrears. Their names are as follow :-

	£	8.	d.
W. O'Neill (1867–70),	1	4	0
Stephen Ram (1867-70),	3	4	0
Capt. Swanne, 22nd Regt. (1868-70),	3	0	0
Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse (1867-70),		4	0
	1	10	0
Ralph Westropp (1868–70),	1	10	0

"It must be apparent to the Members that if they all claimed the privilege accorded to them by the Queen's Letter, and in every case took out their Fellowship, that not only would a large increase be made in the Association's annual income, but that a Reserve Fund, amounting to over £1000, would be at once created by the investment of the Entrance Fees of £2 each. That all should do so is not, of course, to be expected; yet your Committee feel assured that many zealous members will, during the year now entered on, be ready to further the interests and insure the stability of the Association by claiming participation in the honour accorded to them by the Queen.

"Your Committee have the pleasure of laying before you the first part of 'Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language,' forming the 'Annual Volume' for 1870. This truly national work is mainly founded on the invaluable collections of the late George Petrie, LL. D., augmented and edited by Miss Stokes. The letter-press is printed in Demy 4to on tinted paper, and this first fasciculus of the work is illustrated by eighteen plates, comprising forty-seven inscribed monuments from Clonmacnois, in tinted lithography, after drawings by Miss Stokes. Your Committee append, in the accomplished Editor's words, the plan on which it is proposed to carry on this

noble work :-

"'In arranging the proposed Series of Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language, an effort has been made to follow a certain plan, by which the various points of interest belonging to this Collection may be most clearly indicated. Although it is intended that the work shall form a

Corpus Inscriptionum Hibernicarum, wherever existing, yet it has appeared desirable that the collection of Inscriptions at Clonmacnois and its neighbourhood should form the First Section. It consists of upwards of a hundred and seventy examples, which, being more or less arranged in sequence, form a complete series ranging from the seventh down to the twelfth century, showing the gradual development and progress of Sculpture and style of Lettering in Ireland, and which may thus serve as a key to the approximate date of such works in other parts of this country, as well as elsewhere in the British Islands. Many of the names on these stones have been identified, and this identification is rendered more or less certain by bringing three forms of evidence to bear on each example: first, the occurrence of the name in the Annals; second, the study of the palæographical and philological forms and peculiarities observable in the Inscriptions themselves; third, the amount of artistic power displayed, and the growth and development of certain designs at certain periods.

"'The series of monumental slabs of the Clonmacnois School thus arranged will, it is hoped, afford data on which to found, with a certain amount of accuracy, a theory as to the gradual progress and development of the art of Design and forms of Letters used at various periods, in accordance with which the Inscriptions forming the remainder of this Collection will be arranged. This, the Second Section of the Work, will contain all the Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language as yet discovered in Ireland and elsewhere, including all such as are found on

reliquaries, croziers, &c.

"" Inscriptions widely differing in date are often discovered in the graveyards of monastic sites founded in the sixth century, and restored and re-endowed at a later period. It is quite evident that no topographical classification of the drawings of the stones found in such localities could be attempted, without sacrificing the chronological arrangement. The Inscriptions forming these various groups will, therefore, be arranged according to their periods, irrespective of locality. This part of the work will, however, be preceded by a Topographical Index of the inscribed monuments found in each of the counties of Ireland, with a Chronological List of the names which appear to have been identified.

"'A short historical notice of the various ecclesiastical foundations, in connexion with which such stones and relics are found, will also be given; and the plan pursued in dealing with these monuments indivi-

dually is to give-

"'1. The Drawing;

"' 2. The Translation;
"' 3. Philological Remarks;

"4. Identification, where possible, of the person commemorated;

"'5. Place where found;

"" 6. Remarks as to the character and period of the Art shown in the decoration of these monuments.

"'An Essay on the origin and progress of Irish Art will form the Introduction to the entire Collection, which will be concluded by an Alphabetical List of all the proper names which occur in the Inscriptions, and a General Index.'

"Your Committee feel assured that the 500 copies of this valuable

addition to the historic, artistic, and palæographic literature of Ireland

will soon be exhausted, and become a scarce work.

"The present juncture of affairs in France, rendering it imminent that the siege operations before Paris might result in a calamity which all ages would lament, rendered it imperative on your Committee—acting on the invitation of the Royal Irish Academy to join that body in taking action in the matter—to address the following memorial to Earl Granville, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, without waiting for the Annual Meeting. They hope to have the full sanction of the Association for their act:—

"" 'TO THE RIGHT HON. EARL GRANVILLE, K. G., HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

""We, the President, Fellows, and Members of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, desire to call the attention of her Majesty's Government to the irreparable loss which would be sustained by the whole civilized world if the inestimable, physical, scientific, antiquarian, and literary collections of Paris should be destroyed or seriously injured during the siege. These collections represent the accumulated labours of many generations, and are, in truth, not the property of France only but of the whole civilized world. Many of the objects contained in them, if once allowed to perish, no subsequent exertion could ever replace. The fate of the Library of Strasburg shows that these priceless collections are in real and imminent peril from the operations of war. As members of a body, having for its objects the cultivation of history and archæology, we should deeply deplore the destruction of these collections: and we respectfully call upon her Majesty's Government to interfere, as to them may seem most effectual, for their preservation.

" 'Signed on behalf of the Fellows and Members,

" CHARLES VIGNOLES, D.D.,

"' JAMES GRAVES, "' JOHN G. A. PRIM, Hon. Secs."

"To this memorial Earl Granville has returned the annexed reply:—

"' Foreign Office, "' December 13, 1870.

""Sir,—I am directed by Earl Granville to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial, signed by yourself in the name of the Fellows and Members of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, requesting that her Majesty's Government will use their influence in order to secure from the destruction with which they appear threatened, the scientific, antiquarian, literary, and other collections now existing in Paris; and I am to state to you in reply, that Lord Granville will cause a copy of your memorial to be transmitted to her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin, for communication to the Prussian Government.

"'I am, Sir,
"'Your most obedient, humble servant,
"'J. Hammond.

"' The Very Rev. C. Vignoles, D. D., President, Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland."

"Your Committee must not forget to call attention to the valuable collection of antiquities connected with our Irish Lake Dwellings, or Crannogs, deposited in our Museum by the Earl of Enniskillen and Mr. W. F. Wakeman, which it is hoped will, when completed, in connexion with the papers contributed by Mr. Wakeman to our 'Journal,' do much to illustrate this hitherto much neglected department of Irish Archecology.
"The Treasurer's account for the year 1869, when audited and laid

before the Association, will be found most satisfactory.

"It is hoped that the movement set on foot by the Association for the preservation of the ancient remains at Glendalough, may be successful, and that when the spring opens operations may be commenced. Your Committee also trust that the thorough repair of the Round Tower and ancient Churches of Monasterboice will be secured, through the influence of the

Association, before the present year expires.

"A record of the generous aid continued to be afforded to the Association by Mr. A. Fitz Gibbon must not be omitted. When the Members receive the result of his investigations, and liberal pecuniary outlay, they will be sensible that the delay of the 'Journal' for October, 1869, must confer a lasting benefit on the Association, as it will contain a most valuable contribution to the history of Ireland. The causes which have hitherto kept back the number of the 'Journal' for October, 1867, being now removed, it also will shortly be issued.

"Amongst the Members whose removal by death the Association has to regret, your Committee regret to place on record the names of John Lindsay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the Hon. Robert O'Brien, and Mr. Charles

Foot, Barrister-at-Law.

"Mr. Lindsay1 was born at Cork in the month of April, 1789, where he received the rudiments of his education: he graduated in Trinity College, Dublin, and, after a distinguished course, took his degree. He subsequently entered the Temple, and was called in due time to the Bar. But his taste for the study of archæology and the elucidation of ancient coins developed itself at a very early period. Whilst yet a boy he had acquired a very considerable collection of Greek and Roman coins, to which he added a very rare selection from the Saxon series; and so highly did he value these, his early treasures, that he used to point out in his cabinet, when showing to friends his subsequent extensive and valuable acquisitions, these very coins of which, when a youth, he was so proud. Mr. Lindsay, like many other aspirants to literary fame, commenced by communicating papers on coins and kindred subjects to the Gentleman's Magazine and other periodicals then devoted to the cultivation and study of such researches, and for many years he kept steadily accumulating such stores of information as an extensive European correspondence afforded, and his own cultivated mind had from time to time suggested. He was a perfect master of the Greek and Roman classics, and his numerous friends, especially those more intimate, who used to meet him at his old friend Richard Sainthill's, must remember the pleasure they experienced whenever they entered on the discussion of some rare Greek or Roman

¹ This obituary notice is from the pen of Richard Caulfield, Esq., LL.D., Cork.

coin, and the clearness with which he used to comment on the passages from the old writers that had reference to the character and times of the emperor or king under consideration. In matters of general archæology, he was also an able expert; and in mediæval antiquities and history he was eminently qualified to pronounce judgment, and the writer remembers how profitably he spent some leisure half hours in examining the Jewish coins in his collection, and how from the records of that ancient people, both sacred and secular, he illustrated the legends and devices on the coins that were struck by her conquerors, when a daughter of Israel was represented mourning, bound and in captivity, seated beneath a palm tree, with this inscription, 'Judea Capta.' A brief review of his several works will best show how successfully his long life has been devoted to his favourite pursuit. In 1839, Mr. Lindsay published 'A View of the Coinage of Ireland, from the Invasion of the Danes to the Reign of George IV., and Some Account of the Ring Money, with Descriptions of Hiberno-Danish and Irish Coins," &c. 4to. This was the first successful attempt to throw light on the coins, which are said to have been struck by the Northmen in this country. In 1842 he published 'A View of the Coinage of the Heptarchy, &c., with a List of Unpublished Mints and Moneyers of the Chief Sole Monarchs from Egbert to Harold II., and an Account of Some of the Principal Hoards or Parcels of Anglo-Saxon Coins,' &c., 4to. In this important section the author was able to add much to the labours of Ruding and Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, both in the Northumbrian, East Anglian, Kentish, and Mercian series. In 1845, appeared 'A View of the Coinage of Scotland, with Copious Tables, Lists, &c., of the Numerous Hoards Discovered in Scotland, and of Scottish Coins found in Ireland,' 4to. This work, which was eagerly looked for, redeemed the hitherto neglected state of the Scottish series, and received at Mr. Lindsay's hands a thorough and systematic examination and arrangement. In 1849 there appeared, 'Notices of Remarkable Mediæval Coins, mostly unpublished,' 4to. This treatise contains some most interesting solutions of the legends on some hitherto unknown mediæval coins, and is of great interest to the student of mediæval his-In 1852 the literary world received with gratitude 'A View of the History and Coinage of the Parthians, with Descriptive Catalogues and Tables, &c, a Large Number Unpublished,' 4to. The obscurity and little success that had hitherto attended all attempts to illustrate the coins of the Parthian princes render this work most valuable, and it is an abiding evidence of the minute scholarship of the author and his intimate knowledge of the less known Greek and Roman writers. In 1855 he printed 'Some Observations on an Ancient Talisman brought from Syria, and supposed to be the Work of the Chaldeans,' 4to. This remarkable talisman has defied the learned labours of every savant who has attempted its interpretation up to the present time. In 1860, 'Notices of Greek, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and other Mediæval Coins in the Cabinet of the Author,' 4to. This work was intended as a supplement to his former treatise on the subject, many most interesting specimens having come into his possession during the interval of publication. In 1859 appeared 'A Supplement to the Coinage of Scotland, with Lists, Descriptions, and Extracts from Acts of Parliament,' 4to.; and in 1868 a second 'Supplement' to do., 4to. The last two works contain many new coins, which the author became possessed of since his larger publication. This magnificent array of accurately illustrated works

will show how thoroughly he exhausted the subjects on which he toiled with such zeal; but although Mr. Lindsay continued his labours to the last, yet his health had been so declining for some time past, that it was deemed advisable by his family and friends that his collection should be disposed of. After much hesitation, he at length consented, and a considerable portion of the coins, which he had already used in his publications, were consigned to Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, and on August 14th, 1867, were sold in London. The sale, which continued for three days, realised the sum of £1,260, and of such rarity were some of the Scottish coins, that two gentlemen were sent down from Edinburgh, who purchased some of the lots at romantic prices. Mr. Lindsay contributed several papers to the 'Journal' of the Association, and the aid of this eminent numismatist was ever afforded to your Secretaries on numismatic questions with that unselfish and kind spirit which distinguished him. Towards the close of December, he was seized with an attack of acute brochitis. At first it was hoped that timely aid would have averted the danger, but he gradually sunk, and died on the last day of the old year, at noon.

"Mr. Foot contributed a valuable paper to our Association, and was ever active in enlisting recruits from amongst the Bar of Ireland, many

of whose names in consequence grace our List of Members.

"The Hon. Robert O'Brien contributed a mass of most valuable notes to the portions of Dineley's Tour relative to Limerick and Clare, and had promised his aid in anything that related to the History of Thomond, with which he was intimately acquainted."

On the motion of Dr. Barry Delany, seconded by Mr. Bracken, C. I., the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and the former officers and members of Committee were re-elected for the ensuing year.

John Fitzsimons, M. D., and James George Robertson,

Architect, were elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. P. A. Aylward, for his kindness in acting as Auditor for many previous years.

The following Fellows were elected:—

Captain T. Bigoe Williams, F. S. A., 27 Waterloo Crescent, Dover: proposed by Mr. R. H. Jones.

John Somerville, Gilford House, Sandymount-square,

Co. Dublin: proposed by the Rev. J. Graves.

The following Member of the Association was admitted to Fellowship:—

Evelyn Philip Shirley, F. S. A., &c.

The following Members were proposed and elected:—
The Right Hon. the Countess of Howth: proposed by Dr. Stokes.

Miss O'Rourke, Moylough House, county Galway;

Griffith Griffith, Esq., M. D, Taltreudyn, Merionethshire; and Arthur M'Mahon, Kilkenny: proposed by the Rev. J. Graves.

The Rev. Edward O'Brien, Professor of Humanity, Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth: proposed by Rev. James Hughes.

Thomas Scully, jun., M. D., Gordon-street, Clonmel:

proposed by J. B. Lacy.

Thomas Watson, Londonderry: proposed by W.

Dugan.

Robert Romney Kane, Barrister-at-Law, Wickham, Dundrum, Co. Dublin; and the Very Rev. Canon T. Murphy, P. P., Youghal: proposed by Barry Delany, M. D.

David Augustine Nagle, Solicitor, 59, South Mall, Cork; and Robert H. Jones, Clyde House, Dover: proposed by George Anderson.

Thomas Earley, 1, Upper Camden-street, Dublin: pro-

posed by the Rev. P. V. Skelly, O. P.

Nicholas Ennis, Claremont, Julianstown, Co. Meath:

proposed by Maurice Lenihan, J.P., M. R. I. A.

W. H. S. Creed, Enniskillen; and Charles W. H. S. Richardson, Rossfad, Ballycassidy: proposed by W. F. Wakeman.

William Fitzsimons, Solicitor, Maryborough: proposed

by J. Fitzsimons, M. D.

The following presentations were received, and thanks

voted to the donors:-

"Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution," 1868; "The Gliddon Mummy-Case in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution," by Charles Pickering, M. D.; and "Narrative of a Journey to Musardu, the Capital of the Western Mandingoes," by Benjamin Anderson: presented by the Smithsonian Institution.

"Statistics of Minnesota," for 1869; "Minnesota, its Progress and Capabilities;" "A Report of Explorations in the Mineral Regions of Minnesota," by Colonel Charles Whittlesey; and "Annual Report of the Minnesota Historical Society," for the years 1868 and 1869: presented by the Minnesota Historical Society.

"Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London," second series, Vol. IV., No. 8.

"Archæologia Cambrensis," fourth series, No. 4: pre-

sented by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

"Journal of the Statistical and Social Enquiry Society

of Ireland," Part 38: presented by the Society.

"The Fiftieth Report of the Council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society," for 1869-70: presented by the Society.

"Records of Buckinghamshire," Vol. IV., No. 1: presented by the Architectural and Archæological Society for

the county of Buckingham.

"A Collection of Curious and Interesting Epitaphs, copied from the Monuments of distinguished and noted Characters in the Ancient Church and Burial-grounds of St. Pancras, Middlesex," by Frederick Teague Cansick: presented by the Author.

"Catalogue of the Valuable and Extensive Library of Austin Cooper, Esq., F. S. A., &c. To be sold by Edward Maguire, at his extensive Sale Rooms, 23, Suffolk-street, on Monday, February 21st and following days," Dublin,

1831: presented by the Rev. J. S. Cooper.

"The Fireside Stories of Ireland," by Patrick Kennedy:

presented by the Author.

"Ancient Irish Architecture—Ardfert Cathedral, Co. Kerry;" "Ancient Irish Architecture—Templenahoe, Ardfert;" "Ancient Irish Architecture—Kilmalkedar, Co. Kerry." Drawn and Lithographed by Arthur Hill, B. E., Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects: presented by the Author.

"Lough Erne, Enniskillen, Beleek, Ballyshannon, and Bundoran, with Routes from Dublin to Enniskillen and Bundoran by Rail or Steamboat," by W. F. Wakeman:

presented by the Author.

The Secretary drew attention to the three last donations on the list, and said they were well worthy the patronage of the Members. Mr. Kennedy's book was a most valuable contribution to Irish folk lore. Mr. Hill's publications combined the taste of the artist with the exactness of the architect; his measured drawings and details leaving nothing to be desired, whilst numerous photographs of the buildings

described bore witness to the correctness of his pencil. The Hiberno-Romanesque Churches of Kilmalkedar and Templenahoe were remarkable amongst Irish buildings of the twelfth century, and the Cathedral of Ardfert was a fine example of the pure First Pointed, or Early English style of the thirteenth century. As to Mr. Wakeman's "Guide" to Lough Erne and its neighbourhood, he could from perusal say, that it was racy of the soil, and, as might be expected from Mr. Wakeman's status, showed the touch of a true antiquary and artist. It was much more than a Guide Book, whilst it was all that could be desired by the practical tourist. He was not ashamed to say that he had derived much information, as well as pleasure, from its pages. The woodcuts were exquisite, and one only desired to see the pages of the work enriched by more of them, as he hoped would be the case in a future edition of the book.

Mr. A. G. 'Geoghegan sent for exhibition an extremely curious bronze fibula, of, amongst those found in Ireland, most uncommon design, being strictly Roman in form, but with the chevron incised ornament of our gold antiques; and a small bronze spear-head, both of which were stated to have been found near Fethard, county of Tipperary; as also a silver signet ring, the device being a double cross, with a crescent and star at either side, which latter he had purchased in a London curiosity shop, where it was labelled, "Irish religious antique ring;" but this seemed dubious enough.

Mr. Prim exhibited a silver cup, which he said Mr. Colles, Millmount, had, at his request, entrusted to him for the purpose. At a recent meeting of the Association, he (Mr. Prim) had read a paper on the Civic Insignia of Kilkenny, in which the name of Mr. Barry Colles had been introduced as having, when Mayor of Kilkenny in 1743, caused the city sword and mace to be repaired, and reference was then made to that gentleman having exerted himself for the time with great success, although the trade afterwards died out, to establish linen manufacture in Kilkenny. This cup seemed to have been a presentation to Mr. Barry Colles, in connexion with that manufac-

ture movement. It bore the inscription, in cursive characters:—

"Barry Colles, Esq., Mayor of Kilkenny, September, 1743."

Over which was a shield bearing a spinning wheel. Mr. Barry Colles was brother to Alderman William Colles, the inventor of the machinery for cutting and polishing marble by water-power, as still practised at the Kilkenny marble

mills by Mr. A. Colles, his great grandson.

Mr. Richard Long, M. D., exhibited an original Charter, bearing a well-preserved example of the Greal Seal of Charles II. Both sides of this fine Seal were equally sharp and uninjured; it was of dark green wax, and attached by a double cord of yellow and crimson plaited silk. The Charter was one of those issued under the Act of Settlement, and was dated at Dublin, May 14th, 19th Charles II. (1667), granting to Honor Hansard and Elizabeth Hansard the lands of Richardstown, containing 115 acres, plantation measure, in the barony of Iffa and Offa, county of Tipperary, they being entitled under the will of John Hansard, which was set out as follows:—

"In the name of God, amen, I, John Hansard, of the city of Waterford, late of Knocktopher, clerk, &c., doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner following [here follows the usual clause about soul and body]; and as for my lands, goods, and chattels, . . . ffirst, I give to the poore of the city of Waterford, or of the place where I shall die, or be buried, twenty shillings, at the discretion of my wife to bee distributed. Item, I give and bequeath unto Honor, my loveing wife, the movety or half of the rents reserved upon my lands lying and being in the east division of the barony of Iffa and Offa, and county of Tipperary, for and during the time of her widowhood; but if she shall marry, then to have but the third part of the said reserved rents during her naturall life. As likewise during the time of her widowhood to have and enjoy half of the rents and profitts of such lands as shall be received and obteyned by way of reprisall, but that she shall have the third part thereof in case that she marry during the time of her natural life. Item, I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Hansard, all my lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to the onely use and behoofe of my said daughter, &c. Provided that if I dye and depart this life before my said lands be settled, conteyning reprisals or otherwise, that then it shall be lawful for my said wife and daughter, by the advice of my Christian ffrends, whome I shall appoynt supervisors of this my last will and testament, to sell all the said lands, and equally to divide the money

. . . in case it be souled in the time of my said wife's widowhood; but in case she shall marry, then the money to be divided into three parts, and my daughter to have two parts thereof, and my wife one. Item, I appoint and ordaine my loveing wife and daughter to be executrixes of this my last will and testament. . . . Item, I appoint and intreat my Christian ffreinds, Collon¹¹ Crooke, of Clonmel, and Thomas Watts, of the city of Waterford, Esquires, to be supervisors of this my last will and testament, whome I earnestly intreat to have a care of my wife and child, and to see my will performed; and I give and bequeath to each of them a payre of gloves of the price of tenn shillings a payre, &c. In witnesse whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seale the three and twentieth day of May in the yeare of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, 1664."

The Charter likewise granted to William Stephenson, Thomas Wood, and John Todd, the lands of Ballywin, alias Maynestown, in the barony of Iffa and Offa, County of Tipperary; and also part of Goodwin's Garden, in and about the town of Kells, being the easterly part from Highstreet, containing 47a. 3r. 14p. plantation measure, situate in the barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny; and also the lands of Nichollstown, containing 65a. 3r. plantation measure, in the barony of Fassadinin, and county of Kilkenny. The grantees in both instances claimed as "Adventurers" under the Act of Settlement and Explanation; and the Charter was at present in the possession of William Nunn Saunders, Esq., of Ballyhack, county of Wexford, by whose permission it was exhibited.

Mr. J. O'Beirne Crowe sent the following note on the origin and meaning of the word clocan, as applied to a class of Irish Pagan and early Christian buildings:—

[&]quot;I have long been of opinion that the name clocan, applied to an Irish building of a certain type, Pagan and early Christian, was not, as hitherto supposed, a derivative from cloc, a stone, because such a building was made of stone. The formation clocan would, no doubt, be quite legitimate as a diminutive from cloc, but I have really thought that clocan, 'a little stone,' would hardly be adopted by any people as a common name for a class of unique, artificial structures. Co-ordinately with this conviction of mine I have been impressed with another—namely, that, as in early Irish Christianity the clocan was a religious building, so it must also have been originally among our Pagan ancestors. But where did they get the name? Just where they got the language, and that was most assuredly in ancient Gaul. It is not necessary for our purpose to discuss here the route taken by our forefathers in their journey to Erin, but every argument, linguistic and ethnological, confirms the tradition that

they came direct from Spain, and were a colony of Celtiberians, who were themselves a branch from ancient Gaul. The Gaulish vocabulary has of late received some valuable aid from our old well-known Irish forms: let us see if, on the other hand, some of our more obscure ancient terms may not receive reciprocal light from Old Gaulish. In the illustration of the word clocan, I think, this will be found to be the case.

"In the Alisian inscription (Pictet 'Nouvel Essai sur les Inscriptions Gauloises,' p. 16) occurs the word celicnon, agreed upon to signify some religious place or structure, and also agreed upon by some of our ablest philologers to be the Gothic kelikn of the Gospels of Ulphilas. The translator gives kelikn as the equivalent of the Greek $a\nu\dot{w}\gamma a\iota o\nu$ (an upper chamber), in Mark, 14, 15; and as that of $\pi\dot{v}\rho\gamma\sigma$ s (a tower), in Mark, 12, 1; and in Luke, 14, 28; and from this word have branched out in the various Teutonic and other dialects, several forms to signify the Latin ecclesia, fanum, turris, &c., such as the German chilecha (a church); Swiss, chilche (id.); then chiricha, kirche, down to the Scottish, kirk; English,

church, &c.

"Now this celicnon (= celicanon) I take to be the ancient form of our clocan, the noun stem being celica, and the affix—no = Latin—nu. The final—o, with the neuter sign attached = on, would be dropped in old Irish, and then we should have celican, which by aspiration of the second—e coming between two vowels, and by certain laws of transposition, would become cloican. Compare ppoic, heath, = Latin, erica = verica (id.): cloin, unjust, = Latin, clinus = celinus, &c. Thus we have our present clocan shortened from cloécan = cloican = Gaul. celican: and that cloic (= celica) is older than cloc, we may infer from Cormac's glossary, where he gives cloec (= cloic), as the word for stone in the bepla appeara, "language of exposition."

"It will be seen that according to the view here taken of clocan, the final syllable is not the *long diminutive*, but the short Indo-European a-na. We must bear in mind that we have a-na in Irish as well as in Old Gaulish. In the latter language it appears in such words as Matrona, Sequana, &c.; in the former we find it in Ceranus, Adomnanus, the penults

of which are short in the following lines from Alcuin:-

"' Patritius, Cheranus, Scotorum gloria gentis
Atque Columbanus, Congallus, Adomnanus atque'
(Adamnan's St. Columba, ed. Reeves).

"Again as kelikn has become chiricha, by the change of l into r, so the Irish clocan has become crochan; comp. Crochan Aigle (now Croch Patric) in which form we could hardly take the last syllable as a diminutive. As to the clocan and the cpuacan they have exactly the same form—starting from a wide base and ending in a sharp peak. And, again, the clocan was built on the earth, while the uaim (cave) and other buildings were built in the earth. In co-ordinating clocan and kelikn, this is the exact idea required—that is, elevation from the surface of the earth. That the uaim (cave) was a religious building in early Christian Ireland we know from several passages in the "Lives of the Saints." Thus, in that of St. Brendan in the "Book of Lismore," Bishop Erc is represented as once sending Brendan into a penitential cave from night till morning.

"I have here thrown together the few reasons which have led me to seek in the Gaulish *celicnon* the present form of the word clocan. The root I take to be cel, in the Latin *excelsus*, and the primary idea to be *height*."

Mr. Waters, Town Clerk of Kilkenny, exhibited some further specimens of the Records in his custody. He said that he had selected for this occasion a few letters from the Irish Government to the Corporation in the beginning of the seventeenth century, of more interest, perhaps, from their being authentic original documents than from their respective contents. But he was sure that the signatures appended, in autograph, by the Lord Lieutenant Wentworth, the unfortunate Lord Strafford; Sir Christopher Wandesforde, Adam Loftus, Sir Charles Coote, Parsons, Borlase, and others bearing historic names, could scarcely fail to have some attraction for the Meeting. All the documents which he would lay before the Meeting were originals except the first, which was a certified copy. It had reference to hawking, which was a sport so highly prized at the time:—

"BY THE LORD DEPUTIE.

"Whereas we have imployed the bearer hereof, Richard Kingstone, to hawke for o' pvision in any p'te of Ireland where he shall thinke fitt, for Partrige and Phesante. These are, therefore, to will and require all men whom it may concerne, to pmitt and suffer him so to doe, without any lett or molestation, and that he may have haukes meate, doges meate, horse-meate, and mans meate, payinge readic money for the same or his tickquett, given at his Ma^{ts} Castle of Dublin, this sixth of October, 1621.

"I do acknowledge to have receaved of the Portreffe of Gowran, by vertue of this warrant in meate and drinke, wth horse meate and doges meate, the some of viiis ster as witnes my hand this xviiith of October, 1621.

"Richard R. K. Kingstoune.

The next document which he would read did not follow in the sequence of date, but had reference to the same subject as the other, and also was connected with hunting:—

"After our heartie Commendations, Wee have caused a Proclamation be to lately imprinted concerninge hawking and hunting whereof we send you herew a certaine number, requiring you to cause the same to be publiquely fixed upp and published and proclaimed in all the market townes and other publique places throughout that county. And soe we bid you hartelie farewell. From his Ma^{ties} Castle of Dublin, xxx° August, 1639.

"Yor verie loving ffriends,

"WENTWORTH.

" RANOLAGH.

"R. DILLON.

"WM. PARSONS.

"CHR. WONDESFORDE.

"PH. MAENWARENG.

"GLD. LOFTUS.

"GERRARD LOWTHER.

"Jo. BORLASE.

"CHA. COOTE."

(Addressed)—"To our verie loving friends, the Mayor and Sheriffes of the Cittie of Kilkenny."

(Endorsed)—"Receaved this Letter uppon the 25^{th} of September, 1639."

Doubtless the proclamations themselves, referred to in this letter, would be of more historic interest than the letters which accompanied them, but he supposed all the copies had been posted—at least, none of them, unfortunately, had come into his custody. He would now read a letter from the Privy Council, on the subject of the famous Commission for the Remedy of Defective Titles—one of those plans for increasing the royal Exchequer, which ended so disastrously for royalty:—

"After o' very hartie Commendacons, wee have by his Ma^{ties} dyreccons caused a proclamacon to bee lately imprinted declaringe his Ma^{ties} Royall Grace to confirm to his subjects of this Realme of Ireland theire defective Titles, and to Establish theire Estates and possessions by Commission, under his Great Seale of Eng^d, of w^{ch} proclamacon wee have herewth sent you a certaine number, requiringe you to cause the same to bee published throughout that Countie, that all psons whom it may concerne may take notice therof, and by the time therin limited, lay hold on the grace and favour thereby tendered them. And soe we bid you very hartely farewell. From his Ma^{ties} Castle of Dublin, 28° July, 1632.

"Yor verie lovinge frends,

"A. F. LOFTUS, CANC",
"WM. PARSONS,

R. CORKE. GLD's. LOFTUS.

"Civit. Kilkenny.

Ed. by Paul Davys."

(Addressed on the back)—"To our very loving freindes the Mayor and Sheriffs of the Citty of Kilkenny."

(Endorsed)—"Letter from the Lords Justices to y Mayor and Cittizens of Kilkenny, 1632."

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A letter in connexion with a proclamation relating to the Irish currency, which, however, was not assimilated to that of England for a long time afterwards, was the next document:—

"After our hartie Commendacons, wee have caused a proclamacon to bee lately imprinted concerninge the Reducinge of all Accompts, Receptes, Payments and issues of moneyes to sterlinge English money throughout this Kingdome, and not as hath bein formerly used in Irish money, and have herewth sent you a certaine number of the sd proclamacon, Hereby requiringe you to cause the same to be proclaymed and publiquely fixed upp in all the Marketts and other publique places throughout that County, that soe all p'sons may take notice thereof. And soe wee bid you hartily farewell. Ffrom his Mties Castle of Dublin, 28° Apr., 1637.

"Yor very loveing freind,

"WENTWORTH.

"Co. Civit. Kilkenny.

Ed. by PAUL DAVYS."

(Addressed on back)—"To our very loveinge freinds the Mayor and Sheryffs of the Citty of Kilkenny."

(Endorsed)—"Receaved the 7th of June, 1837, Government Letter

abt Reducinge ye coin, 1637."

The mode of recruitment of the army at the period was indicated in the next letter, which was as follows:—

"After o' hartie commendacions, Wee have caused a Proclamacion to be imprinted inlargeing the tyme appointed for the provinciell Rendezvous of the men to bee pressed to serve his Ma^{tie} as Soldiers from the 18th day of this month to a further tyme, of wth Proclamacion wee herewith send you a certaine number, Requering you to cause the same to bee openly proclaimed and publicquely fixed upp in all the Marketts and other publique places throughout that County, that soe all men whome it may concerne may take notice thereof. And soe wee bid you heartely farewell. From his Maji Castle of Dublin, 9° May, 1640.

"Yor loving frinds,

"R. DILLON,
"WM. PARSONS,

"CHR. WANDESFORDE,
GLOS. LOFTUS,
Jo. BORLASE,

" Тно. Котнекнам.

"Civit. Kilkenny."

(Addressed on Back)—"To or loving freinds the Mayor and Sheriffs of the Citty of Kilkenny."

(Endorsed)—"Receaved this fre together wth twoe polamacons the

12th of May, 1640. The proclamacons was pelaymd then."

He would conclude, for this occasion, by reading a letter from the Secretary of State of the day, to Colonel Warren, one of the magistrates of Kilkenny, and a member of the Corporation, respecting the second Duke of Ormonde, who had been attainted of high treason by the Parliament of George I., and was then an active supporter of the Jacobite interest.

"Dublin, 20th January, 1718.

"Sir,—Their Excys the Lords Justices & Council having issued a proclamation for apprehending the late Duke of Ormonde, who tis believ'd is either actually landed or will soon land in some part of this kingdom, and being sensible that special care ought to be taken in those parts particularly where his former friends and Dependents reside, since it is most likely he may resort thither in hopes of creating disturbances or remaining conceal'd among them, have directed me to send you the said proclamation, promising themselves more than ordinary diligence and circumspection from your known zeal to his Maty" and his Government:

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"W. BUDGELL.

"Col. Warren."

(Endorsed)—" Secretary of State's letter ab y Duke of Ormonde. 20th Jan', 1718."

The Chairman expressed the sense which the meeting entertained of the importance and interest of the valuable historic documents which Mr. Watters had kindly brought under their notice. He expressed a hope that such an inestimable collection of documents, and one of such national value, should never come into the keeping of a less zealously careful and thoroughly appreciative custodian than Mr. Watters.

On the motion of Mr. T. R. Lane, seconded by Mr. Robertson, a special vote of thanks was given to Mr. Watters for bringing so many curious and unpublished records under their notice.

An important paper was contributed to the Association by General Lefroy, giving a detailed account of the opening of the tumulus of Greenmount, near Dundalk, County Louth, last autumn, by Lord Rathdonnell and the writer, when their researches were rewarded by the discovery of a bronze plate, evidently a portion of the ornamentation of a swordbelt, having on one side an interlaced pattern, Hiberno-Danish in its character, formed of silver let into the bronze;

and on the other side, a Runic inscription—the first ever found in this country, although such inscriptions are frequent in England and the Isle of Man, and Scotland. The accounts hitherto given of the operations in opening the tumulus, and the nature of the discovery made, were The inscription on the plate not correct in the details. was at first read as stating the sword to be that of "Tomi;" but the Danish savants to whom the inscription has been referred, and they ought to be the best judges, declared the name to be "Domnall," and they conjectured that it must have belonged to a Dane bearing an Irish name. It is hoped the person referred to may be identified. General Lefroy sent the precious piece of bronze containing the Rune to be submitted to the meeting; and Lord Rathdonnell sent the bronze hatchet and the bone harp-pin which also had turned up in the course of the explorations already made at Greenmount, which were to be resumed—it is to be hoped with further success as to important discoveries—during the ensuing spring.

General Lefroy's Paper would, the Secretary said, be

printed in a future number of their "Journal."

Mr. Daniel Mac Carthy contributed a transcript of 'The Spanishe Letter' written by "Don Dermicio Cartie" to Florence Mac Carthy, in 1600, and never before published, accompanied by a translation as follows:—

"Early in the month of June, 1601, the world of Munster, not less than the Lords of the Privy Council, were surprised to hear that the Lord President had 'laid hands on Florence MacCarthy, and cast him into prison.' In Her Majesty's State Paper Office are to be found in the handwriting of Sir George Carewe, the minutest details of his long patient endeavours to reclaim that Irish chieftain, and the final necessity and manner of repressing him; these explanations were intended for the statesmen of England, men who were able to understand how the Raggion di stato must overrule all other raggioni, and they are written, therefore, with naked candour and veracity; but for the world without, scrupulous about the violation of safe-conducts and protections and the royal parole, another account not quite so circumstantial, nor quite so true, was written; and with this the world has been better acquainted for the last 300 years.

"'Upon these, and many other reasons that shall hereafter be alleadged (writes the author of the 'Pacata Hibernia'), 'the President thought that he could not possibly accomplish a service more acceptable to Her Majestie, nor profitable to the State, and more available to divert the Spanish preparations, then to commit unto prison, and safe custody, the body of this

Florence, which was accordingly effected about the beginning of June, 1601, a man so pernitious and dangerous to the State, which had sundry wayes broken his severall protections. Upon his apprehension (which was in Corke), the President tooke present order that search should bee made in the Pallace (his chiefe home in Desmond), and other places of his abode, for all such letters and writings as could therein be found; whereby was discovered such a sea of rebellious and traiterous practices as Her Majestie and her honourable Councell (being acquainted therewith)

thought good that hee should be sent into England.'

"The plain meaning of these sentences is that when Her Majesty and the Privy Council were made acquainted with the treasonable practices of Florence, by the perusal of this sea of rebellious writings, they, in consequence thereof, desired Carewe to send him to England. The transfer of the prisoner to England was their doing, not Carewe's. The plain meaning of the letters of Carewe and Cecyll was, as the reader will see, that as soon as Florence was committed, Carewe wrote to the Minister tidings of the capture, and of his intention (not 'to wait till he should have laid the treasonable papers before the Queen and Privy Council, and till he should have received their orders as to the disposal of the prisoner,' but) 'to send him at once to England.'

"' June, 1601 .- CAREWE TO CECYLL.

"'Your Honour, by Patrick Crosbie, was fully advertised of all the affrayes of this province until the date of the letters he carried; since which time, more than the restrayning of Florence MacCarthy, who is now Her Majesties prisoner, nothinge hath happened. With James Fitz Thomas, I do propose to send him into England.'

" 'June 29, 1601.—CECYLL TO CAREWE.

"I have received a letter from you of your apprehending of Florence; in whose case, I pray you, spare not sending over of any proofs you can, for although Her Majestie is not lykely to proceed vigourouslle, yet, she accounts it an excellent pledge to have him safelye sent hither.'

"It is true that the prisoner was not sent away from Cork till the 13th of August; but this was because there was no ship earlier to take him; but, as the reader has seen, Florence was committed in the beginning of June, and on the 18th of the same month Carewe wrote that he did propose to send him into England. Scarcely two months later, the Lord President laid hands upon another Irishman, a Mac Carthy also, and wrote that he meant to send him to England. To this Cecyll wrote hurried answer, 'As for your motion to send over Cormuck, the Queen seems yet a little tickle about the Tower. Always, methinks, the ordinary course which now you should take (if his treasons be so manifest), were to put him to his triall, and then stay his execution; for the clappinge them up without proceedings (whereby their faults are made known to the world) may prove scandalous.'

"The sea of traitorous correspondence seized in the 'Pallace,' and other abodes of Florence, consisted of the several letters which the reader may see in the 'Pacata Hibernia,' addressed to Florence by Irish chieftains,

and others in rebellion; amongst which was one written in Spanish, of which only an abstract is there given in English; it is this letter which is now about to be presented to the reader, with its translation. Nothing more strongly proves the great prudence or wariness of Carewe's great adversary, who for his part had also gauged, not the abilities only, but the conscience of his adversary, than the fact that although a sudden and simultaneous irruption and search had been made into, and through, all his places of residence, only one single letter, or copy of a letter, in his own handwriting was discovered; and this consisting of a few lines to his kinsman the White Knight, containing no more of treason than the writer or its recipient need have cared to see placarded on the walls of Shandon Castle. The notice we find of this Spanish letter, and its writer, in Stafford's narrative is the following:—

"One Dermond Mac Cartie, a kinsman and dependant upon Florence, and by him, as is supposed, was sent into Spaine, where he continued his intelligencer many years; and by the Spanyards called Don Dermutio Cartie, wrote a letter to his Master, Florence, dated at the Groyne, the 9th of March, 1600, a long letter in Spanish, the materiall poynts where-

of are thus abstracted, and Englished.

"That this Don Dermicio was not a person of the insignificance the reader might suppose from this brief introduction of him, and the few short passages of his biography that Carewe has preserved for us, namely, that he was captured at Rincorran, and hanged at Cork; but that he was a man whose opinion influenced the counsels of Spain at a critical moment, with regard to his own country, and that he possessed intelligence, such as we should expect in a person chosen by one of the wariest of men for an office of great trust and importance, we may judge from two facts, each remarkable. The first-That Florence did not hesitate to follow his advice, and at once to make offer of his services, and nearly in the words of Don Dermicio himself, to the king of Spain; and the second—that when the threatened expedition of the Spaniards had filled the minds of all men with alarm, and the Privy Council in England, as well as the Lord Deputy and Council at Dublin, were agitated by doubts as to the part of the Irish coast most likely to be selected for a landing, Carewe without hesitation declared his opinion that the enemy would land at Cork, for several reasons, but the first of all was because this Don Dermicio had so advised it. 'Because those that had beene the greatest dealers about this invasion, in Spaine, namely, one Dermond Mac Cartie, a neere kinsman to Florence, called by the Spaniards Don Dermicio, did advise (as aforesaid) Florence by letters (which were intercepted) to surprise Cork.

"What was the precise degree of kindred between the writer of the Spanish letter and Florence it is not easy to determine; Christian names amongst the Mac Carthys were few in number. Donal (Daniel), Cormac, Donogh, Justin, Finin (Florence), and Dermod, comprised the small baptismal circle which for centuries had circumscribed nearly all the male members of this numerous sept. At the time this letter was written there were multitudes of living Dermods, all of whom would have claimed cousinship, more or less remote, with Florence. We know by the Lambeth pedigrees, that Sir Owen MacCarthy Reagh, Florence's uncle, had two sons, one of whom, Donogh, had likewise two sons, whose Christian names are not given, but who are stated to have been 'in Spain, or with the

Arch-Duke.' These sons were Florence's cousins once removed; but, whatever his parentage, the ill-fortune of Don Dermicio attached him to the hapless expedition of Don Juan d'Aquila. His capture in the fort of Rincorran is thus related in the 'Pacata Hibernia.'

"'Of the Irish there was not a man taken that bare weapon, all of them being good guides escaped: only one, Dermod Mac Cartie, by them called Don Dermicio, was taken, who was then a pensioner to the King of

Spaine, and heretofore a servant to Florence Mac Cartie.'

"Without loss of time Don Dermicio was examined, and the history of the Spanish letter, and other matters, was extracted from him, but nothing whatever, not a single syllable that Carewe, under the urgency of Sir Robert Cecyll, in search of proofs of the disloyalty of Florence, could find worthy to report to England.

"' Nov. 8, 1601.—CAREWE TO CECYLL.

"In my last to your Honour, sent with these, I did somewhat touch the speeches which hath passed from Don Dermicio, and now for your better understanding I doe send you enclosed in this, his examination, his voluntary confession, and the causes of his knowledge to approve his assertion.

"The Examination of Don Dermicio taken before the Lo: Deputy.

and President, the 2nd of November, 1601.

"'He sayeth that an Irishman called Patricke Synnot (a priest serving Don Lois de Carvillo, governor of the Groyne), did write the letter from him, which in March or May, 1600, he did send unto Florence Mac Cartie. Don Dermicio, when a boy fourteen years ago, quitted Ireland.'

"All the further thought that Carewe bestowed upon Don Dermicio was but to order his execution, and make known the same to Cecyll; but his countrymen have not dismissed him so briefly and ignominiously out of memory.

"'In succeeding centuries,' writes Mons. Laine, in his 'History of the Mac Carthys,' 'this house has produced many general officers, &c., &c., and many holy personages eminent for their piety and apostolic zeal; amongst others, Dermod Mac Carthy bishop of Cork,' who in the reign of

¹ In the pedigree of the Mac Carthys of Muskerry at Lambeth, Carewe MSS., vol. 626, fols. 6, 7, occurs the following note:—

"In this yeare, 1615, Donal Mac Carthy, a neere kinsman to Cormac M'Dermod, is made by the Pope Bishop of Cork, Rosse, and Cloyne. Quære whether he is not one of his uncle's sonnes?"

By the same pedigree, we learn that Sir Cormac M'Dermod xvith Lord of Muskerry had four uncles (paternal):—1st. "Cormac, Tanist to his brother Sir Dermod, the xiiith Lo: of M: and after him xivth Lo: of M." 2nd. "Callaghan, Tanist to Sir Cormac: he was xvth Lo: of the country of Muskerry one whole year, and by a composition for a portion of land did render the same to his nephew Cormac M'Dermod." 3rd. Owen. 4th. Donal,

who, by his wife Ellen, daughter to Teig M'Dermod Cartie of Coshmange, had four sons, that is—"Teig, a captain with the Arch-Duke in the low countries." Donagh, Owen, Dermod. If it be permitted to hazard a guess in reply to the query of the pedigree, we would point to this Dermod, son of Donal, "one of Sir Cormac M'Dermod's uncle's sons," as the Bishop of Cork, Ross, and Cloyne. The Pedigree calls the Bishop Donal: Mons. Lainè calls him Dermod. If his name were really Donal he was not "one of Sir Cormac's uncle's sons:" for none of his uncles had a son of that name: if Mons. Lainè was right, the Bishop may well have been Dermod (not Donal, as the pedigree has it, but son of Donal), "one of the sons of Sir Cormac M'Dermod's uncles."

Elizabeth, laboured during twenty years to maintain the faith in his diocese. And at the same time, another Dermod, a Priest only, who arrived at the crown of Martyrdom,' and he adds in a note, 'The charity of this worthy Priest had caused him to attach himself to the national troops, whom he accompanied in their battles to administer spiritual consolations to the wounded. Taken prisoner by the English, he was conducted to Cork, where he was offered not his life only and liberty, but liberal recompense if he would consent to embrace the reformed faith. The aspect of a frightful death failed to terrify Dermod; he rejected the offer to perjure himself, and chose to die for the faith he had always professed. He was tied to the tail of a fiery horse, dragged through the city, and finally hanged; he was cut into quarters, his bowels were torn out, and his members exposed in public places.'

"For this frightful narrative Mons". Lainè quotes the authority of the Abbè M'Geoghegan's 'History of Ireland,' Tome III., p. 614. Although it is very probable that Sir George Carewe may have been willing to apply a portion of Her Majesty's treasure to purchase the spiritual profit of any relation of Florence Mac Carthy, or indeed of any Irishman, this story of the manner of Don Dermicio's execution is not in accord with

the known humanity of character of the Lord President."

"A Spanishe Letter from Don Dermucio Cartie to Florence Mac Cartie.

1600." [thus endorsed in the handwriting of Sir Robert Cecyll.] Lambeth. Carewe MSS. Tome 605.

"Mucha alegria tomé con la buena nueva de V. Señoria, quando me dixeron que abia desembarcado en Corca a 15 de Diciembre proximo passado, despues de aber passado tantos travayos en los onze años que estuvo preso en Ynglatierra, siendo tres años dellos en la Torre de Londres que no pudó casi levantarse en pie, ny consentido a ningun conosido suyo visitar le. Tomando por achaque occasa desto el aberse V. S. casado con la hyja del Conde de Belensen, sin licencia de la Reyna y, aunque dizian que esto era la causa, yo sé al contrario; y lo supé, y pasó en la manera siguiente. Una caravella de la Magd. del Rey Catolico estando en esa costa encontró con una pinassa di Aviso, que de Yrlanda yva á Ynglatierra; habia en se mas contreinta Españoles, y Ytalianos á ser justiciados; y sucedio que la caravella tomô al Yngles, y la trayó á este Reyno. Y en esta yo vy las cartas dé aviso que el Visorey embiava: y particularmente he visto una carta que el Tesorero de Yrlanda embiava á la Reyna, qual hablava solamente de V. Sa. diziendo que como tenia tantos Señores vassallos suyos poderosos, y ser V. Sa. bien aparentado, onde relatava los nombres de cada uno dellos; y tener V. S. sus tierras en la parte de Yrlanda mas sercana á España, y aver ydo sus antecessores della, por cuya causa, y ser tan aficionado a esta Nacion, y aver prendido lengua della, sin salir de su tierra, la Reyna no tendria seguro Yrlanda si V. Sa, tendria liberta; que le haria guerra, y procureria que Españoles la suyetasen, y que por evitar los muchos deservicios que á la Reyna podrian resultar, seria bien que V. Sª. fuese llevado preso a Ynglaitierra, por asegurarse en este caso : y esto es [segun?] que disia [dijo?] aquella relacion, y presto es la causa porque V. S^{*}. a onze años que esta fueso, y no como ellos dizen por aber casado sin licencia dela Reyna: y la causa porque agora libertaron a V. Sa. es que

como veen que su hermano, deudos, vasallos, estan en ayuda de los Catolicos, haziendo la guerra, y como la Reyna ve que su negocio va al contrario de su deséo en Yrlanda, usa de clemencia en libertar a V. Sa, dando le posesion de sus estados para que la sirva. Pero y á V. Sa. con razon estaba escarmentado de los travayos que a onze años de prision pasó en Ynglitierra, será le muy necessario guardarse, y non se fiar de Yngles; si otra ves le toman entre manos yamas le solteran; y pues agora está con libertad en su patria, entre sus vasallos y parientes, y le aconseyo que agora diese prueba de si y de la esperanza que siempre prevaleció de su persona, en que se aventaye en essa guerra de los Catolicos, pues lo puede hazer muy a salvo: sey sierto que no ay para que encargo esto a V. Sª. que de suyo tendra el quidado, y asi podra avisar ala Magª. del Rey Catolico su deseo, y el servicio que le puede hacer, las villas y lugares que le puede entregar, y el numero de la gente de guerra que tiene, biensi que V. S^a. quiere pued tomar la ciudad di Corka, y avisando largamente a su Mag^d. será V. S. ayudado. Podra encaminar sus cartas al Señor Don Diego Brochero Almyrante Reall de la Armada de su Magd., persona que quiere mucho a los de nra nacion, y que con el Rey puede mucho; y veniendo las cartas, y recandos de V. Sa. a sus manos vendran bien encaminados, y gran meyor dispechados, y por este camino me podra escribir para que yo solicite su negocio: y todo se avrabien, que de acá en tres dias se puede avisar a V. Sa., lo qual no se puede hazer sin mas dilacion a los Señores O'Neill y O'Donnel, avitando la parte del Norte de ese Reyno; y me parece que por meyor seguridad V. Sa. embie sus cartas al Sen. O'Neill dirigidas, como digo, al Almyrante Real, que el las encaminara a este Reyno; y si V. Sa. no quisiere escribir por esta via, por mayor seguridad que quiere que Yo vaya a Yrlanda, sobre ello avise dello al Señor Don Diego, que el me embiera allá; pues V. Sa. sabe que Yo so bien essa costa de sus tierras, y con esto no me alargo. Não Señor guarde y acresiente en mayor estado a V. Sa. como deseo.

"Della Coruña el dia nueve de Marzo de 1600 an.

"Su Primo de V. Sa. que sus manos besa, &c., &c., ymo. A mi Señora la Condessa embio mis encomiendas,

"DON DERMICIO CARY.

"Nño pariente Don Carlos Macary ha sido Capo. de una compania de Yrlandeses los quales por sierta disgracia que hizieron, que seria larga de escribir, le quitaron la compania; el fué a la Corte, y no se que sera del; el Sor. Almyrante escribió a su favor, que acá no tiene mayor amigo salvo a Don Juan; di aquel unque al presente no tiene mando que tenia. Confio que se librara, bien que el no tubo culpa de lo que hizieron los soldados, los quales eran tan dissolutos, y tan mal inclinados que mas no podrian ser: y el Captitan disimulaba mucho con ellos, sin castigarlos, contra mi voluntad, y a si retornaron disobedientes de suerte que infamaron la Nacion; en esto no me alargo, a que se a casado contra mi voluntad no como deviéra, sino como se le antoyo; y á largo tiempo estaba mal con el por hazer casamiento. Yo sirbo en la compania del Capⁿ. Diego Costella, y porque podria ser no estaria aqui quando vendrian sus cartas de Va. Sa. ponga el sobre escrito en 'sta forma-' A Don Dermicio Cary Yrlandes, en la compañia del Capitan Diego Costella, &c.' La causa porque yo no procuro yr a Ultonia es que espéro que su Mag^d. embiara Armada este verano a Yrlanda, y sera a Momonia, onde son Va. Sa. y los de mas mis parientes

y deudos, onde yo los pueda serbir, pero si acaso este nro no vaya ala Armada Y procurero licencia, y ara yr me allá siquiera no quiero estar mas tiempo en estos Reynos. Va. Sa. se sirba di comendar me a mi Señora Madre, y que no este mal comigo por no estar como los de mas mis hermanos. Estoy aqui en servicio del Rey Catolico de quien espero mucho merced, que aunque ellos estan bien, confio que de Su Reall mano estaré mas aventaydo "Vro con todos," &c.

TRANSLATION.

I received with much joy the good news that your Lordship¹ had disembarked at Cork, on the 15th of December last, after having endured

1 Lordship - The stately courtesy of the Spanish language not permitting the homely usage of addressing all men alike, or speaking to a nobleman, or indeed to any man, as one might to a drove of contumacious pigs, the words you and your, which, in the language we are now using, are thought sufficient for all the descendants of Adam, and of all the creatures that came out of the ark, are not admitted into polite Spanish conversation or correspondence. For ordinary mortals the terms "Vuestra Merced," or "Usted," for a single person, "Yuestras Mercedes," or "Ustedes" for several, represented by the initials Vm. or Vms. are used as indispensable titles of politeness; but for personages better born, or by position exalted above the crowd, the words "Vuestra Sênoria," represented by the symbols Va. Sa. are repeated as often as such person is addressed. The writer of the " Pacata Hibernia" was aware of this, and when translating Don Dermicio's letter, used, even to Florence, the style of "your Lordship:" the present translator can find no term more appropriate. The position of Florence as Mac Carthy Mor, or chieftain of his entire sept, was never fully appreciated or understood by the English Authorities; had he been, as his predecessor, an Earl, they would have had no difficulty as to their manner of addressing him, when in favour, or out of it. Had he been, as the foremost of his subordinate chieftains were, prescriptively knights, by tenour of their dignity, they would not have hesitated thus to address him. In their embarrassment, unwilling to countenance his true title, and unwilling to fall into the absurdity of calling him Mr., they knew no other way to speak of him than by his Christian name, and so constantly was this name before the public and the Privy Council, that he stands apart from the men of his age as one with whom all the world, friend and foe, were alike familiar. In the letters written to Florence by James Fitz-Thomas, the "Sugaun" Earl of Desmond-using Norman, not Milesian style—he is addressed as "My verie good Lord;" and the writer signs himself, "Your assured friend and cousin." A letter from the Spanish Arch-bishop of Dublin has placed on record something more than a stately address; for that Prelate " calls God to witness that after his arrival in Ireland, having knowledge of your Lordship's valour and learning, I had an extreme desire to see, communicate, and confer with so principal a personage." Of Florence's learning Carewe makes nowhere any mention, nor does Cecyll; on the contrary one of them called him a fool, and the other an idiot; but this was because he had allowed himself to imagine that "the Queen's sacred word solemnly and advisably given," and "The Lord President's Protection, given in Her Majesty's name, for his freedom,' would have kept him out of Carewe's hands, or would have sufficed to procure his liberation when exhibited to the Privy Council. But his letter written to Lord Thomond from the Tower sufficiently proves that he was learned, at least in the history of his own country. These phrases of foreign politeness may have been pleas-ing to Florence, who met with not much of it from his English acquaintances; but historically they are not of much importance. How our Irish chieftains were usually addressed by all men who admitted their real position may be matter of more interest. In the rolls of the early Norman Sovereigns, when Irish kingly titles were still fresh in remembrance, this title was ungrudgingly given to the representatives of those who had formerly borne it. This writer is indebted to the kindness of Mr. T. G. Macartney of Lissanourne Castle, M. R. I. A., for the following instance of the application of this title to our Irish chieftains as late as the reign of Edward

so many sufferings in the eleven years of your imprisonment in England. three of these years having been spent in the Tower of London, in a cell in which it was barely possible to stand erect1, and where no acquaintance was permitted to visit you, the reason assigned for this treatment being

II. This monarch preparing for his invasion of Scotland, sent his royal letters into Ireland, to various of our chieftains to crave assistance.

"T. Rymeri Fædera Acta," Tom. 1.,

pp. 426, 427. "Littera Donnaldo Regi de Terah: pro succursu ejus contra Regem Scotiæ. "Rex Donnaldo Regi de Terchernall salutem," &c.

"Eodem modo scribitur Felminio quondam filio Regis, &c., O'raly, &c., Mackartan. Offlen Regi de Turtari, &c. Cormac Lethan Macarthy de Desmonia,"

As time passed on, the kingly title ceased to be used towards Irish chieftains both by English and Irish. In October, 1535, O'Brien writing to King Henry VIII., says:—"I, Conoughoure, O'Bryan called Prince of Thomon," and he signs himself "Conohwyr O'Bryen, Prince of Thomone." In the same reign, we find O'Neill officially styled "Nobilis et præpotens Vir." King Henry VIII. addressing the Earl of Surrey, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, writes "Right trustie and well beloved cousin." And the same monarch honouring Hugh O'Donel with his royal letters makes use of phrases scarcely different, "Right Trustie and well beloved." As O'Donel was certainly not a nobler or greater personage than O'Conor, nor O'Conor than O'Neill, nor O'Neill than O'Brien, nor O'Brien than Mac Carthy Mor, this, we may presume, to have been the address which that Sovereign would have used to each of our higher Irish chieftains.

The terms of address used by the heads of the great septs one towards another were clearly enough defined, as was also each one's mode of signature. They assumed the exclusive possession of the sept name, which no other than a chieftain presumed to use without his Christian name preceding it. No one knew this better than O'Neil, who, though an English Earl, ventured all risks, and assumed

it. "Meanwhile," says Camden, "the Earl of Tiroen watching his opportunity, Turlogh Leinigh being dead, who last bare the title of O'Neal, assumed the said title to himself (in comparison whereof the very title of Cæsar is contemptible in Ireland),

contrary to what he had sworn, and which was prohibited by a Statute that made it Treason.'

And Sir George Carewe, by a felicitous coincidence of thought, or taking friendly loan of the expression of Camden, wrote that "Tirone thirsted to be called O'Neil, which in his estimation was more gratifying than to be entituled Cæsar."

In their letters to Florence, both O'Neil and O'Donel address him merely as "Mac Carthy," or "Mac Carthy Mor," a title, says Dr. Petrie, "which was applied to the chief of the senior branch of the MacCarthys, to distinguish him from the chief of another branch who was called Mac Carthy Reagh, and was not so applied until after the time of Cormac Finn, King of Desmond, who died in the year, 1215."

—"Round Towers of Ireland." "Our hearty commendation to you, Mac Carthy Mor," &c. They knew the exact purport of these words; the use of any others would have been received, and could have been intended only as a denial of his right to the chieftainship of his sept.

1 Stand erect.—Amongst many contri-

vances in the Tower of London, for eliciting testimony from reluctant speakers, was an instrument, the use of which was rarely attended with unsuccess; it was a cage or chamber into which the body of a man of ordinary stature, and with or-dinary pliancy of limb, could be made to enter. Once there, the space allowed him but little variety of posture; he could neither stand erect nor lie at length. The reader might suppose from the above passage in the letter of Don Dermicio. that his cousin had been made to pass a portion of his imprisonment in such a chamber; had it been so, the reader may judge of the effect of such an experiment upon the body of this Irish chieftain, who is recorded to have been "taller by the head and shoulders than other men;" but in reality, whatever may have given occasion to the expression of Don Dermicio, we have no sufficient reason for believing that Florence was ever subjected to any such torture; for we have the assurance of Sir Robert Cecyll, "that it was not likely Her Majesty would proceed vi-gorously against him;" and, although Florence, in numerous passages of his petitions to the Privy Council, makes us

because your Lordship had espoused the daughter of the Earl of Belensen1 without license from Her Majesty. Such was the cause alleged, but I

acquainted with much that was unpleasant in Tower life, we find nowhere any complaint of this nature. In the remarkable letter to the Earl of Thomond, written from the Tower in the ninth year of his captivity, he wrote of "the lan-guishing torture of this close prison, where, since my commitment, I have bene threese tossed without any matter to charge me withal." And to Sir Edward Conway in 1625 from the Gate-house, "I am here kept in a little narrow close room without sight of the air, where my life, that am above seventy years of age, after my long restraynt is much endangered." It was not till twenty-four years gered." after Don Dermicio was turned to dust that Florence penned this description of the close prison into which he was again tossed; and it is rather of the want of air and light that he complains than of want of space for the extension of his limbs. But the man whose lot it was to be close prisoner in the Tower of London needed no machinery for the compression of his frame to make his life one of languishing torture! What close imprisonment was we are informed by Mr. Simpson, who, in his admirable 'Life of Father Campion,' has collected from the State Papers the regulations to be observed with regard to close prisoners.

"All their windows," this author informs us, "were blocked up, and light and air conveyed to them by a "slope-tunnel" slanting upwards, so that nothing might be seen but the sky, glazed or latticed at the top, so that nothing might be thrown in or out: closed also at the bottom with casement made fast, and not to open, save if need were, one diamond pane with its leaden quarrel, and these openings were to be daily examined, to see whether any glass was broken, or board removed, and especially whether any of the pieces of lead with which the glass was tied, were taken away to write with. No one was allowed to pass by the Tower-Wharf without cause, and watchmen were on the look out to observe whether any of the passengers made any stay, or cast his eyes up to the prison windows; the like watch was also kept on passengers by Tower-Hill. The Lieutenant himself was always to be present when a keeper held communication with a close prisoner, and the key of his cell was always to be in the Lieutenant's own custody. Any servant

kept by such a prisoner was subject to the same regulations as his master; every thing sent to him was to be searched, his clothes examined, pies opened, bread cut across, and bottles decanted. The strict-est rules were made about admitting strangers, and every keeper and servant in the place was bound by oath to carry no message."—S. P. O. Dom. 1584 April, No. 241.

3 Earl of Belensen. Evidently Valencia; a title of the Earl of Clancar, who was also Baron Valencia. B in Spanish has occasionally, before a vowel, the force of English V. Philip O'Sullevan Bear, writing of MacCarthy Mor, styles him Domhnaldus MacCarrha Clancarrhæ Princeps, atque Belinsiæ Comes: but we are less prepared to find official personages writing not in Spanish or in Latin, but English dispatches, applying the same term to the son of the Earl of Clancar. In May, 1580, Lord Deputy Pelham wrote to the Commissioners of Cork a letter, which, as it tends to illustrate more things, and greater things than the meaning of the word used by Don Dermicio, we lay before the reader: Pelham to the Commissioners at Cork,

May 17, 1580. Carewe MSS. "Having sent to Cork, of purpose, a sufficient convoy of horsemen, and appointed certain bands of footmen to remain near the Great Water for the safe conduc-tion hither of the Baron of Valentia, or Balinche, son to the Earl of Clancartie, remaining there (as I suppose) in the custody of you, Mr. Meaughe, second Justice of Munster, these be as well to require you Sir Warham Sentleger, Knight, as you the Justice Meaughe, and also the Mayor and officers of that city (if the case so require), to deliver the body of the said young Lord to the hands of Captain Warham Sentleger, Provost Marshal of Munster, to be by him presently brought and delivered to us. Limerick 17 May, 1580." Signed. Contemp. Copy, p. $\frac{3}{4}$.

What the Lord Deputy contemplated as

likely he should have to do with this child (then probably about six or seven years old) we learn from another letter written by him three days later to Walsingham.

Pelham to Walsingham, May 20, 1580.

Carewe MSS.

"Those who were with me in this assembly are not disposed to serve Her Majesty. There is such a settled hatred of English Government, that the best disposed of the

know the real reason to have been far different. I learned it in the manner following :- A caravel of His Catholic Majesty cruising on the Irish coast fell in with a despatch boat, on board of which were some thirty Italians and Spaniards on their way to England for execution.1 The English pinnace was captured and brought to this country; I myself saw the dispatch from the Viceroy (Lord Deputy), and especially a certain letter from the Irish Treasurer to the Queen. This letter was solely concerning your Lordship. It stated that as you had so many powerful gentlemen your vassals, and as your Lordship was so nobly allied-and the letter enumerated and mentioned them each by name—that as your country lay most tending towards Spain, and your ancestors having come out from that country, for these reasons, and because you were so fervently affected towards this nation, and had acquired its language without leaving your own country, the Queen could never hold Ireland safely as long as your Lordshship had your liberty; for that you would be ever at war with her, and eventually cause the Spaniards to subject the land; and to avoid the many evils that must result to Her Majesty, it would be well that your Lordship were taken and sent prisoner to England. This is the literal matter of that dispatch; and this is the true reason of your Lordship's eleven years of imprisonment; and not, as they pretend, because of your Lordship's marriage without royal permission: And the reason why you are now set at liberty is, that, as they see your brother, your kindred, and vassals are all in arms to aid the Catholics, and as the Queen sees that all her affairs in Ireland are going contrary to her wishes, she uses clemency towards your Lordship, setting you at liberty, and restoring your estates, to induce you to serve her. After the experience your Lordship has had of the sufferings of eleven years in an English prison, you will

Irish do make profit of the time to recover their accustomed captainries and extortions.

"Should the Earl of Clancartie revolt, his country is a place of such strength as will protract the war to more length; which treachery can be no way requited but with the execution of his son."

No wonder that before much longer we find a Lord Deputy reporting to the same Minister "the young Lord Valentia's most undutiful departure into France."

1 For execution.—The dispatches thus intercepted, and very accurately abstracted, and translated into Spanish for Florence's information, were those penned by Sir Warham St. Leger in May, 1588, on occasion of Florence's marriage, and doubtless not sent away till the seas were supposed to be clear of Spanish ships. Of the circumstance thus incidentally revealed to us of the capture of one of H.M.'s pinnaces bearing dispatches, and conveying some thirty Italians and Spaniards to England to be "justiciados," dealt with according to justice—executed—we have

no other record than this; nor can we be quite certain what fate awaited, in Spain, the English sailors thus having to change places with their prisoners. We may conjecture that these Spaniards and Italians were miserable waifs from the wrecked ships of the Great Armada; and when we remember the hospitality these wretched men, cast away on the coasts of Ireland, received from the Lord Deputy, who, Camden informs us, "fearing lest they should join with the Irish rebels, and seeing that Bingham, Governor of Connaught, whom he had once or twice commanded to show rigour towards them (in deditios saevire) as they yielded themselves, had refused to doe it, sent Fowl, Deputy Mar-shal, who drew them out of their lurking holes, and hiding places, and beheaded about two hundred of them. This car-nage the Queen condemned from her heart as savouring of too great cruelty. Herewith, the rest being terrified, sick and starved as they were they committed themselves to the sea in their broken and tattered vessels, and were many of them

surely never trust these English again! If once more you fall into their hands be assured they will never let you out of them again.1 that you are once more at liberty, in your own country, and amidst your own relatives and vassals, I advise you at once to give earnest of your resolution, and of the hope that has ever been entertained of your Lordship's person, by entering into the Catholic war, which you can do with great safety: be assured that in recommending this I have at heart but your Lordship's security. You will do well to make known to His Catholic Majesty the towns and fortresses which you can secure for him, the number of the forces you have under arms, and that your Lordship can, when you wish it, secure the city of Cork; advising at large His Majesty of all things, you will be amply assisted.2 Your Lordship may send your letters to the care of Don Diego Brochero's admiral of the fleet of His Majesty, a person who is much attached to our nation, and who has much influence with the king; and your letters reaching him will be sent on with the greater speed; and by this means you can write your commands to me, that I may further in all ways your Lordship's wishes. By this course we shall be able to communicate with you within space of three days, which cannot be done with the Lords O'Neill and O'Donel, living so far away in the North of Ireland. It seems to me, even, that you can more securely communicate with O'Neill by the means I have pointed out, by your directing your letters for him to the care of the Admiral, who will forward them to him. But if your Lordship should not like to write in this manner, but would prefer that I should myself come to Ireland, make your wish known to the Admiral Don Diego, and he will send me to you. Your Lordship

swallowed up of the waves." When we remember this, it is but too easy to predict what would be the nature of the reception of these poor English sailors in Spain, and it is impossible to suppress the regret that the Lord Deputy and Deputy Marshal Fowl were not there to protest against any severity, should any be intended.

1 Out of them again.—Vain alike fore-boding and warning! and lost even the lesson which the writer might himself have learned from his own words! Florence did, as he was warned, take the utmost precautions for his freedom that could be taken amongst civilized men.—"the Queen's word solemnly and advisedly given," "the Lord President's Protection," and similar trumpery; but he was fated to fall again into English hands, and although his life was prolonged nearly forty years after his capture, the words of Don Dermicio held true to the last day of his existence: he never did again escape them.

again escape them.

² Assisted.—If a certain letter seized by Carewe, when Florence's houses were searched, which purports to have been written to the King of Spain by Mac Donogh Mac Carthy, who is called Florence's

agent, be genuine, it is evident that the advice of Don Dermicio was quickly acted upon. The writer of the letter says:—

"Having received direction from the Earle of Clan-Care, I would not omit this opportunity at the departure of the Archbishop of Dublin, and Don Martin de la Cerda, to make knowen to your Majestie, how the said Earle hath written to your Majestie by two or three wayes; but understanding that these letters came not to your Royall hands, he hath now againe written by me to your Majestie, making offer, as well of his person and lands, as of his vassals and subjects, to your Royale service." &c.—"Pac Hib."

3 Don Brochero.—Don Brochero was the

Spanish Admiral who conveyed the force under Don Juan D'Aquila to Kinsale in 1601. He appears to have been very impatient to quit our Irish shores; for we read in Stafford's Narrative, that when Don Juan requested his help to land the stores, "he answered that he could not attend to this, or disimbarque the biskets which came in the bulke, which were there; but to returne presently; and so with great haste caused the munitions to be landed, which they left upon the shore

knows that I am well acquainted with your coasts, I do not, therefore, enlarge upon this matter. May our Lord protect you, and prosper you in your estate, as I could wish. From Coruña, this ninth day of March, 1600.

From your Lordship's cousin, who kisses your hands, &c. To My Lady the Countess I desire my salutation, &c.

DON DERMICIO CARY.

Our relative Don Carlos1 Macary has been Captain of a Company of our countrymen, who have lately so misbehaved themselves—it would be too long a story to enter upon it now—that his company has been taken from him. He has been to the Court; but I know not what is likely to be the result. The Lord Admiral, than whom he has no greater friend in this country, save perhaps Don Juan, has written in his favour; but up to the present he has not recovered the Command he had. I trust he will be restored to favour, for he was not in fault, in what the soldiers did. They have been so ill disposed, and ill conducted, that nothing could exceed it. The Captain, much to my displeasure, temporized with them, and would not punish them, and the consequence was, they became so disobedient as to be a disgrace to their country; but I will say no more upon this subject. I have been, besides, for some time much displeased with him on account of his marriage a marriage which he has chosen to make, following his own caprice, and by no means such as he should have made. I am serving in the company of Captain Diego Costella, and as it might happen that I should not be here when the letters of your Lordship come, I pray you to address them in manner following:-To Don DERMICIO CARY, Irishman, in the company of Captain Diego Costella, &c. The reason of my not procuring permission to go into Ulster, is that I am in hopes His Majesty will be sending the Expedition this summer into Ireland, and it will certainly be directed into Munster, where your Lordship, and most of my kinsmen and connexions are; and where I may the best serve them. But should our Company not be sent, I will procure permission myself to go, for I do not wish to stay longer in this country. Your Lordship will do me a favour in commending me to my Lady, my mother, and requesting her not to be displeased with me for not being in a like position to that of my brothers. I am here in the service of His Catholic Majesty, from whom I trust to derive much advantage, so that although they are in good position, I trust, through his royal beneficence, to be in even better.

With all respect, &c.

without account or reason; and such was the haste that in the durt and ooes of the shore, they were ill-handled and wet, as if the enemy had beene already playing with their artillery on their ships."

with their artillery on their ships."

1 Don Carlos.—He was one of five brothers who all attached themselves to the Spanish Expedition. His company must have been speedily restored to him, as he went in command of it to Kinsale, where, at least more fortunate

than his kinsman the writer of this letter, he met with a soldier's death in action. His brothers—1. Donal Moyle M'Enessis (Dermod Moyle Mac Carthy), Florence's brother's man; 2. Owen Mac Donogh Mac Finnin Cartie of Currowrane; 3. Donel Oge Mac Donel Cartie; 4. Finnin Oge Cartie, appear on "the list of those who shipped themselves for Spain, from Kinsale, with Don Juan D'Aquila in 1601," after the capitulation

The precise duration of the captivity—that is, of the life of Florence Mac Carthy—had escaped much diligent investigation of this writer; he is indebted to the very patient and more successful research of Sir John Maclean, one of our ablest genealogists, for the discovery, at last, of what there can be little doubt is the registry of the place, and date of his burial.

"In the burial register of St. Martin's-in-the-fields," writes Sir John, cocurs the following entry:—

' MAKARKEY.
' Decr. 18th, 1640.
' Dnus. Hibernicus.'

This can, I think, be no other Irish Lord than Florence."

The subjoined Transcript of the Foundation Charter of Dunbrody Abbey, with a translation and notes by J. H. Glascott, J. P., was contributed by the Rev. John Dunne, P. P., Horetown, Co. Wexford:—

"Monasterium B. Mariae de Dunbrothy, Alias de Portu S. Mariae, in comitatu Wexfordiæ (cella de Bildewas in Anglià, carta fundationis ejusdem.

"Sciant omnes Sanctae matris Ecclesiae filii, tam moderni quam futuri, Quod ego Herveius de Monte Marisco Marescallus domini Regis de Hiberniâ, et Senescallus de totâ terrâ Richardi Comitis, dedi et concessi, et hac meâ praesente Cartâ confirmavi, Deo, et S. Mariae, et S. Benedicto et Monachis de Bildewas in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute animae meae, et Henrici Regis, et Richardi comitis, et uxoris meae' et antecessorum meorum, ad Abbatiam construendam de ordine Cistertii, has terras cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in bosco et plano et aquâ; Scil. Ard. fithen et Crosgormos, et cum plano nemus ibi per fluctum, et sic sursum, per aquam quae vocatur Kempul, usque ad quendam torrentem qui venit ab australi parte et cadet in Kempul ad Malpas per viam quae vadit ad Theachmun, Has vero terras cum praedictis terris dedi et concessi; Scil., Colatrum, et Cusduff, et Roidern, et Coilan, et Urbegan, et Lesculenan, et Urgoneran, et Kuillefkerd, et Balligone, et sie per torrentem qui est in oriente de Balligone, et in occidente de Drumculip, ut sit ille torrens terminus terrae illorum ibi, sicut ipse torrens descendit ad aquam de Banne, et inde publica via quae vadit de eâdam aquâ, per extra nemas usque ad Balliffroge, terminus est terrae illorum inter eos et negros monachos, ita ut planum quod est inter viam et nemus et ipsorum nemus, in parte illorum sit, et planum ex alterâ parte viae sit nigrorum monachorum, Dedi etiam in Dunmesharan et Dunbrodik cum omnibus pertinentibus suis, et duas caracutas terrae in insulâ ex australi parte, et quatuor neilandos proximos ipsi terrae, cum piscariis. Volo igitur, et stabiliter confirmo quod praedicti monachi praedictae Abbatiae teneant et possideant praedictas terras plenarie, sine aliquo retenemento, in bosco, in plano, in aquis, per terminos suos in terra, in mare, in salinis, in piscariis, in piscaturis, in stagnis, et locis, et molendinis, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, et in omnibus aliis rebus pertinentibus ad praedictas terras, libere et quiete ab omne seculare servitio et exactione, et a tolneo per fora mea, et materiam

lignorum ad domos suas per omnia nemora mea habeant, et curiam suam. Et si Malefactor ad eois confugerit, pacem habeat dum fuerit cum

"Testibus,-Josepho Episcopo de Weseford, Faelice Episcopo de Ossoria, Dominâ Nestâ, Willielmo Brun, Jordano Canonico, Richardo Presbytero, Rogero de Punfret, Helia Keting, Simone Clerico, Willielmo de —, Richardo filio Hay, Nicholae filio Willielmi Brun, et multis aliis."

TRANSLATION OF THE FOREGOING CHARTER, WITH NOTES AND EXPLANA-TIONS.

Be it known to all the sons of Holy Mother Church both now and hereafter, That I Hervey de Monte Marisco, Marshal of our Lord the King in Ireland, and Seneschal of all the land of Earl Richard, have given and conceded, and by this my present Charter have confirmed to God, and Blessed Mary, Saint Benedict, and the Monks of Bildewas, in pure and perpetual alms, for the health of my own soul, that of King Henry, that of Earl Richard, that of my wife, and of my ancestors, for the purpose of constructing an Abbey of Cistertians, these lands with all their appurtenances, in pasture, plain, and water, that is to say Ardfithen,² and Crosgormos,³ and with the plain the Grove there by the flowing water,⁴ and so upwards by the water which is called Kempul,⁵ as far as the same torrent which comes from the south part, and falls into Kempul at Malpas,6 by the road which goes to Theachmun, with the aforesaid lands. I have truly given and conceded these lands, that is to say Colatrum, Cusduff, Cusduff, Roidern, 10 Coilan, 11 Urbegan, 12 Lisculenan, 13 Urgoneran, 14 Kuillefkerd, 15

¹ This was Richard de Clare, second Earl of Pembroke, the celebrated Strong-

bow.

² Ardfithen, probably the high ground to the south of the Abbey, where there is

still some small planting.

3 Crosgormos. There is no such denomination now, but from the words following it is evidently the ground on which

the Abbey now stands.

This was a wood stretching from where the Abbey stands down to the river on the north and over to Dunbrody Castle on the east, and which was in being when Robert Leigh wrote his MS. 1682.

⁵ Now Campile.

⁶ This is the stream coming along under Ballykeerogue and falling into the tide at Campile bridge. The name Malpas is not known.

7 This is Taghmon, and the road is the old road leading over Tinnock Hill, and

so on for Burkestown. 4TH SER., VOL. I.

8 Colatrum. This is now known as Killesk, on which lands is a well, known as Killestrum Well. There were no less

than three churches in this district.

9 Cusduff. This denomination is not known now, unless it be the place they

call the "Black Knocks."

10 Roidern, alias Boidern, now Boderan. 11 Coilan, alias Coulath, now called Coole.

12 Urbegan, an English corruption for Tirbegan. Ciη, and Seilb, in Irish have the same meaning, so that Tirbegan and Shelbeggan, the name by which the townland is now known, are the same.

13 Lisculenan. No such place known

now.

14 Urgoneran, This evidently means the townlands. district now included in the townlands, Saltmills, Nuke, Grange, Kilhill, and Ballyhack.

15 Kuillefkerd, alias Kulliskard, now

known as Clonard or Clonlard.

and Ballygone,1 and so by the rushing stream which is in the east of Ballygone and in the west of Drumculip,2 so that the same stream may be the boundary of their land, as well where the same stream descends to the water of Banne,3 and thence the public road which goes from the same water by the edge of the Grove, as far as Ballyfroge,4 is to be the boundary between them and the Black Monks; 5 so that the plain which is between the road and the wood, and the wood and their own wood, may be theirs on the one part, and the plain on the other part of the wood may be that of the Black Monks. I have also given Dunmesharan,6 and Dunbrodik with all their appurtenances, and two carucates of land in the Island in the South part, and four neilands next the same lands, with the fisheries. Therefore I will, and steadfastly confirm that the aforesaid Monks of the aforesaid Abbey shall hold and possess the aforesaid lands fully, without any power of re-entry, in pasture, plain, and water, according to their boundaries, in land, in sea, in salt-pits⁹ in fisheries, in fishing weirs, in ponds, both for lands and Gristmills, in meadows and pastures, in roads and paths, and in all other matters pertaining to the aforesaid lands, free and quit from all secular service, exaction, and toll from my markets, also they may have material of wood for their houses through all my forests, and their own Court. And if any Malefactor10 flies to them, he may have peace while he may be with them.

These being Witnesses,-Joseph Bishop of Wexford, Felix Bishop of Ossory, 11 The Lady Nesta, 12 William Brun, Jordan the Canon, Richard the Presbyter, Roger de Punfret, Helias Keating, Simon the Clergyman, William de _____, Richard son of Hay, Nicholas son of William Brun, and many others."

The following notes on the ancient Church and Well called Toberkeelagh, on the western shore of Lough Mask were sent by Joseph Nolan, F. R. G. S. I.:

1 Balligone, now called Ballygow.

² Drumculip, now Dungulph.
³ Banne, now Bannow. The rushing stream mentioned here is the river that runs along between Battlestown and Winningtown, and so on to the Chapel of Poulfur, and divides the Dunbrody and Ely estates.

4 Balliffroge, now Ballyvarrig, on the

Ely Estate and joining the Demesne of

Tintern Abbey.

5 These were the Monks of Tintern Abbey. They were Cistertians of the Black Order, and were established at Tintern by Fitz-Stephen, a short time before the foundation of Dunbrody Abbey.

6 Dunmesharan. This is now called Mersheen, and is the portion of the estate on which Dunbrody Park, the residence of

Lord Templemore stands.

7 This was a small portion of land in the tide way to the south of the Great Island, and now included in the reclaimed

lands of Kilmannock.

8 This is the ground on which Kilmannock stands, and contains about fifty acres. It, with the above small portion of lands, are the fee-simple estates of F. A. Leigh, Esq., of Rosgarland, but leased by one of his ancestors to the Houghton family for 500 years, as the Lands of Kilmannock, alias Kilmanogue, with "the islands there-

9 These were the salt pits, works, and mills, from which Saltmills townland de-

rived its name.

10 This was the clause or express condition in the Foundation Charter, from which Dunbrody Abbey was called the Abbey of St. Mary de Portu, or St. Mary of Refuge.

11 Consecrated A. D. 1178. Joseph Bi-

shop of Ferns died in 1185.

The wife of Harvey de Monte Marisco and daughter of Maurice Fitz-Gerald.

"The district in which these are situated is one which, comparatively speaking, is very little known. It is nevertheless highly picturesque, and the antiquarian tourist who, with the assistance of Sir W. Wilde's admirable book,1 has explored the eastern shores of Lough Mask, with its interesting castles and ecclesiastical ruins, cannot but be struck with the wild beauty of the majestic chain of mountains that bound the opposite shore of the lake. Among the nearer objects that engage his attention, will be the tasteful plantations about Toormakeady Lodge, the property of Major Horsfall; and at about a mile farther south, a single tree standing near the lake is a conspicuous object. At the foot of this tree is an ancient well, which is held in great veneration by the peasantry of the neighbourhood. It is called on the Ordnance Map, Toberkeelagh (the Well of St. Keelagh, or perhaps more probably Keelan). Immediately over it is a bush, on which pieces of cloth, &c., are generally hung as votive offerings; and at a few yards to the south, is a stone seat, which appears to be of ancient date. "Stations" are performed here almost every day, during the course of which it is usual to walk barefoot around the well, tree, The practice of leaving some portion of their dress, &c., on the latter appears to be a very ancient and probably an Oriental custom, for in 'Fraser's Handbook for Ireland,' at p. 64, where the author describes a similar well and bush at Ballyman, near Bray, he refers to Sir W. Ousley's 'Travels in Persia,' who says: 'we passed by an old and withered tree half covered with rags, fastened as votive offerings to the branches. I had already seen four or five near Abdni, and two or three previously in other places.' And he also says, that 'Morier in his second journey through Persia, makes mention (p. 239) of the tomb of a Persian saint and a small bush close beside it, on which were fastened various rags and shreds of garments, that it was supposed had acquired, from their vicinity to the saint, virtues peculiarly effacacious against sickness.'2 Again he says, that 'Chardin made similar observations at Ispahan,' and that Brand and Pennant speak of a similar custom in Scotland.

"These mementoes are not always rags. Portions of their hair are frequently left; and the grey silvered locks of age will often be seen fluttering in the wind with the fair curling tress of some youthful votary.

"About a mile south of this well is a ruined church, which was probably dedicated to the same saint; and indeed there is a popular tradition, that the holy well just described was originally beside this church, but that, having been desecrated by some irreligious person, it was miraculously removed to its present place.

"The church is a rectangular building, measuring externally forty-two feet in length by twenty-two feet eight inches in width, and the walls are two feet six inches thick. Most of the eastern gable is standing; it is about twenty-four feet high. Of the rest of the church little remains but some twelve or fifteen feet of the western gable, and about the same height for

^{1 &}quot;Lough Corrib its Shores and Islands, with Notices of Lough Mask."

² When sickness afflicts any of the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Toberkeelagh, or even their cattle, it is usual to go

and pray, or perform "stations" for their recovery at the holy well. It is held in such great respect by the people, that none of them will pass by without making some reverence.

a few feet of the southern wall. The foundations of the rest can be traced.

The doorway was probably in the southern wall.

"The only interesting feature in the church is the window in the east wall, which would serve to fix the date to about the middle of the four-teenth century. Externally, it measures thirty-eight inches in height by nine inches in width at the sill, lessening to eight inches at the top. There are three holes at each side, probably intended to hold horizontal bars. The semicircular head is, as usual, cut out of a single stone, and those which form the jambs are fitted with the utmost exactness. The window splays internally to a height of five feet three inches, and a width of two feet six inches.

"In the same wall on the right, and at about two feet from the present level of the ground, is a small square recess, measuring one foot in height, width, and depth. No trace of any hole was found in the under slab, it was probably not a piscina; but one of those recesses common in ancient churches known as ambreys, which appear to have been used for

the keeping of sacred things.

"It is difficult to determine who was the patron saint of this church and well. As I before remarked, the name of the latter on the Ordnance map is Toberkeelagh, but I am informed by intelligent people in the district that it should be Toberkeelan. Might not this Keelan mean St. Kilian. There were two Irish saints of this name; one who was born in the seventh century, and who, being distinguished for great sanctity in his own country was consecrated bishop, and having preached the faith in Franconia, was there martyred in A. D. 689. The other St. Kilian, a relative of St. Fiacrius, preached in Artois. He also died in the seventh century, and it is mentioned that his body is kept at Aubigny, near Arras, in a priory of Canons regular which bears his name. He is honoured on the 13th November."

The subjoined notes on Ancient Settlements in West Galway were sent by G. H. Kinahan, M. R. I. A., Hon. Provincial Secretary for Connaught:—

"During the older times in different places in West Galway there seem to have been considerable Settlements, although scarcely any notice of their remains is recorded on the Ordnance Maps. Those on the Aran Islands, Galway, which apparently were unnoticed during that survey, have on a former occasion been the subject of a short paper by the Author, and the subject of this notice will be some short remarks on the remains of apparently a large Settlement in the valley of Ballynakill Lough and Cleggan Bay.

"Cleggan Bay lies to the N. W. of the County Galway, and is the mainland harbour from which communication is kept up with Bofin and the neighbouring islands. In its vicinity, marked on the Ordnance Maps, are the ruins of a 'Druid's altar,' on the N. E. shore, and 'Dermot and Grania's Bed,' at Sellerna Bay, while near Ballynakill Lough are marked a 'Cromleac' and a church called 'Ballynakill Abbey.' The three first

¹ See "Proceedings, Royal Irish Academy."

of these have in a former communication to the Assocation been mentioned

and their original uses suggested.1

"In addition to these, however, there are many other sites, none of which have been recorded; all these are more or less dismantled, while some are nearly obliterated. Besides the 'Dermot and Grania's Bed,' near Sellerna Bay, there were other structures farther S. E., especially in the neighbourhood of Courhoor Lough. They are sadly broken and destroyed; one only being now in a tolerable state of preservation. This appears to have been a double Fosleac, 2 about thirty feet long and ten feet wide; the north chamber being ten feet long and three feet five inches high, while the south division was about twenty feet long and four feet high. The doorway is about two feet wide and the full height of the rooms; while the upright flags are about 1.5 feet thick, and of various widths. Originally it would appear to have been covered by five large flags, I to 1.5 feet thick, but of these only three now remain, the others having been removed and broken up to build modern houses or fences. Of none of the other structures in this neighbourhood do there remain more than the sites, marked by a few upright stones, but apparently they were once in considerable numbers.

"Between Cleggan Bay and Ballynakill Lough, on a height near Lough Woongar, are the remains of an oval enclosure, probably a Caher; while farther S. E., on the slope south and south-west of Ballynakill Lough, are various heaps of stone, or in a few places standing-stones, that evidently are ruins of different artificial structures—some being circular and others rectangular, some perhaps being the sites of Clocháns and others of Fosleacs. None, however, are in such a state of preservation as to call for special notice; it will, therefore, only be observed, that what still exist seems due to this side of the lake having been uninhabited or cultivated for ages—it probably being a wood till about 150 years ago.

On the north of the lake are the previously mentioned Cromleac-like structure, and the ruins of Ballynakill Abbey, the latter a rectangular building, probably of the fifteenth or sixteenth century; others that may once have existed were removed to make way for the present inhabitants. At the east of the lake, there also appear to have been considerable buildings, as there still remain the foundations of different circular and oblong structures that appear to have been either small cahers or large clocháns; while for miles along this valley on nearly every height are one or more standing-stones, but on none of them were carvings of any kind detected. These standing-stones on heights are very prevalent in West Galway and Mayo, and I would suggest that originally they were placed as landmarks to point out the tracks or roads from one place to another. The present inhabitants of these counties built small carns of stones on the heights near mountain paths, also by the side of paths across flats or slopes, to guide them at night and in fogs."

The following Papers were then read:-

^{1 &}quot;See "Journal" for October, 1869.

² A chamber built of, and roofed with, flags.

³ A fort with a stone rampart.

⁴ A circular beehive-roofed hut built of stone.

IRISH ART IN BAVARIA.

BY M. STOKES.

It must appear remarkable to the student of early Christian art, when exploring the treasures contained in the libraries and museums of different countries throughout Europe, to meet with, here and there, and in the most widely separated places, examples of a school of art showing a strange and strongly-marked character, totally differing in all vital principle from that of the works around it; and the interest is increased tenfold, when it is found that these are the relics of a number of devoted men, who came from a little island in the western ocean, preaching the Gospel of Christ among the then barbarous tribes who peopled the shores of the Danube and the wilds of Franconia; men who came barefoot and poorly clad, their whole outfit consisting of a pilgrim's staff, a leathern waterbottle, a wallet, and a case containing relics.

Thoughts such as these may have passed through the mind of M. Wattenbach, the eminent German antiquary, when he first saw, at Würzburg, the ancient illuminated copy, in Irish handwriting, of the Epistles of St. Paul, and the Latin Gospels of St. Kilian; and first traced the histories of ten out of the twelve monasteries of the Irish in Germany: those of St. James, and of St. Peter, at Regensburg; with others at Würzburg, Nürnberg, Constance, Vienna, Memmingen, Eichstadt, Erfurt and Kelheim. In an interesting essay, written some years ago by this learned man, on the "Congregation of the Monasteries of the Scoti in Germany," he has described the journeyings of these Irish missionaries, who penetrated not only to Poland and Bulgaria, but to Russia and Iceland, settling down as duty or inclination prompted them; and then, after their national manner, enclosing a large space, wherein they built their huts, and in the midst of which rose the

¹ See translation of Wattenbach's Essay, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," vol. vii., with notes by the Rev. Dr. Reeves, in pp. 227-295.

church, with its round tower or belfry, which also served

as a place of refuge in times of need.1

Since the publication of this essay, M. Wattenbach has met with an illuminated copy of the Gospels, the work of this ancient Irish school, which belongs to the Princes' Library of Oettingen-Wallerstein, and which came originally from the convent of Saint Arnoul, or St. Arnulphus, a very ancient and celebrated monastery of the order of Saint Benoît (Benedict), founded about the year 600, in the town of Metz (Latin Metis), on the Moselle, in France.²

We may here insert the description, given by M. Wattenbach, of the Irish illuminated Gospels brought from Metz.

"ON AN ILLUMINATED GOSPEL OF IRISH ORIGIN IN THE PRINCES' LIBRARY OF OETTINGEN-WALLERSTEIN."3

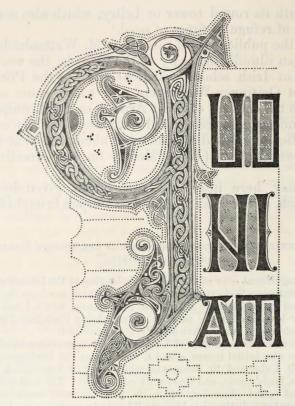
"This magnificent copy of the Gospels, belonging to the Library of the Princes of Oettingen-Wallerstein at Maihingen, which has been for some time deposited in the German Museum of Nuremburg, where I met with it, may now be added to the number of remarkably illuminated manu-

scripts of Irish origin, which have already been described.

"The peculiar characteristics of Irish illumination are immediately recognisable in the initial letters, a and I, which form the headings of the Gospels of St. Luke and St. John, and which are here reproduced, such as the spirals, birds' heads, and framework of red dots. The text exhibits that beautiful round character, which, in some measure, resembles the uncial writing, but is distinguishable from it by the letters being smaller and more connected in some places, so much so even as to spoil their clearness, although the eye may be gratified by the uniformity of writing throughout the MS. The deciphering of them is rendered difficult, especially by the extreme resemblance of the letters N and R. The parchment is fine and strong, without being too white, and the ink brilliantly black. The initials present the ordinary colours—violet, green, yellow, and red, which in some places have preserved their primitive freshness. One detail, however, does not agree with the other characters of the writing, that is, the employment of gold and silver, in the favourite ornamented capitals which, though common in the writing of the Carlovingian period, was foreign to Irish illuminative art of the ninth century. But this enigma is solved on closer examination. Between the closing lines at the end of the Gospel of St. Luke: 'Expl. evang. secundum Lucam Deo grat. felic.,' some fresh hand has intercalated the words in letters of silver: 'Explicit liber Sci. Evan-

 ^{1 &}quot;Zeitschrift für Christliche Archäologie und Kunst." Leip., 1856, pp. 21-49.
 2 See "Dictionnaire des Abbayes," col.
 57. Abbé Migne.

³ This essay first appeared in the "Revue Cellique," No. 1, p. 27, and was translated and printed here by permission of the Editor, M. Henri Gaidoz.



Quiden muluconau sur-

gelii secundum Lucam Deo gratias.' The title, in golden letters, 'Evange-lium secundum Lucam,' may also be the addition of a later period; and we may conclude that the gold ornament in the initials is a factitious embellishment of the Carlovingian period. Hence the manuscript may be attributed to a pre-Carlovingian epoch, say to the seventh, if not to the sixth, century.

"Whence comes this manuscript? A leaf pasted on to one of the pages refers us to the convent of St. Arnoul of Metz. The entry is as

follows :-

"The writing of the codex contained in this jewelled case is Merovingian work of the end of the sixth century in uncial characters. Another Anglo-Saxon MS. of about the same time of uncial characters also. Each MS. would, if for sale, be of great pecuniary value. This value should be upwards of 125 louis d'or for each.—Dom Maugerard, Librarian in the Monastery of St. Arnoul, Great Almoner of France, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Metz, Commissary in the Episcopal Chamber of Regulars."

"The author of this note has, through a common enough error, called the Irish writing of the MS. 'Anglo-Saxon,' but he has correctly stated its age. The case of the book was doubtless of great value, even if it had not been, as in the instance of the other manuscript, ornamented with precious stones. However that may be, it has disappeared, and the rare MS. is now covered in simple half binding. The inscription, 'Ex libris A (or H) Gartler a. 1809,' points to a more recent possessor of the manuscript. The copyist of the manuscript has given his name. On the last page, we see a lion rudely painted, above which is written, in characters probably more recent: 'Ecce leo stat super euangelium.' Below the lion, in a framework of green lines, some verses appear, the second line of which certainly is an hexameter, and the others are meant to be such.



'Lux mundi laeta deus, hæc tibi celeri curs . . . U
Alme potens scribsi soli famulatus et un . . . I
Ut te vita fruar teque casto inveniam cult . . U
Rectaque per te, ad te ducente te gradiar ui . A
Excelse cernis deus quæ me plurima cingun . T
Nota et ignota tuis male nata zezania sati . . . S
Tu sed mihi certa salus spesque unica uita . . E
Immeritum licet lucis facias adtingere lime . . N
Uerba nam tua ualida imis me tollat avern . I
Sola hæc misero mihi te vitam dabunt seruul O

All nourishing powerful God, joyful light of the world, To thee One and alone have I thy servant written with rapid pen, That in my life I might enjoy thee and find thee in pure worship, And through thee by thy guidance, I may walk in the straight path which leads to thee.

God on high thou seest how many things enchain me. The ill-sprung tares, known and unknown, mixed with thy seed. But to me thou art my certain salvation and only hope of life. Thou canst make me, unworthy as I am, to reach the threshold of light, For thy words of power shall lift me from the depths of hell. These alone give Thee, the true Life, to me thy wretched servant.

"The first and last letters of the lines, written in red in the manuscript, form the words 'Laurentius vivat senio.' This is probably the name of the scribe, a name which is not Irish, and may, perhaps, be one adopted on entering the cloister.

"I leave to theologians the task of critical examination of this text of the Gospels, and will continue the description of its exterior. On the back of the first leaf, under the title, Kanon Euangeliorum, some verses on this canon are found commencing thus:—

Quam in primo speciosa quadriga, Homo leo vitulus et aquila, LXX unum per capitula, De domino conloquntur paria, In secundo subsequente protinus, &c.

"On the following page, two marvellous birds are represented on a plate, or space, which contains the letters, Evangelia veritatis in an arrangement full of art. The reverse contains the words: 'Prologus quattuor evangeliorum bono lect. felicit,' in large characters of pure uncial writing. The lines are alternately red and black, here and there ornamented with yellow; all the title pages are likewise written in this ancient manner. The prologue commences by a line (plures fuisse), ornamented in a perfectly Irish style. The text is written in two columns; the book is large quarto; each paragraph is headed with an ornamented initial. First comes a letter from St. Jerome to St. Damasus; then the Canones evangeliorum, in columns, as usual; and lastly, the Gospels, preceded by their summary. The Gospels themselves commence with richly ornamented initials. Before the Gospels is a page filled with geometrical designs and ornamental patterns, such as are often met with in Irish manuscripts; but the latter

are not remarkable for beauty. The text is written 'per cola et commata,' that is, to say, that, instead of punctuation, each phrase is complete in a line. If an empty space is anywhere left, it is filled up by means of red points arranged in groups of three. The quoted passages have before each of their lines, a sort of flourish, with a dot in the middle, all in red. At the close of the Fourth Gospel are the words: 'Expl. Evang. Sec. Johann. Uiue et fruere.' And with this wish I, too, conclude.—W. WATTENBACH."

THE TASSILO CUP.—In an essay, by Franz Bock, on Ecclesiastical Vessels of the Carlovingian Period, we find that he has met with another example of the art of this school, judging from the excellent illustrations with which his work is enriched by M. Zimmerman.

This is the chalice of Kremsmünster, and bears an in-

scription in Latin hexameter, which fixes its date :-

TASSILO DUX FORTIS LUITPIRC VIRGA REGALIS.

M. Bock gives a detailed account of this chalice, which is in the form of a large cup, with a stem wide at the bottom. It is composed of red copper, overlaid with silver work on a gold ground, or niello on a gold ground, and ornamented with red and black enamel. The inscription is in the uncial Roman letters of the eighth on ninth century. On the cup are representations of the Four Evangelists, quite the same in character as the rude representations of them in the Irish illuminated books of the seventh century. On the stem, four other figures appear which M. Bock believes to be meant for the four corresponding prophets of the Old Testament. The first figure is accompanied by the two letters I B, the second T M, the third P T, the fourth M T, all with marks of contraction over them. M. Bock offers no suggestion as to the probable meaning of these letters.

This chalice, and an illuminated codex belonging to the same school of art, which the writer informs us dates from the time of Tassilo, lead to the belief that they formed part of a complete set of furnishings for the altar, pre-

[&]quot;Mittheilungen der k. k. central commission zur Erforschung und Erhaltung der Baudenkmale herausgebehn unter der

leitung des sectionchefs der k. k. central commission Karl Freiherrn von Czoernig Redacteur Karl Weiss. 1V. Jahrgang February.''

sented by Tassilo at the foundation of the monastery in the

eighth century.

Thassilo, or Tassilo, was the last Duke in Bavaria of the race of the Argilosinger. He fought during his minority, under Pepin the Little, afterwards king of the Franks, and in the year 757, he undertook the government of his own duchy. He afterwards married Luitberga, the daughter of Desiderius, the last king of the Lombards.

In the year 778, he began to assert his independence of the Frankish crown, and, as a first step, he named his eldest son Theodore co-regent. Charlemagne, however, succeeded in humbling him; and, in 781, the duke swore fealty to the king, and received pardon. Three years afterwards he again offended the king, who demanded his son Theodore as a hostage. This incensed him and his wife Luitberga, so that they formed a treacherous league against Charlemagne, on the discovery of which he was condemned to death for high treason. However, the king obtained his pardon, on condition of his retiring to the monastery of San Goar, when his duchy was made into a regular fief and governed by Frankish counts, into whose hands the inheritance of his whole race passed.

From this, we may conclude that the time at which this chalice was presented was somewhere between the year 757, when he became duke, and shortly after which time he married Luitberga, and 781, when he was first reduced to submission by Charlemagne; or, at all events, 784, when he was obliged to retire from the dukedom. Much beautiful work had been executed in Ireland at that time. The Books of Kells and Durrow, and other illuminated manuscripts; the shrines of the Domnach Airgead and St. Moedoc; the sculptured tombstone of the abbots and celebrated men of Clonmacnois, from Columba, who died A. D. 628, to Cellach and Tuathgal, who died A. D. 735, A. D. 806, all bear witness to the skill attained in this island, before the ninth century, in the practice of the

art of painting, metal-work, and sculpture.

The eighth century was the period at which so many

^{1 &}quot;Conversations Lexicon," vol. xiv.; Leipzig: Brockhaus, 1868.

missionaries from Ireland visited Bavaria. They were often either scribes and artists themselves, or came accompanied by such. They not only bore with them copies of their books and reliquaries, but, when stationed in any of the Irish foundations in Bavaria, they carried on the practice of those arts they had acquired in Ireland. And so, in works thus executed, some small portion of foreign design, totally different in principle and feeling from that of Celtic art, would creep in, as in this chalice of which we now speak, where foliate design, based on the acanthus leaf, appears in one or two of the corners, forming a strong contrast to the character of the rest of the ornamental design on this chalice, and an accident which never occurs on work executed in Ireland. The conclusion, then, to be arrived at appears to be, that, about the year 760 or 770, Duke Tassilo employed some Irish artist, perhaps the companion of St. Kilian of Franconia, or Virgilius, of Saltzburg, to execute this work for the monastery at Kremsmünster.

The monastery is now one of very considerable importance. It is situated eighteen miles south of Wels, in Lower Austria, near the Danube. Another monastery in this district, that of Gottweich, was frequented by Irish missionaries in the eleventh century. Here Johannes died, who was a companion of Marianus. He came from Ulster, in Ireland, and lived as a recluse in Obermünster. In the old life of St. Altmann, founder of Gottweich, we read: "In this venerable bishop's time, there came a priest to Mount Kotwich, by nation a Scot, in profession a monk, in conversation religious. The name he bore, which was John, signifying 'God's grace,' was in accordance with his disposition. Bishop Altmann loved this grace which was in him; and that he might the more readily abide with him. a narrow cell was assigned him beside the church of the Blessed Mary, in which, agreeable to his wish and solicitation, he was immured." (See notes by the Rev. William Reeves, D. D., to The Irish Monasteries of Germany, "Ulster Journal of Archæology," vol. vii. p. 243.)

(To be continued.)

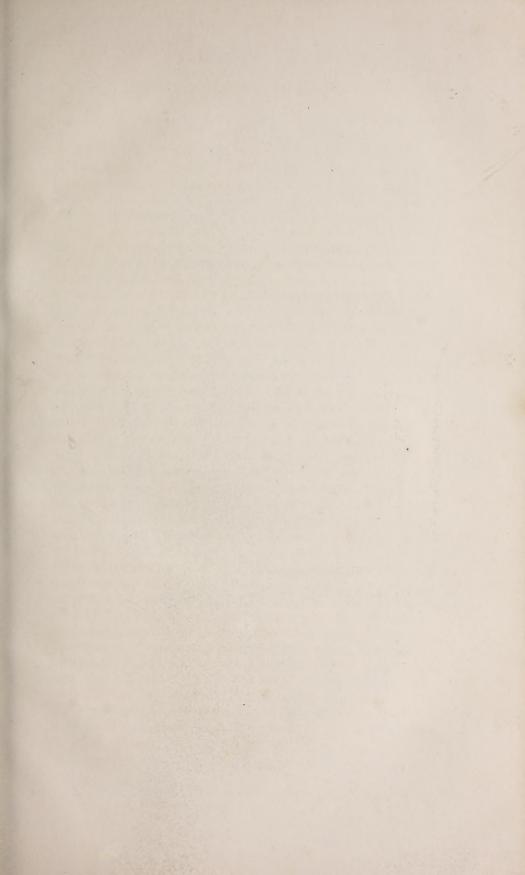
REMARKS ON THE CRANNOG AT BALLYDOOLOUGH, COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

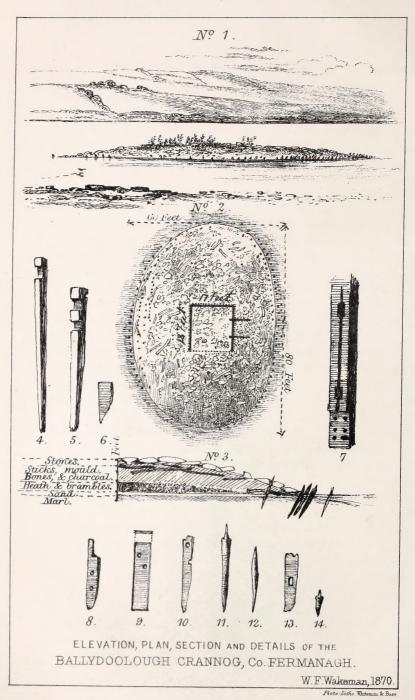
BY W. F. WAKEMAN, ESQ.

LATE in the month of June, 1870, I was shown by Mr. Plunkett, a respected merchant of Enniskillen (and now a member of our Association), several fragments of fictile ware, which that gentleman informed me had been picked up by himself from the shore of a small and recently exposed island in Ballydoolough. The place lies at a distance of about five English miles from Enniskillen, not far from the old road to Tempo. The area of the loch is said to be about twenty-four acres. The depth is inconsiderable, not exceeding twenty feet even in winter time. From the highest level of the shore towards the centre of the loch, as far the eye can pierce through the generally clear water, may be discerned at intervals the remains of immense trees, principally oak and pine, relics of a primeval forest, hence probably the name "Ballydoo-

lough," the Place or Town of the Dark Lake.

Upon examining the fragments of pottery already referred to, I was at once impressed with their similarity to portions of earthen vessels which had been obtained in the neighbouring crannog of Drumgay, and which on a recent occasion I had the honour of exhibiting before a meeting of our Society. Feeling assured that the island spoken of by Mr. Plunkett was a veritable crannog, I arranged to visit the place, with a view of drawing and measuring such relics as might be found there. As no boat remained upon the loch, I was obliged to get one carted from Enniskillen, and great indeed was the astonishment of the people of the locality to find one morning their lonely water invaded by a strange keel. Upon examining the island, in company with Mr. Plunkett, I found it to be, perhaps, the best preserved and most instructive "Lake Habitation," hitherto noticed in Ireland. In fact, during the subsidence of the water, owing to unusual activity in the operations of a neighbouring mill, belonging to Mr. Willson, the crannog was so washed by waves that much of the timber had been





laid bare. It may be here remarked that, in the memory of the oldest person residing in the townland, until the summer of 1870, the island, even in the dryest months of the year, had never shown more than a few feet of uncovered surface. Upon landing, I at once observed, lying near the centre of the enclosure, an oaken timber fifteen feet seven inches in length. This was almost entirely exposed, and had evidently formed one side of the lower framework of a dwelling-house. It was grooved from end to end, as shown in fig. 7 of the Plate which faces this page, and exhibited two holes measuring, respectively, nine inches by six, which were evidently intended to receive upright posts, to which the side boards of the structure were anciently attached. Several oaken slads grooved at the sides (see fig. 9 of Plate), were found lying about partially buried in the sand or mud. With the volunteered assistance of some friendly natives, and with the aid of one hired labourer, I caused the ground to be cleared so as to bring to light the remaining foundation of the house. My success was highly satisfactory, as but one timber of the quadrangle appeared to be missing. The framework was composed of well-squared oak, grooved, as already noticed, for the reception of planks, and morticed for the insertion of uprights. The angles were dovetailed together and fastened with wooden pins, some specimens of which I have already laid before a meeting of our Association. They are marked No. 16 amongst the articles sent to the Museum. The timber which formed the eastern foundation rested upon two blocks of dressed oak, which projected from it at a right angle to a distance of seven feet, and had, no doubt, supported a kind of porch. (See the ground plan on Plate.) This porch appears to have contained the only doorway to The lowest timbers of both house and porch the building were secured in their position by a row of oaken pegs, or small stakes, which enclosed the whole of the foundation and rested against it, on the exterior. These I have indicated in the plan by dots. Of the upper work of the house I can give no description, though several dressed boards, which had certainly formed a portion of it, still remained scattered about. These I have drawn in figures 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 13, in the Plate. They are all given on a scale of one-eighth of an inch to the foot. Upon being first discovered they were well formed, and apparently tolerably sound, but, owing to exposure to the almost uninterrupted sunshine of last July and August, in some instances they have become distorted and split. The island was enclosed on every side by stakes of oak, pine, or birch, varying in length from two to six or seven feet. (See Plate, figs. 11, and 14.) The flat block (fig. 6) strengthened the southwestern angle of the house. Upon the western side of the island, which was greatly exposed to the action of the waves of the loch, the stakes are most numerous, and are placed four, and at one point five deep. It would appear that, in some instances, at least, their spike-like tops were anciently mortised into holes cut for their reception in beams of oak, which were laid horizontally. Just one such beam we found undisturbed resting on the vertical spike, in situ. A respectable elderly man, named Coulter, who resides not far from the loch, informed me that he well recollected to have seen many of these horizontal timbers resting upon the stakes or piles. They were hardly ever uncovered, but were distinctly visible a few inches below the surface of the water. This I believe to be a feature in the construction of crannogs but seldom remarked. A very correct idea of the form and dimensions of the island and its house may be derived from an examination of the accompanying About 160 stakes are still visible.

Opposite the site of the doorway already alluded to, along the shore of the island, might be seen a considerable quantity of the bones of animals, intermixed with fragments of ancient pottery. Here was evidently the refuse heap, or "Kitchen Midden," of the hold. A selection of the bones, as well as some perfectly similar remains from the neighbouring crannog of Drumgay, were most kindly forwarded by the Earl of Enniskillen to London, for the inspection of Professor Owen. The subjoined note, which Lord Enniskillen received in reply to his communication, has been most obligingly placed at my disposal.

[&]quot;MY DEAR LORD ENNISKILEN,

[&]quot;The box of remains from the crannog of Ballydoolah arrived this morning, and I have completed the examination of its contents. They include parts of Bos longifrons, Cervus elaphus, Sus scrofa, Equus asinus.

"I have had the teeth and portions of jaws wrapped in separate parcels including the names. All the limb bones have been fractured for the marrow. The box returns by train to-day.

"Ever your Lordship's most truly,
"RICHD. OWEN."

In reference to bones of the Equus asinus occurring in a crannog, it may be observed that a portion of a small iron shoe, fashioned like a horseshoe, was amongst the few metallic remains found in the refuse heap. Did the ancient Irish, like the besieged French in Paris, strengthen themselves for fighting by eating the flesh of asses, and were the animals shod? Besides the bones already mentioned were those of goats, which, however, did not come under the notice of the Professor. We have here, then, very good data for inference as to the kind of animal food used by the crannog builders. That the pieces of earthen, fire-hardened, eared vessels found with and amongst the bones were used as cooking utensils there can be little ques-



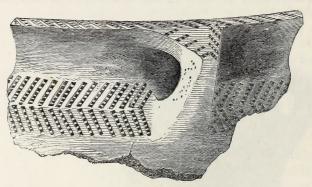
Fictile Vessel found on Ballydoolough Crannog, restored.

tion. Altogether about 140 fragments occurred. No vessel was found entire, but the pieces in some instances were

very large, and several were found to fit together, so that it was not difficult to form a restoration by which a correct idea of the perfect crock or vase might be obtained. Almost every specimen was more or less ornamented. Some of the patterns have an extremely early look, and if found in a grave would be referred to a pre-historic age.

The accompanying cut (No. 1.) represents one of the finest of the crocks obtained in Ballydoolough. It measures three feet two inches round the mouth, and is tastefully ornamented on the rim and sides. The decoration which was impressed upon the soft clay before the vessel was burnt, is extremely like that which appears upon silver bracelets preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, and also found amongst the Cuerdall hoard in Scotland, but it is not the same. Colour, light yellowish red, or drab.





Portion of Fictile Vessel found on Ballydoolough Crannog.

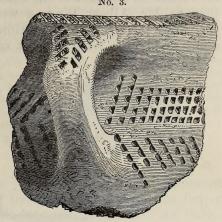
The second illustration is drawn from a portion of what would appear to have been a magnificent vessel. It is highly ornamented on the side by a chevron, and on the rim by an oblique pattern. Material, very hard-baked clay of a dark colour.

Another fragment (No. 3.) was somewhat like the last described, but the decoration is more elaborate, and consists of an interesting variety of the punched design, inasmuch as many of the indentations are of semicircular form, and not angular or semiangular as in most of the other crocks. The material is of very hard substance; colour dark.

I next present a drawing of a portion of a large straightlipped vessel (No. 4.), which, though singularly plain and

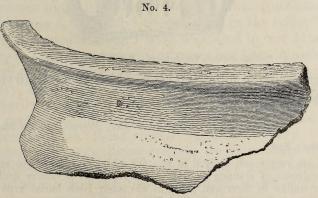
unornamented, is of excellent material, a hard, well-baked darkish coloured clay. It measured over three feet in circumference round the rim, and must have possessed a most graceful appearance.

The rim figured below (No.5) is the only pattern of its kind found at Ballydoolough. It belonged to a well-baked, and tastefully designed vessel, and is drawn half the actual



Portion of Fictile Vessel found on Ballydoolough Crannog.

size. Whether this specimen or No. 4 were furnished with ears or not it is impossible to say. Altogether there



Portion of Fictile Vessel found on Ballydoolough Crannog.

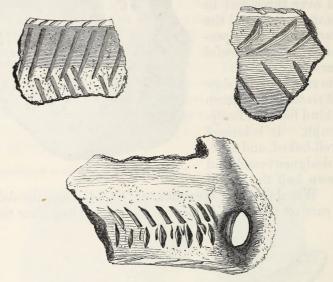
were about thirty-five different patterns, showing that there had been at least the same number of vessels, but from the

quantity of fragments which lay upon the shore, or appeared upon the mud being disturbed, it would be difficult to form an idea of how many more there might have been. All these ves-



sels seem to have been hand-made, no trace of the work-

ing of a lathe being discoverable in a single instance. Acting upon the suggestion of the Rev. James Graves, I forwarded an account of the discovery of the crannog pottery to Mr. Albert Way, a well-known authority upon such subjects. At the same time I enclosed a few specimens which Mr. Way thought of considerable interest, as



Portions of Fictile Vessels found at Ballydoolough Crannog.

appears from the following reply which he was kind enough to make:—

"Wonham Manor, Riegate, August 28, 1870.

" MY DEAR SIR,

"I am very much obliged to you for taking the trouble to send me the specimens of crannog pottery. They present a variety quite new to me; unlike in form and paste to any early Irish burial urns that I have seen; perhaps fifteen in all. Your samples seem to come nearest to our Anglo-Saxon, which is of coarse black or dingy brown paste, full of small grit or particles of stone, to give some greater consistence to the ill-compacted clay. There certainly appears to me to be some resemblance, although not identity, between your ware and the vessels found so abundantly with us, but your forms are much better, the contour more graceful; the two wares are perfectly distinct, although there may be some indications that might suggest the idea that the two are not far apart as regards period. The little ears are also peculiar, the impressed ornament is not of the earliest period (with us). I should not, however, ascribe these

remarkable wares to a very early age; for instance, to that in which the use of bronze was prevalent. I have sought in vain for data on which to ground any reliable opinion as to the date of this very curious pottery. I should like much to know whether you can discover any trace of the use of the lathe in its manufacture. The mode of ornamentation certainly appears to present some resemblance to that of early silver ornaments, for instance, in our Cuerdale hoard, which may be ascribed to the ninth century; but this circumstance alone would not, I imagine, suffice to justify our conclusions as to the date of the pottery. In Ireland, as you truly observe, old fashions and forms were retained long after the age to which they may properly belong. I thank you very much for the trouble you have so kindly taken for my gratification, and for the samples of the ware. If possible, I will show them to Mr. Franks, who is our great authority, but he is, I fear, absent from London.

"I remain, yours very truly,
"ALBERT WAY."

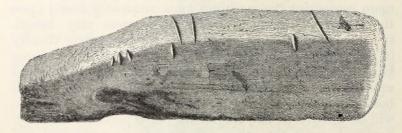
It is but justice to Mr. Way to state that the specimens sent to him consisted of portions of some of our better formed and more richly-ornamented vessels. At Ballydoolough and at other crannogs in Fermanagh, at a period subsequent to the date of his letter, I discovered many examples of the "coarse dark black, or dingy brown paste, full of small grit or particles of stone, to give some greater consistence to the ill-compacted clay." Numerous examples of such rude manufacture are included in the collection of pottery fragments which I have deposited in our Museum. Aware as I was that crannog fortresses had been in use in Ireland all through the middle ages, even down to the sixteenth century, I hesitated to believe that this kind of ware was necessarily of any very high degree of antiquity. However, upon comparing the markings most commonly found upon the vessels, with those shown upon some very beautiful sepulchral urns, discovered in the immediate vinicity of Ballydoolough and Lough Eyes, I find that the very same kind of punch and the identical pattern which were used upon the one were likewise used upon the other. In a small box, enclosed in my recent consignment to the Museum, will be discovered two fragments, one a portion of a Ballydoolough crock the other a fragment of a sepulchral urn (the most exquisite fragment perhaps ever exhumed in Ireland), and it will be seen that the impressions which form their ornamentation are exactly similar. It may be said further that in the numerous designs found upon

the crannog vessels, there is not one which is suggestive of the work of Christian times in Ireland, on the contrary the greater portion—chevrons and circular depressions—are all expressive of Pagan ideas of ornamental art. The log house at Ballydoolough is almost precisely of the same size and of the some style of construction as the celebrated dwelling, described by Captain Mudge in the "Archæologia," in which was found a stone hatchet. We should not, then, without further data to guide us, assume that this crannog pottery must necessarily be of date later than some of the Pagan sepulchral urns.

Of the antiquities found at Ballydoolough, beyond all question the most important is a block of hard, reddish sandstone, measuring in length two feet one inch, in breadth four inches and a half, and in depth six inches. This monument is inscribed with well-marked Ogham characters which, when read by the light of the alphabet which has been adopted by our Society, would seem to spell the word—

BALHU.

At the thicker end of the stone, just before the commencement of the Oghams, a slightly marked cross of pecular form may be traced, especially when the light has been so arranged as to glance horizontally along the upper surface of the *leac*, in the direction of its smaller termination.



Ogham found at Ballydoolough Crannog.

In the comparison of Irish and Gaulish names by Professor Adolphe Picket, published in the "Ulster Journal of Archæology," vol. vii., page 73, I find the Celtic name

Balanau (BALANU), which seems to sound very like that upon our stone. The subject of the correct reading of this inscription I look upon as a matter of considerable archæological importance. As far as I am aware, it is the only example of writing of any kind hitherto discovered in connexion with a crannog. The stone is at present in my own hands, and I retain it solely for the purpose of making a drawing, which I hope will be in time to illustrate this paper in the pages of our Journal. After the reading of my present communication, I trust it may be considered the property of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland; and I shall only wait the direction of our Secretary for its transmission to the Museum. One short suggestion, in connexion with the name Balhu, may not here be out of place. Joyce, in his admirable book upon the "Irish Names of Places," translates the name of the Fermanagh town of Lisbellaw, "Lios-bel-atha, the lis of the ford-mouth." Now any person who knows the industrious village of Lisbellaw will be aware that there was never a river there; and that consequently there could be no "ford-mouth." There is certainly a lios or fort in the neighbourhood; but the little stream which now serves the woollen mill of Lisbellaw flows through a deep cutting communicating with Loch Eyes, which was made by the Rev. Grev Porter some few years ago. The natural outlet from the loch ran, and still runs, in a northerly direction, and cannot be supposed to have influenced the naming of Lisbellaw, as its course commences at a distance of some miles (two or three at least) from that village. I shall at present merely confine myself to the remark that the name Lisbellaw seems to invite investigation. Could it be translated, "the fort or lis of Balhu," as Dunleary is "the fort or dun of Laeghaire?"

The following is a list of the antiquities of minor in-

terest discovered at Ballydoolough:-

No. 1. A very fine and perfect crucible of the usual

erannog kind.

No. 2. A remarkable brooch, or fibula, composed of iron, bronze, and a white metal, probably white-bronze, or silver. This had been intended for enamel—the pin had mouldered away, and indeed the whole was a ruin.

No. 3. A well-formed iron knife with bronze mounting to the handle, which was pierced for rivets.

No. 4. An ordinary crannog knife blade, similar in every

respect to those found in Anglo-Saxon interments.

No. 5. A portion of an iron shoe for a horse or ass. Perfect shoes of this class were found at Dunshaughlin crannog, Edenderry, and elsewhere.

No. 6. A piece of an iron band.

No. 7. A slight thin bronze fillet, which was probably used for securing the staves of a small wooden vessel. It might also have been intended as a hair band.

No. 8. A small article of late bronze, apparently be-

longing to horse furniture.

No. 9. An ordinary crannog whetstone.

No. 10. A worked stone or disc, used probably for breaking nuts upon. An immense quantity of hazel nuts were found amongst the timbers and stones of the island.

No. 11. A lump of iron dross, or "slag." No. 12. The under stone of a quern.

It may not be uninteresting to state that Mr. Coulter, the elder, of whom I have already had occasion to make mention, informed me that he himself had from time to time discovered no fewer than three single-piece canoes (one of them twenty feet in length) beneath the waters of the loch. These have unfortunately been all destroyed. One having been used for years as a trough for cattle, was at length cut up for firewood; the others were utilized in the roofs of out-offices, after having, of course, been split, and fashioned for their destination.

This paper, already too long, must yet be a little further extended. I cannot conclude without referring to the liberality and antiquarian zeal of the Earl of Enniskillen, who as soon as his Lordship had been informed of the interest attached to the newly-discovered crannog, lost no time in proceeding to the spot, where he at once secured the timbers of the loghouse and other remains for presentation to

our Society.

In this gift we possess, I believe, the only relics of the kind to be seen in any collection. They form a fitting beginning wherewith to commence the formation of the "Crannog Room" in our Museum, so happily suggested

by our Secretary. To the surprise of many of the Ballydoolough folk, some carts arrived to carry off the venerable timbers; and in due time all was presented for bookage to Kilkenny at the Enniskillen Railway station. But here was a hitch—"What," said an official on duty, "send all that rubbish to Kilkenny!—nobody would receive it; we would be laughed at; there is not a sound stick amongst the lot; it will be refused, and we shall be at the loss of the carriage?"—"But it is sent by Lord Enniskillen."—"Then his Lordship must guarantee, under his own hand, that there is no sell. What should a nobleman have to do with such trash?" At this stage, the matter was referred to a higher railway authority, and the "rubbish" was sent off.

SIABUR-CHARPAT CON CULAIND. FROM "LEBOR NA H-UIDRE" (Fol. 37, et seqq.), A MANUSCRIPT OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY J. O'BEIRNE CROWE, A. B.

THE following historical romance is taken from the celebrated "Lebor na h-Uidre," the most ancient Irish manuscript now remaining, and is here printed and translated

for the first time. The subject is this: -

On a certain occasion—not the first, as may be gathered from the words cia noppiocaide of, "though he used to be preached to him," St. Patric went to preach the Christian faith to the monarch Loegaire. This haughty ruler, who, as we know from other documents, had previously given him so much trouble, consented to embrace the new belief, but on one condition only, namely, that Patric would call up Cu Chulaind from the dead, and bring him into his presence in all the traditional dignity and surroundings of that distinguished hero. The saint agreed to the condition. Cu Chulaind accordingly appeared to Loegaire in his old historic chariot, drawn by his two famous horses, the Liath Macha and the Dub-Sainglend, and driven by Loeg, his faithful charioteer. Some conversation, which, however, is not recorded, took place between the strangers.

Patric who, though absent, was yet conscious of the interview, afterwards asks Loegaire if he would now believe, inasmuch as he had seen Cu Chulaind. Loegaire replies that he has some doubts of the ghostly warrior being Cu Chulaind, especially as his stay was so very short. The Saint rejoined that God was powerful, and that Cu Chu-

laind would come to converse with him again.

Cu accordingly did return, and this time in the presence of Patric, whom he respectfully salutes and addresses at once. He then turns to Loegaire, and exhorts him to believe in God and Patric; "for," he says, "it is not a demon that has come to thee, it is Cu Chulaind, son of Soalta." He reminds him that the world he lives in is not his for ever, but every one's in turn. A lengthened dialogue now begins, Cu Chulaind giving short sketches of his deeds while on earth, and Loegaire still persisting in his doubts about the visitor, alleging as a reason that, though the deeds he named were mighty ones. yet they were not equal to those of Cu. At length the great chief of the Plain of Murthemne burst forth into a poetic recital of his famous adventures at home and abroad. The recital of these adventures in the terse yet mellow strains of Celtic poesy, so accurately defined the historic Cu, who was himself not only a warrior but a poet, that Loegaire believed at once. The scene is closed by Patric declaring Heaven opened for the penitent "Hound of Emain Macha."

To my annotations I have subjoined two Essays, one on the Irish Chariot; in which I have also introduced the warrior's and charioteer's dress, &c.; and the other on the Fetes of Cuchullin.

We have no means at present to ascertain the date of the composition of the "Demoniac Chariot;" we may feel certain, however, that it is not the work of Moil Muire, son of Ceilechar, son of Mac Con nam Bocht, who was the compiler of "Lebor na h-Uidre," and who died, according to the "Four Masters," in the year 1106. This conviction of mine will be sustained by the following facts and considerations. Throughout "Lebor na h-Uidre" a second hand is here and there distinctly recognisable both in the penmanship and the orthography; and that this hand is not another

mode of Moil Muire's is rendered certain from an entry by him on the top of fol. 45. This entry reads in English-"A trial of the pen of Moil Muire, son of the son of Mac Con nam Bocht," and is in penmanship exactly the same as the general body of the Transcript. Now, in our tract the second hand begins with the 35th quatrain of the poem; and, while running through to the end, betrays a want of acquaintance with Irish history, which could not reasonably be charged to Moil Muire. The writer, or the scribe, says it was great power in Patric to resuscitate Cu Chulaind, after having lain for "nine hundred years in earth." But Cu had been scarcely half that time in earth—from about the beginning of the first to the middle of the fifth century; and of this Moil Muire could not be ignorant. From these considerations and facts, we can safely infer that Moil Muire neither wrote nor transcribed the portion which I have assigned to the second hand; and we can also infer that he is not the author of that portion which is written in his own hand. Were the latter to be the case, he would scarcely allow a man, who has shown himself so innocent of Irish history as our second scribe has done, to take part with him in the composition of an Irish historical romance.

Our tract, then, was not composed either by Moil Muire or any of his contemporaries. It must have been copied from an older manuscript, and that copy instead of the .r. céz, "nine hundred," above referred to, had probably .r. c, that is, noi cóicaz, "nine fifties," which would be quite in harmony with the deliverances of Irish history. The antiquity of the piece, however, rests upon a higher authority than any induction we could make on this point.

The language, though somewhat broken up, still observes the laws of ancient Irish, and that not alone in isolated passages but throughout. One test example is the dative plural of the article in agreement with its noun: ip now lúachacab lánaib, co parbamo pe an elvae beómapbae ip now plébib:—"In the full rushries, until I used to leave their flocks live-dead in the mountains." This with other characteristics brings the composition of our tract as far back, at least, as the eighth century.

In conclusion, I beg to tell the Irish student and the antiquary, that I guarantee the perfect accuracy both of

text and citations.

siabur-carpat con cutaino inso.

Τις τε έταιρε ισρο ό' η Chomoro co Ρατραις, co ταριγτις co αρη α bάρας κορ συα να Rάτα .ι. να Τεπρας, γ τις τος Cu Chulaino αποσόμη απο. Ις ισρ τιη ισρο luid Loézaine σο acallaim Ρατρις ισρ ταισθείη Con Culaino σό τη α έτρρυς. αγθερτ Ρατραις κρι Loézaine: "Ιη πυτταρκάς νί?" "Οσπαρκάς τηπορο," κορ Loézaine, "γ νιπτά cumac σι α αιγηέις, πανι γ και γ πανι τόρες απο της." "Νι γ κονυθερταις," οι Ρατραις, "σο της τα co ποπραίδ πο ρίαρ: αργένου, τη τασθείη ταρκάς συις."

" (Im bά-ra em," ροη Loezaine, "oc oul σαη βάη in Chappais το Cnuc Síve in δροχα, hi Tulaiz in Topcompais im δριίις Μαιε Ιποός, conacap-[γ]α in zαιτή ύαιρη, αιχίτι, amail ἐρόιρις οιδρόι: bec nάο puc ap ροίε οι άρ cennaib, γ na σε έαιο τριμπο ροσερίπ co ταίμαιπ. Roiap-ρα το της της τα το δεπέη," op Loezaine. "Apbept benén κριμπ-γα: 'Ιγ ί χάετ ιρειρ[η]ο ιπραίη, ιαρη ορίμου ρία Coin Culaino.' Conacammán ιαρομία πομοπείαις ρομπο. Roiappaèt-γα τα που δεπέη in τρομείαις γιη. Αγθερτ δεπέη bάταρ απαία ρεη γ ec immanoeocaταρ in mais ρίαμη.

Conacaman ιαροπ τη ρεός μπι παιρ υαρυνό τώας: ba lán τη τίρ οιγυσιό, η ba heren nélaib nime bárán an

THE DEMONIAC CHARIOT OF CU CHULAIND.

Patric went to Temair for the enjoining of belief upon the King of Eriu, that is, upon Loegaire, son of Niall, for it is he who was King of Eriu the time: for he would not believe the Lord; though he used to be preached to him. Loegaire said to Patric: "By no means shall I believe in thee or in God, until thou shalt awaken Cu Chulaind for me under dignity, as he is recorded in stories, that I may see him, and that I may address him in my presence here: it is after that I shall believe in thee." "That matter is

possible for God," says Patric.

A messenger comes afterwards from the Lord to Patric, that they should remain until the morrow on the rampart of the Rath, that is, of Temair, and that Cu Chulaind would come to them there. It is after that accordingly Loegaire went to converse with Patric, after the appearance of Cu Chulaind to him in his chariot. Patric said to Loegaire: "Whether has something appeared to thee?" "There has, indeed [something] appeared to me," says Loegaire, "and I have not power for the relation of it, unless thou wilt sign, and unless thou wilt consecrate my mouth." "I shall not," says Patric, "sign thy mouth, until I shall have my demand: I shall, however, make a sign on the air which comes out of thy mouth, in order that thou mayest tell the appearance which appeared to thee."

"As I was, indeed," says Loegaire, "a-going over Slope of the Chariot to the Hill of the Sid of the Plain, in the Plateau of the Assembly in the Plain of Mac Indoc, I saw the cold, piercing wind, like a bi-brow spear: little that it took not our hair from our heads, and that it went not through ourselves to earth. I asked the wind from Benen," says Loegaire. "Benen said to me: 'That is the wind of hell after the opening of it before Cu Chulaind.' We saw then the heavy fog which dropped upon us. I asked that heavy fog also of Benen. Benen said they were the breaths of men and of horses that were tra-

versing the plain before me.

"We saw then the great raven-flock above us above: the country was full of them, and it was among the clouds

απ αιροε. Rοιαρρας-ρα το benén απί ριπ. αρθερτ benén bάταρ ρόιτ α έριπο παπ εἰ bάτάρ ρο ἐαρριτ Con Culaino. απ bάπάρ απο ιαρ γαιπ, conacamman ρύατυ παπ εἰ τριαρ τη ειαιέ, γ πα ρερ τρ τη ἐαρριτ ροίαπ. αραε αρμιλερι ρορ αρο; ριτ ρε ριξιοι; ειὰ τορίατο τεοτυ.

Conacca-ρα ιαροπ ιη σά eċ commóρα, comaille, αċτ nammá co ραιη σεlba γ σαċα: comlúaċa, comċóρι, com-ξηίπα, bop-leċna, σερleċna, biριιιċ, αρσ-ċιπο, αξεηπαιρ, ξοδ-ċúιl, σύαlαιξ, σεηπεċα, σαċ-állı, τιι-leċαιη, ροραρσα, ροράπα, ρορβρεςα. αυρξαρται, δριμηπι-σερξα, δεόlαισι, ριίξι, ριεπηα, γαιτρισι, ροξαβαίτα, ρέξι, ράεδορσα, ρεπεησα, сαργ-ποηξαιξ, cóιρι, cαιπι, cαρ[ċ]αροιξ.

δροξα ρομ ρυιί τη α οιαιο τη έτ ριο : οαη ορος ουδα, ταρείτε: οά ροτ εόιμι εοίεμιρι: ρεμτρι εριατι, colξοιμςι. Οαη allη αρείη, inclappe: ρίτο ριπο-αρτιτ co petan rinopuine. Cuing opon, opumnec, popopoa. Pu-

pall concopoa: popoce uamoe.

Lácc απο τη τη capput τη τη τυαρ-máel συς; σεπη ραμη ρομγισια : ατά lim τη δό μοσαίτς. Súil ζίαρ, δαηπας τη α είπο. Ρύαη copcop-ζορη τη τυισε α εετομαίδο ορχαιτο όεη-ζιί. Ουίεπο σερχ-ότη κορ α δριμιππίο : poleτο σαρ εετσαμα σά χύαιαπο. Lént ζεί, culpacac immi con σερχ-τηίμε πείαρε. Claideb ορ-συτρίη στι τι εκρυτη τέρτα κορ α γίαρταιο : manáir letan, ζίαρ κορ ερμησι πιστης τη α ιάτη. Ροζα κοζέρ, κόδαρτας τη α καρμασ. Scíat copcopoα co compου αρχιτ, co τύας mílαιδο ότη, ύαρ α σίδη τη α ένη ο. Ουδιτή ετ συδικοίας εκταρος α σα δρύαο : σερχιτή ραρταίης α δεοιί.

αρα αρ α bélaib ir in capput rin: apaile poprent pánpota, popbrec. Palt popcar, poppuáo pop a mulluc: πιρα μποριμία pop α έταπ, πάο leíceo α polt pó αξιο. Cuace σε ορ pop α σίδ cúalaio[iδ] hi ταιρα α palt. Coicline ettec immi con auprlocuo ap α σίδη

of heaven they were for their height. I asked that matter of Benen. Benen said they were sods from the shoes of the horses that were under Cu Chulaind's chariot. As we were there after that we saw the forms of the horses through the mist, and of the men in the easy chariot. A charioteer behind them on high; a spirit chieftain; horses that ride

paths.

"I saw afterwards the two horses co-large, co-beautiful, but only with a difference of figure and of colour; co-fleet, co-symmetrical, of co-action, hoof-broad, back-broad, pointed, high-head, active, snout-thin, wreathful, effective, colour-beautiful, very lofty, very vehement, very speckled. They are head-small, very high, very conspicuous, very nimble. Breast-red, large-lipped, large-eyed, sleek, firm, easily-yoked, sharp, vigorous, powerful, curl-maned, symmetrical, fair, curl-haired.

"A large chariot after that pair. Two black firm wheels: two symmetrical over-lapping rims: hard, sword-straight shafts. Two beautiful, pliant reins: a pole of white silver with a withe of *findruine*. A strong, ridged, very golden yoke. A purple hood: green furnishing.

"A hero there in that chariot: a black, thick head of hair: smoothness on it on him: I should imagine it is a cow that licked it. A grey, jerking eye in his head. A purple-blue tunic about him of borders of all-white goldwithe. A brooch of red gold on his breast: it extended over each of his two shoulders. A white, hooded cloak about him, with a flashing red border. A sword of gold-hilt in arrangement of rest on his two thighs: a broad, grey spear on a shaft of wild ash in his hand. A subsharp, aggressive dart near it. A purple shield with an even circle of silver, with loop-animals of gold above his two shoulders. I should think it was a shower of pearls that was flung into his head. Blacker than the side of a black cooking-spit each of his two brows: redder than ruby his lips.

"A charioteer in front of him in the chariot: a certain very slender, prone-long, very speckled person. Very curled, very red hair on his head-top: a wreath of findruine on his forehead, that should not allow his hair about his face. On his two ears spheres of gold, into which his hair

ullennaib. Εριμπε οι σερχ-όρ in a láim σι α ταιρισελίασ α eocu. Ο διά λιμετα bασ hé Cu Chulaino γ λοές α αρα nobeż απο, γ Ο υβ-γαιης λεπο γ λια το Μαζα nobeż κό 'n cappar."

"In cheti Οια ροδείτρα, α Loegaini," ol Parnaic, "ύαιη δοδεοίαιο Cu Chulaino δο τ' acallaim?" "Μάρα έ Cu Culaino ατοοπηαρς, τη ξαριτ lim-γα μοδόι τος om acallaim." "Ιγ ροίαιο Οια:" ol Ρατραίς: "mar έγεοπ μοδοι από, δορεξα δο τ' acallaim-για αρμίτρι."

Am batán and ian rin, conaccatán in cappat ir in maz andocum con a díbn ecaid, 7 Lóez mac Ríanzabnat in a rappadnact, 7 Cu Chulaind in a eppedact. Sect cler-líani ricet uaraid etaphúar: taipm-cler nónbain .i. cler Cait 7 cler Cuain, cler Daine: dall-clern éoin, léim dan neim 7 denz-rilliud epped náin, 7 zai bolza, 7 bái bperre, 7 bputa zéme, 7 rían cupad, 7 pot-cler, 7 ráebon-cler, 7 ubull-cler, 7 topand-cler, 7 dpéim rpi rozairt, 7 dipziud cheitte pon a pind, 7 ronaidm níat náin, 7 táit-beim, 7 béim co romur. Immarleiz cac labant imm inn apaid zabáil nan érre: bíid uar aid 7 análaid.

Oolluid Cú Culaind do acallaim Parpaic, 7 bennacair dó. Ir andnin arpubaire:

" areoc, a noém-Parpaic,

1 rrappat treó:
Romucca la r' pecimeco
hi Típib nam beó.

Cρειτ το Όια η το παέπ-Ρατραις, α Loezaipi, πάτύαταις τοπο ταίπαπ τορίτ, αρ πι ριαδραε ροτατάπις; τη Cú Culaino mac Soalta. αρ τη τοπό κατό ρυαπαίο, ρετ πά ταία τα εατ ταίτα κατό κίμο κατό πίμο πεπ ε αρ τη τορίο ρίαδραι κατό πίτοι-ρία; τη διτ κάιτα αρ ίατη ιππαρετι-ρία." δόι Cu Chulaino in α τορίο, η πι αρίαραι Lóezaipe.

was collected. A winged little cloak about him with an opening on its two elbows. Goadlets of red gold in his hand, from which he was hurrying on his horses. It seems to me it was Cu Chulaind and Loeg, his charioteer, that were in it, and that it was Dub-sain-glend and Liath Macha that were under the chariot."

"Dost thou believe God henceforth, O Loegaire," says Patric, "since Cu Chulaind has come to converse with thee?" "If it is Cu Chulaind I have seen, I think too short he was a-conversing with me." "God is powerful," says Patric: "If it is he who was in it, he will come to

converse with thee again."

As they were there after that, they saw the chariot coming in the plain towards them with its two horses, and Loeg, son of Riangabra, in his charioteering and Cu Chulaind in his warrioring. Twenty-seven feat-figures

above them in mid-air:

The Noise-feat of Nine, that is the Feat of Cat, and the Feat of Cuar, the Feat of Daire: the Blind-feat of Birds, Leap over Poison, and Redfolding of a brave Champion, and Bellows-dart, and Stroke with quickness, and Ardour of Shout, and Hero's scream, and Wheel-feat, and Edge-feat, and Apple-feat, and Noise-feat, and Ascent by rope, and Straightening of body on Spear-point, and binding of a noble champion, and Return-stroke, and Stroke with measure. In respect to the charioteer, the holding of the reins confounds all speech: he is above evaporations and breathings.

Cu Chulaind went to converse with Patric, and saluted

him: it is then he said:

"I beseech, O holy Patric,
In thy presence that I may be,
That thou wouldst bring me with speed
Into the Lands of the Living.

"Believe in God and in holy Patric, O Loegaire, that a wave of earth may not dash over thee, for it is not a demon that has come to thee: it is Cu Chulaind, son of Soalta. For, a world for every champion is law or earth: every quiet one's is concealment, every hero's is earth, every holy one's is heaven: for of the order of demons is every thing thou ponderest on: it is the world of each in turn that thou chariotest." Cu Chulaind was silent, and Loegaire did not speak.

"Cια ρέτ δρεξα, α Loeξαιρι? cια ρυιδερ α ραπτυ?
cια αιρερ απ άτυ? cíα αιτετ α mna? cια ταρατ απ ιπξεπα?" "Ceo συιτ-ριυ γ σαπ-ρα," ορ Loeξαιρι, "απ
ιαρραιξιο ριδε?" "Roboí ταπ, α Loeξαιρι, bά meppe
ιμμάτεξεο, ιμματιμάτελο, ιμμισαμάτελο. δα μερι
α lau-cú ρασταιρι: ξlonnaib αροσαίδ ιμμαπαπαιξτίρ.
Robói ταπ, α Loeξαιρι, δα μερρι σοτέξεο α μαρ-ξρεργα,
πορύμεο α μάρ-conξαία. δά μερρι ιπ Cú Chulaino
cat-δύασας, ξπύργαςτας, ξερεςτας, ριζ-δερξ, ρόιζ-leταπ,
ροξείας, ποδίο αρ Μαιξ μάιμε Μύρτεμμε. Cρειτ σο
Οία γ σο Phατραις, α Loeξαιρι, αρ πί ριαδραι σοτάπις
αςτ Cu Chulaino μας Soalτα."

"Μάργα Chú κι απο," οη ζοεξαιρε, "ασκέτ σύπο σι ά πάρ-ξηίπαιδ." "δα κίρ γόη, α ζοεξαιρι, " οη Cú Chulaino. " δαρ-γα collid ziallaγα in αιριτιπ άτα πο τύατ : ba-γα balc-bémnec κορ πίαταίδ γ πόρ-γιύαξαιδ. Ιπρέιδιπο-γεα απς τραίζε γισε-luaτα πο πάπατ τη παιδιώα τραταίδ lánaiδ, το καξδαίπο-γε απ είταε δεό παρδαε τη παιδ γιέδιδ, ταμή αροδιί α comlund comapdae πα κερ ποδίτις κοραίδ." "Μα πυγκί γαπίαιο πα τη κέίδ αδρίπιι, δατάρ τρίπα έρρεο lάτ-γι, πιρταρ τρίπα Con."

"bá rín rón, a Loezaini," ol rereom:

Nipra cú-ra ξαbάla lir, ba-ra cú-ra ξαbάla uir:
Nipra cáu-ra chuibin auncaill, bá-ra cú-ra comnant to comlono.
Nipra caú-ra imlomta puitell, ba-ra cau-ra taintbe buten:
Nipra cáu-ra ingaine ξamna, ba-ra cáu-ra ingaine Emna."

" Μα nuppil na zníma pain peib σοσμίπι-ρεο, bázáp zníma eppeo laz-ro."

" bá rín rón, a Loegaini," ol Cu Chulaino: "bázan

zníma enneo lim-pa.

"Who chariots the Brega, O Loegaire? Who sits their slopes? Who watches their fords? Whom do their wives elope with? Whom do their daughters love?" "What is that inquiry to me and to thee?" says Loegaire. "There was a time, O Loegaire, it was I who used to go among them, who used to go around them, who used to keep them together. I was their little hound whom they used to love: whom with high spirits they used to play about. There was a time, O Loegaire, it was I who used to go to their great attacks, who used to burst their great contests. I was the battle-victorious, grunting, screaming, wrist-red, palm-broad, brave Cu Chulaind, who used to be on the wealthy plain of Murthemne. Believe in God and in Patric, O Loegaire, for it is not a demon that has come to thee, but Cu Chulaind, son of Soalta."

"If it is Cu that is in it," says Loegaire, "he shall tell us of his great deeds." "That is true, O Loegaire," says Cu Chulaind. "I was the destroyer of hostageship in the reception of the fords of my territories: I was strong-striking on heroes and great hosts. I used to hunt the fleet herds of my enemies in the full rushries, until I used to leave their flocks live-dead in the mountains after the slaying by equal combat of the men who used to be over them."

"If those deeds are thus, as thou recountest, the deeds of a hero were with thee: they were not the deeds of Cu."

"That is true, O Loegaire," he says:

"I was not a hound of taking of a Les,
I was a hound of taking of a deer:
I was not a hound of a forbidden trotter,
I was a hound strong for combat.
I was not a hound of round licking of leavings,
I was a hound of visiting of troops:
I was not a hound of watching of calves,
I was a hound of watching of Emain."

"If those deeds are as thou recountest them, the deeds of a hero were with thee."

"That is true, O Loegaire," says Cu Chulaind: "the deeds of a hero were with me:

" δά-ρα ειρη-ρεα, δά-ρα αυρα, δα-ρα αρα εαρραιτ πάιρ δα-ρα πάετ ερι πάιτι δά-ρα ιποεπαί ερι τάιρ.

"όά-γα ennaċ mo námατ: πιργα nem-tenza mo cniċ. δά-γα ċomnan caċa nuni το αποριδ Ulat. δά-γα mac la maccu: bá-γα κερ la κιρυ. δά το imċurc αγραρατ. δά-γα mait κρι m' άιρ: bά-γα κερη κρι molat.

"Μάρα έ Cu Chulaino ει l απο," οη Loezaine, "ασρέσ σύη ηί σο ηα πόρ-ξαθεί ο μοξάδι." " όα είρ ρόη, α Loezaini," οι Cu Chulaino:

I.

" Immáneoino-pea mán-znaize La Con-cobon cnuáio: δά in aile-ċuáiċ Arlinzino caċm búaio.

II.

"Roclipiur rop analaib,
Uar aúib nan eċ:
Rommeboazáp piam-ra
Móp-ċaċa caċ leċ.

III.

" Robpiriur-[r]α υηξαία

Pop τριυνυ να τύατ:

δά πιτι τη ταυρ claiveb-μύαν

lap rlizi να rlύας.

IV.

" Robηιγιυγ-[γ]α κάεδοη-cleγγα

Γοη ηιποιό α claided:

Rογιαότ α πόρ-άιηξηε,

δα τηι αφαίζτε τεπεό!

"I was a hero, I was a leader,
I was the charioteer of a large chariot:
I was gentle to gentle,
I was retributive against dishonor.

"I was the innocent of my enemies: I was not the poison-tongue of my territories. I was the casket of every secret for the maidens of the Ulaid. I was a child with children: I was a man with men. It was for correction I used to labour. I was good against my satirizing: I was better for praising."

"If it is Cu Chulaind that is in it," says Loegaire, "he shall tell us a portion of the great risks he risked." "That

is true, O Loegaire," says Cu Chulaind.

I.

"I used to hunt their great flocks
With hardy Conchobur:
It was in a foreign territory
I used to vision each victory.

II.

"I played on breaths
Above the horses' steam:
There used be broken before me
Great battles every side.

III.

"I broke contests
On the champions of the territories:
I was the sword-red hero
After the slaying of the hosts.

IV.

"I broke edge-feats
On the points of their swords:
I reached their great plunders,
Be it through drivings of fire!

v.

" Ταιρρεοη αιλε οος άασυγ-γα— Ο ζοεξαιρι, ας τ οα γιη ύαιρ! Το ροκερυγγυ-γα πάρ-ς ατά Ρηι ζος λαιος ατύαιο.

VI.

" Apaile láce and domáppaid-pi, lap tect dam pop pét:
Thica cubat a apdai—
ba ed pin a mét!

VII.

VIII.

IX.

"Ir ían rin nonenarc-ra
Ponaib ron an báil:—
Sect cét tallant angait bain
Im rect cet tallant óin—
ba rí rin in cáin.

X.

" Ταιημέο σος μασυγ-[γ]α, α Lοεξαιηι,
Οι άλάο hι Τίη Scart;
Ούη Scárt απο con α ξλαγγαιδ ίαηη—
Ροηυηπιυγ λάιπ γαιη.

V.

"Another journey I went—
O Loegaire, but that was an hour!
That I might give great battles
Against Lochland on the north.

VI.

"A certain hero in it met me.

After I had come on journey:—
Thirty cubits in height—
That was his size!

VII.

"After that I attacked him,
After we had fought three times:
I flung off his head in the battle,
So that the king fell.

VIII.

"After that there fell
A great defect of them:—
Seven fifties of every single battle,
When their number was taken.

IX.

"It is after that that I bound
On them, for their share,
Seven hundred talents of white silver,
With seven hundred talents of gold—
That was the tribute,

X.

"A journey I went, O Loegaire,
For plunder to the Land of Scath:
Dun Scaith in it with its locks of irons—
I laid hand upon it.

XI.

"Sect muin im ón cathait rin—
ba etid a dend:
Sonnac íann ron các mun
Ponr in bátán noé cend.

XII.

"Doppe tann pop cać plip—
Ppim na ní počopnoba:
Ozacomcup-pa co m' laú;
Con bappala im bpopnača.

XIII.

XIV.

"lan rin azaneżur-[r]a,
Cía nabbol an oponz,
Con bennur an oponeća
Ezen mo bá bojino.

XV.

" Ceċ lán το lopcannaib Oopaplaicte τοίn: Míla, τέρα, τυlbneċa, Rolelταρ i m' γράb.

XVI.

" δίαρται ξηαηπι ορασοποαι Cucuno σορυτιτίς:

Τρέπα αη απαιηγι

Εċ-σίlι σί ασουτίς. XI.

"Seven walls about that city— Hateful was the fort: A rampart of irons on each wall, On that were nine heads.

XII.

"Doors of irons on each flank—
Against us not great defences:
I struck them with my leg,
Until I drove them into fragments.

XIII.

"There was a pit in the dun,
Belonging to the king, it is related:—
Ten serpents burst
Over its border—it was a deed!

XIV.

"After that I attacked them,
Though very vast the throng,
Until I made bits of them,
Between my two fists.

XV.

"A house full of toads,
They were let fly at us:
Sharp, beakèd monsters,
They stuck in my snout.

XVI.

"Fierce, draconic monsters.

To us they used to fall:
Strong their witchery,
Horse-tribe though [they] explained them.

XVII.

XVIII.

" bái coipe ir in oún rin, Loéz nán zéopam bó: Tpica áize in a choer Ní p' bo luczlac oó.

XIX.

"

Caitizer in caini rin—

ba mellac in báz:

Ní téizer úab pon nác let,

Co pácbaitír lán.

XX.

" bái món bi ón 7 angue ano,
ba hamnae in phít:
Oobine in coni pin
La ingin ino pig.

XXI.

" Να τεόρα bαι το δερταμάρ Rόγηαιτε α μυιρ: δα hepe τερι το όρ τα các κορ α μυιρ.

XXII.

"Ιαη συσεόσ σύη κοης τη καης, δά hασδοί la συάισ, δάισε καιητησ πο ότιμαις ζας της απροσ εριμάιο.

XVII.

"After that I attacked them,
When it was that a rush was made on me:
I ground them until they were particles
Between my two palms.

XVIII.

"There was a caldron in that dun,
The calf of the three cows:
Thirty joints in its stomach—
It was not a charge for it.

XIX.

"They used to frequent that caldron—
Delightful was the contest:
They used not to go from it on any side,
Until they used to leave it full.

XX.

"There was much of gold and silver in it— Wonderful was the find: That caldron was given By the daughter of the king.

XXI.

"They strong-swim the sea:
There was a duad's load of gold
With each upon his shoulder.

XXII.

"After we had come upon the ocean,
Which was vast by the north,
My curach's crew were drowned
By the hard storm.

XXIII.

" lap rin immópour-[r]α,
δία η' bα ξάbυο ξηιπο—
Nonbup ceċταρ mo bά lám,
Τριέα κορ mo čino.

XXIV.

"Octon pon m' oib pliartaib,
Romleltan oi m' cupp:
bá ramlaio rain pornaur-[r]a in pappoi
Com boi ir in pupt.

XXV.

"An pocepup-[p]a d' imned,
A Loezaipi, pop muip 7 zíp,
bá anna dam-ra óen-adaiz
La Demon con íp.

XXVI.

"Mo coppan ba cpecnaize—

La Luzaio a buáio:

Roucrae vemna m' anmain

Ir in picir puáio.

XXVII.

"Immánubanz-ra in clezine, Fai bolzae vo léin: Robá-ra i coméez-buaiv Pni Demon hi péin!

XXVIII.

"bá comnant mo zairceo-ra,
Mo claideb ba chuaid:
Oompimant-ra in Oemon con den-meón
Ir in nicir puáid!

XXIII.

"After that I floated them,
Though it was a clear danger:—
An ennead each of my two hands,
Thirty on my head [or, on my back].

XXIV.

"Eight upon my two thighs—
They clung to me from my body:
It was in that manner I swam the ocean
Until I was in the harbour.

XXV.

"What I suffered of trouble,
O Loegaire, on sea and land;—
More severe for me was a single night
With the Demon with rage.

XXVI.

"My little body was scarred— With Lugaid the victory: Demons carried off my soul Into the red charcoal.

XXVII.

"I played on them the swordlet,
The bellows-dart industriously:
I was in my concert-victory,
With the Demon in pain!

XXVIII.

"Powerful was my heroism,
My sword it was hard:
The Demon crushed me with one finger
Into the red charcoal!

XXIX.

"Ino píz conpmaz ap píze,
Cía béiz com méiz am bpizi,
Ni cumcaz ní la mach De
Cic a cubaz

XXX.

"Sluárz Ulao im Choncobop—
Calma in copaio—
Navarpaizlez na vemnae,
In ippiup[n]v az bpónaiz.

XXXI.

" ας τη ηί Μας Νεργα αρ δάζε αρ Μας Μαιρε, ατάτ ι ρειπιτριμπο Ρομπηα πα lατη ζαιlε.

XXXII.

" δά πάο τυλαο σοτ' δηετίη, α Λόεξαιηι, Ρηι Ρατηαιο ιαηριο υαιη, Co nomτυαο-γα α hιγγυη[η]ο, Como σαμγα α δυάιο.

XXXIII.

XXXIV.

"Ce ní chezino-ro, a Loegaine
Το βασμαίο πασμείστες Ulaio:

XXIX.

"The kings who sway their kingdoms,
Though they be with greatness of their
power,—
They avail nothing with God's son,
But

XXX.

"The hosts of the Ulaid around Conchobar— Brave the champions— The demons are scourging them, In hell they are sorrowful.

XXXI.

"Save the king, Mac Nessa,
For contention for Mary's Son,
In the pains of hell are
The most of the heats of steam [champions].

XXXII.

"It was well it went for thy word, O Loegaire,
To Patric a request once,
That he would bring me from hell,
So that for me is its victory.

XXXIII.

"It is a great victory for Goedil,
Let the host hear—
[Every one] who will believe in Patric,
In heaven will not be wretched.

XXXIV.

" T	hou In	gh Pa	I s	hou, th	ld e	not k Ulaid	elieve woul	e, C) Lo pelie	eg ve	aire, him	:
							DOJID					

XXXV.

"1r-r et mo corc to cac oén—
Scapat ppi peccat, ppi clóen:
Cac oén cpeter to Patpaic
Razait hi típ inna naém.

XXXVI.

"Cac mac piz—poclumetap—
On Ulvaib in hepe
Cheived do Parhaic roppit,
bad món a déne.

XXXVII.

" Ooben bennace pon Paenale, Popul al lín,
In cec óen-aipo in hépe, Am bia a píl.

XXXVIII.

" Τη δυάιο πόη το δόεσειαις,
Νοςιωπεο τη γίος:

Cac σέη τρειτρεη το βατηαις
βοη πιπ η δά τρός.

XXXIX.

"Ir cían món ó'zbalz-ra—
Ropu món inz úaż:
Ir cumażza món bompuc
An ceno inna zúaż.

XL.

"Ir cían rcap-ru rpi eocu,
Ppi cappat ro a lí:
Ir cumacta món bomuc,
Amail atomcí.

XXXV.

"It is my instruction to every one—
Parting with sin, with iniquity:
Every one who believes in Patric,
Will go into the Land of the Saints.

XXXVI.

"Every king's son, be it heard,
Of the Ulaid in Ere,
Who would believe in Patric quickly—
Great would be his strength.

XXXVII.

"I shall give a blessing on Patric,
To make their number abound
In every single point in Ere
Where their seed will be.

XXXVIII.

"It is a great victory for Goedil,
The host should hear:
Every one who will believe in Patric,
In heaven will not be wretched.

XXXIX.

"It is a great distance since I died—Great was the horror!
It is great power that has brought me To meet the tribes.

XL.

"It is long since I parted with horses,
With a chariot with its beauty:
It is great power that has brought me
As thou seest me.

XLI.

" Ιπο εις γεο, α ζοεξαιρι,

Rετα ριτ com búάιο,—

Ιτ βατραις σοσρατδεοαξαγταρ,

Conσατ έ ατα lúαιτ.

XLII.

XLIII.

"Cop ind étué, cop inn apm,
Cop in eppiud clip:—
Ir cían món o atpubalt-ra,
O norcapur epir!

XLIV.

"In rlúaz món vonappiomlair Pile ro a lí—
Normaiprev Parpaic roppit Con naprir bí!

XLV.

"Oornaitbeoigreo aitennuc—
Robao mon in bano—
Com betir in bitbetaio
An bélaib na clano!

XLVI.

" Azomćí, a Loezaipi,
Azomzlaiże leip:
Mani cheze Pazpaic,
Bia-pu hi péin.

XLI.

"These horses, O Loegaire,
Of running of races with victory—
It is Patric who revivified them,
So that it is they that are swift.

XLII.

"This chariot thou seest
Behind the horses:—
It is Patric that formed it,
So that it is it that is best.

XLIII.

"With the dress, with the armour:
With the array of feat:—
It is a great distance since I died,
Since I parted with it!

XLIV.

"The great host which thou hast assembled,
That is in its beauty:—
Patric would kill them quickly,
So that they would not be alive!

XLV.

"He would revivify them again—Great would be the bound—So that they would be in continual life—In front of the clans!

XLVI.

"Thou seest me, O Loegaire,
Thou addressest me clear:
Unless thou believest Patric
Thou wilt be in pain.

XLVII.

"Cio lat-ru bit-beto
Talman con a lí,
Ir renn óen-rochaic in nim
La Chirt mac Dé bí.

XLVIII.

"Cpeit το Oia ocup το noém-Patraic, α Loezaini, αρ πα τυταίς τοπο ταλπαπ τορυτ. Ο οραζα, πι δα cumtabaint, παπι cpete το Oia ocup το noém-Patraic, αρ πί Siabhae τοταπις: τρ Cu Chulaint, πας Soaltai." Ropinat ταπ απί pin: το ταλαπ ταη Loezaine: ατριατατη nem το Choin Culaint. Rocheti τηα Loezaine το Ρατραίς ιαροπ.

ba mon thá a cumacta do Pathaic .i. todúpeud Con Culaino, íann a bit .ix. coecat blidain hi talain .i. ó plait Conchobain maic Neppa (ipp epide nozenain hi comzein phi Cpipt) co deped plata Loezaini maic Neill, maic Ecat Muz-medóin, maic Mupediz Tipiz, maic Piachat Roptini, maic Copphi Lippetain, maic Commaic Ulpadaic, maic Cipt Oen-pip, maic Cuind Cet-tataiz, maic Pedelmteo Rectmain, maic Tuathail Tetamain, maic Penadaiz Pino-patriaiz, maic Cpimtaino Niad Nain, maic Luzdat Riabn Oepz. Oalta pide do Choin Chulaino, mac Soalda.

XLVII.

"Though thine were the continual life Of earth with its beauty, Better is a single reward in heaven With Christ son of the living God.

XLVIII.

"I beseech, O holy Patric,
In thy presence that I may come,
That thou wouldst bring me with speed
Into the land which thou drivest about.

"Believe in God and in holy Patric, O Loegaire, that a wave of earth may not come over thee. It will come, there is no doubt, unless thou believest in God and in holy Patric, for it is not a demon that has come to thee: it is Cu Chulaind, son of Soalta." That thing was accordingly verified: earth came over Loegaire: heaven is declared for Cu Chulaind. Now Loegaire believed in Patric in con-

sequence.

Now, great was the power for Patric, that is, the awakening of Cu Chulaind after his being nine fifty years in earth, that is, from the reign of Conchobar Mac Nessa (it is he who was born in co-birth with Christ) to the end of the reign of Loegaire, son of Niall, son of Eocha Mug-medon, son of Muredach Tirech, son of Fiachra Roptine, son of Corpre Liffechar, son of Cormac Ulfadach, son of Art Oen-fher, son of Con Cet-chathach, son of Fedelmid Rechtmar, son of Tuathal Techtmar, son of Feradach Findfachtnach, son of Crimthand Niad Nar, son of Lugaid Riabn Derg. A foster son this to Cu Chulaind, son of Soalda.

De zenéluc Con Culaino.

Vel ita żenelać Con Chulaino.

Cú Chulamo, Mac Soaloaim, Maic Oub-taize, Maic Cubain, Maic Lip, Maic Nel-nuaro, .i. Nemzis, Maic Curancin, Maic abazain, Maic boato, Maic Mid-zin, Maic Cairr, Maic Uacair, .i. Miozin, Maic bnanaill, Maic Retais, Maic Rinbail, Maic Rino-baile, Maic Sloir gen, Maic Rot-claim, Maic Uacair Toi, Maic Mc. Cuill. Maic Cenmaza, Maic In Oazoai, Maic Elatan, Maic Oelbait, Maic Neiz. Maic Inoui, Maic Alloi, Maic Thair, Maic Thabuiling,

Cu Chulaino, Mac Soaloaim, Maic Oub-taige, Maic Cubain, Maie Lip, Maic Curantin, Maic abacain, Maic baézain, Maic Midgnai, .i. Midgin, Maic Uacaill, Maic Cair, Maic Cenmara Clotais, Maic In Oazoai, Maic Inoe, Maic Donain, Maic Nomail, Maic Conolai, Maic Memnéin, Maic Samnit, Maic buite, Maic Tizennomair, Maic Pollais, Maic Etnioil, Maic Janeoil Páca, Maic Enimóin, Maic Mileo Eppaine.

FINIT.

The Translation

Of the Genealogy of Cu Chu- Or thus, the Genealogy of Cu laind. Chulaind.

Cu Chulaind. Son of Soaldam, Son of Dub-thaige, Son of Cubar, Son of Ler. Son of Nel-ruad, .1. Nemthig, Son of Cusantin, Son of Adagar, Son of Boad, Son of Mid-gin, Son of Cass, Son of Uacas, .1. Midgin, Son of Branall, Son of Rethach, Son of Rindal, Son of Rind-balc, Son of Sloit-gen, Son of Roth-chlam, Son of Uacas Toi, Son of Mac Cuill, Son of Cermait, Son of the Dagda, Son of Elathan, Son of Delbaeth, Son of Net, Son of Indue, Son of Alloe, Son of Tat,

Son of Taburnd.

Cu Chulaind. Son of Soaldam, Son of Dub-thaige, Son of Cubar, Son of Ler. Son of Cusantin, Son of Adachar, Son of Baetan, Son of Midgnae, Son of Uachall, Son of Cas. Son of Cermait Clothach, Son of the Dagda, Son of Inde, Son of Doran. Son of Nomal, Son of Condlae, Son of Memnen, Son of Samrith, Son of Buithe, Son of Tigerndmas, Son of Follach, Son of Ethriol, Son of Iarel Faith, Son of Erimon, Son of Miled of Spain.

THE END.

NOTES ON PROSE.

Sidbup-cappat. (The Title). In Irish mythology we meet with three principal classes of supernatural beings—the first divine, the second earthly, and the third infernal. The first class is the Sidè, the spirits of the Tuatha de Danand. The chiefs of these spirits became deities: the rest blessed immortals residing in the "Lands of the Living," whither Cu Chulaind (ut supra) asks St. Patric to bring him. We must remember that none but the spirits of the Tuatha de Danand are called Sidè. These Sidè were the native terrene deities of ancient Eriu.

It has not been sufficiently borne in mind, that the deities of all peoples, except that of the Jews and Christians, are recognized as terrigenae (or, earth-born). Their birth-place, life-history, death and pedigree are given by those who adore them as deities. Thus Jupiter, the Optimus Maximus of Greece and Rome, was born and died, and afterwards raised to supreme power. Of him, accordingly, Sophocles says: κλέιτος τέλος ἔχει ἦδη και ἀρχήν: "An illustrious end hath he as well as beginning." In Græco-Latin mythology he corresponds to our Oengus of the Brug, eldest son of the Dagda, that is, Eochaid All-athair (the Danish Ald-father). As Jupiter had two brothers, Neptune and Pluto, so Oengus had two, Aed and Cermait. As Jupiter dispossessed his father, so Oengus dispossessed his of the Sid of the Brug. (See The Taking of the Sid, "Book of Leinster"). The gentile Irish had foreign deities, but these were never called Side. Clidna, for example, whom I have equated with the Gaulish Clutonda. (See Religious Beliefs of the Pagan Irish, "Journal," third series, p. 319). This must have been a celebrated deity, but she is never called a Sidè, and is said to have come from Tip Taipnzipi "Land of Promise," a name given by our early Christians to the ancient Irish Elysium.

The second class is the Zeinne: "Gentiles of the Valley." These occur in the Tain Bo Cuailngi, and in the Feast of Brieriu, ("Lebor na hUidre"). They are evil spirits, and represent the traditional fallen angels, who in their descent had reached the earth only, while the Oemna acoip, "Demons of the air," are those of them who had not reached so far. The bravest of mortals dare not meet them. In the "Feast of Bricriu" Conall Cernach and Loegaire Buadach are dreadfully hacked and routed by them, but Cu Chulaind, who was a demigod, goes out to attack them, and after a severe contest drives them from the field. The third class is the Siabpai, who would seem to represent "the Infernals," the actual demons of the lower regions. Cu Chulaind, p. 399, supra, tells Loegaire it was not a Siabpae from below that came to him, but his own veritable self. These demons often inflicted injuries on mortals. In our annals King Cormac is said to have been killed by them. The adjectival form is prabup, like spebap, prudent: amlabap, mute: (Zeuss, "Gram. Celt.," 743): the substantival form is Siabpae (ut supra). The verbal form is prabpaim, which expresses the act of a Stabpae upon any one, thus: conto he a piabpad a paebpopcecul pin padepa borum: "so that it is their influence and evil suggestion that induced him." ("Battle of Mag Rath," p. 167: ed. O'Donovan). This passage speaks of the Furies, and, connecting it with the language of Cu Chulaind, we may fairly conclude that the Siabpai were the deceivers from below.

Con Culamb. (The Title.) The c of Con is not aspirated, because cappar is a neuter noun, that is, capparn, and, therefore, the c does not come between two vowels. The c of Culaino should be aspirated, as coming after the genitive Con, which originally ended in a vowel: but

the omission of aspiration is very frequent even in Zeuss.

Of this mythological "Hound," I have spoken at some length in my "Religious Beliefs," &c., referred to in the preceding note. that dissertation I beg to send my reader, while I shall here add a few more particulars. Cu Chulaind was the son of Soalta who was married to Dectere, sister of Conchobar Mac Nessa, King of the Ulaid. His patrimony was the Plain of Murthemne, lying between the Boyne and the Carlingford mountains. His original name was Setanta, but he received the name of Cu Chulaind on the following occasion. Culand, the artificer of Conchobur, had a splendid Spanish hound, which attacked Cu when yet a boy, but which Setanta quickly killed. Culand began to weep for his hound, but the young lad offered himself to Culand as a substitute for the hound, and said he would undertake to protect himself and his property until a whelp of the same breed had come to maturity. Culand accepted the offer, and hence the name Cu Chulaind (Culand's hound). This rationale of the name occurs in an episode in the Tain Bo Cuailngi. I may observe en passant that this artificer's name is always written Culand, gen. Culaind: that it is therefore erroneous to suppose that the mountain Cuilleno, now Sliabh Guillen, in the county of Armagh, has taken its name from our Culand. This has been persistently done, but it must be corrected. The gen. of cuilleno. holly, is cuilling, while, as I have said just now, the gen. of Culano is Culaino. The two forms occur frequently in "Lebor na hUidre," and there never confounded. Again, in the annotations to the Felire of Oengus in the "Lebor Brec," the Church of St. Moninne is called Cell Sleibe Chuillino, (Killeavey), "the Church of the Mountain of Holly." Is not this historical Culand Cerdd the mythical Huland Smith of the Northerns, just as our U1 Neill, "Nepotes Nebularum," are their mythical Nift-ungen "Cloud-younkers?"

The historical Cu Chulaind combined in his person the bravery of Achilles and the handsomeness of Paris. The dry annalist Tigernach calls him "fortissimus heros Scotorum," the bravest hero of the Scots; and all our ancient writers love to dwell upon his fame. The great scene of his exploits is the Tain Bo Cuailngi. Being the handsomest man of his time, together with having a peculiar bodily structure, he was loved by all the ladies of the Ulaid. "Three faults, however, he had, his being too young, his being too bold, and his being too handsome. ("Courtship of Emer," Lebor na hUidre). Rocappar mna Ulao co móp Coin Culaino an a áni oc on clipp, an aclaimeca a lémmi, an rebar α έρχηαι, αρ binni α eplabnai, αρ ċóemi α χηύργι, αρ γερςαιχι α opeci. Ap bázap recz maic imlerain in a piz-porc[aib]—a ceżaip ip nno ala púil ocup a cpi hip ino púil aile do: peco meóip ceccap a dá lam, ocup a peco ceccap de a dí cop:—"The ladies of the Ulaid greatly loved Cu Chulaind for his splendour at the feat, for the readiness of his leap, for the excellence of his wisdom, for the melodiousness of his eloquence, for the beauty of his face, for the lovingness of his countenance. For there were seven pupils in his royal eyes-four in the one

eye, and three in the other for him: seven fingers on each of his two

hands, and seven on each of his two feet."—(Ib.)

Our hero was very hard to be pleased in a wife. After it had failed Conchobar's nine emissaries for a whole year to find a king's, a prince's, or a farmer's daughter, whom he would deign to woo, he set off himself to Lug-lochta Logo (now Lusk), to pay his addresses to a lady there, namely, Emir, daughter of Forgall Monach. Poppánic iapum Cu Chulaino inn ingin inn a cluci-maiz con a comaltaib impe—inzena rón ban innam briuzao bázáp in Oún Popzaill. Oazap pide oc pozlaim opuine ocup dez-lamba la h-Emip. Ip í pin dan den-inzen da piú lepreom oo inzenaib h-Epeno oo acallaim, ocup oo cocmape : ap τρ ρί conzab na ρέ búaba ρορρι .ι. búaib cpoża, buaibn zoża, búaiom bindippo, buaion opuine, búaion zaípe, búaion zenpo. Chulaind afterwards found the daughter in her game-plain with her fostersisters about her-daughters these, too, of the farmers who dwelt in Dun Forgaill. These were at learning of embroidering and skill-handiness with Emir. She accordingly is the only daughter he deemed worthy to address of the daughters of Eriu, and to woo her: for it is she who held the six victories upon her, namely, the victory of form, the victory of voice, the victory of melodiousness, the victory of embroidering, the victory of wisdom, the victory of chastity."—(Ib.)

To this beautiful Emir Cu Chulaind got married. His exploits at home and abroad cannot be even epitomized in a note: they must be left for a fuller occasion, He died at the age of thirty-three, for the proof of which, adduced for the first time, see my "Religious Beliefs of the Pagan

Irish," published in this "Journal" for April 1869, p. 322.

Oolluio Parpair to Thempaiz (p. 374, line 1). Oolluio=to-nluio, literally, "he sent himself," the n being the infixed reflexive 3d. sing. personal pronoun. This verb is one of that class which form the past tense by adding to to the stem. Thus, then, the stem la, "to send," would make with the preposition to the past toolate: but as a and o are interchangeable, and were so even in ancient Gaulish (Magontiacum, and Mogontiacum: Damnonii and Domn.), and as ut is an infection of o, so late becomes loo, and then luio. In the same way we have the past pozato, "I prayed," and the present zuroim: and so pure, "to fall," Skr. t. pat:

puip, "to prepare," Lat. par-o: and so on.

It appears plain from the expression, "he would not believe the Lord, though he used to be preached to him," that this was not the first time St. Patric tried the conversion of Loegaire: and though at the end of this tract he is said to have believed, yet it appears certain he died a Pagan. The traditional period of St. Patric's arrival is a. d. 432, and our MSS. agree that Loegaire reigned thirty years after the coming of Patric. With the historical question of St. Patric's arrival I have nothing to do here, but a certain passage in "the Conversion of Loegaire" (Lebor na hUidre) having been hitherto erroneously understood as favouring the Christianity of the monarch, while it actually makes against it, obliges me to quote and explain: bot Loegaire cpicam blacona cap pin up pize hepeno he combing pip Datrace, ocup ba oo peip Datrace cena ba peom:—"Loegaire was thirty years after that in the government of Eriu in conflict with Patric, and it was at the service of Patric nevertheless he was." This gives an exact picture of the monarch's religious life, yielding the Apostle obedience

when convenient, and allowing him to propagate his doctrine, perhaps fully, but still adhering to his old belief. This passage shows how one little word may lead astray. In Dr. Petrie's "Antiquities of Tara," &c., the word combing is rendered "friendship," and the translation of cena is omitted altogether. But combing is certainly the same as coubleng, "contention," "contest:" in a cet cumpel ocup in a cet combing cata pop cetpi coiceoa h-Cpenn: "in his first dash, and in his first contest against the four provinces of Eriu." ("Tain Bo Cuailngi,") (Lebor na hUidre). So in a note under the 12th June in the Felire: this chumbing móp: "through great contention." The formula ocup cena, act cena, equals "but yet," "sed tamen," as we see passim, limiting, or altogether contradicting the previous words. For the death of Loegaire see "Four Mas-

ters," A. D. 457 and 458.

Pop pign épeno (p. 374, line 2.) Several attempts have been made to give a satisfactory derivation of the name and formation of Eriu, gen. Erend, and as the matter has not been as yet agreed upon, I shall here offer a conjecture of my own. In our earliest native documents the name in Latin is Iberio, gen. Iberionis: thus always in St. Patric's Confession, and in his Letter to Coroticus. His adjectival form is Iberionax, gen.—acis: Ibernicus once, but most probably a mistranscription. Roman and Greek forms of the name must not be relied upon. The existence of the form Iberio, -nis, in the days of St. Patric proves the existence of Eriu, Erend, at the same time. Now, if we compare the stem Cailledon, out of which the Romans formed Caledonia (Scotland), with the form Caillend, which it has assumed in Irish, we shall see that *Erend* should be equal *Eredon* = *Iberedon*. These forms should in the oldest state of our language of which we have any record give a shortened nominative Cailled, Ibered, making the corresponding genitives Cailledon, Iberedon. The latter old form is preserved in the Welsh "Iwerdon" (Ireland): adj. "Ewyrdonic" (Zeuss, Gramm. Celtica, p. 814), which Dr. W. Stokes in his Irish Glosses, Art. 305, translates "West-mannish," supposing the last syllable to be the Welsh don = Ir. buine, "person."

It is of great importance to establish this *Iberedon*, as it will confirm the old Irish tradition of our Spanish, that is, of our Celt-Iberedian descent, as well as the route we took when coming to the Sacred Isle. It will also account for the mythic *Eber Dond*, "Brown Eber," a name formed by our old Irish bards out of this *Iberedon*. But if a branch of the Celtiberians, how is it that we have adopted for our country a Spanish name, which, so far as our inflections can go, we decline as an old Gaulish noun? This is not strange, though curious. That, however, the Celtiberi were a mixture of Gaulish Celts and of Iberi is stated by the ancient Roman writers,

Cicero, Cæsar, Lucan, &c.

As to the word Celt itself, we find it fully explained in the Gallia Comata of the Latin writers as well as in the Irish word celt, "hair." With the exception of the Narbonensian, all transalpine Gaul—Belgic, Celtic, Aquitanic—was designated Comata, "hairy." "Ratio appellationis est, quia ejus populi comam non tondebant, sed omni ætate nutriebant." In the "Brudin Da Derga" (Lebor na hUidre), are described certain giants, who had no clothing but the celt, hair, which grew through their bodies. The "Celt" then is the "Hairy one," a very appropriate name, we may presume, from the remotest times; for in our oldest and youngest Hiberno-Celtic MSS. the hair is constantly referred to as worn very long, decked

with various ornaments, and always occupying the most serious attention of its owner.

An example of an authentic personal name, formed like Ibered, is that of "Lugnaed," a supposed nephew of St. Patric, whose monumental stone stands in the "Island of the Foreigner," Inip in Zuill, in Loch Corrib. Of the inscription on this stone two readings have been given, the older one Lia Luznaebon macc Limenue, "the Stone of Lugnaed, son of Limenue," and the later macci Menue, "son of Menue." I prefer the former, on account of the traditional Lemania, sister of St. Patric: for though mace would in this case be in the nom., while we should expect a genitive, in apposition to Luznaebon, yet such a construction occurs in our oldest manuscripts. Again, the genitive macci in an Irish inscription in Roman letters, is as yet unknown, and will remain so. I, however, would prefer reading maccu Menue. This would be only adding one perpendicular stroke or half a stroke to the L, for doing which there is room: and perhaps if the inscription were again more carefully examined, this conjecture might turn out successful. The name "Lugnaed" has been interpreted by Dr. Siegfried, per Dr. W. Stokes ("Transact. Phil. Society," 1866), as a compound of luz, small, and aeo, fire: but in this case the .n. would be abnormal. I should prefer buz-naeo = buz-o-naeo, "little infant:" noioiu, noioen (Z. 264). And perhaps, after all, this compound is not a proper name, and that the extremely small stone, which stands at the head of the grave, is "in memoriam" of some dear first-born infant. The difference in the Zeussian and the inscriptional diphthong the former of and the latter ae—is no obstacle, for at the period of the earliest date we can assign to the inscription both of and at were occasionally written ae.

The argument for *Iberedon* becoming *Erend* is confirmed by the analogy within historic times of "Dun Calledon" (now Dunkeld), in Scotland, becoming Oun Calleno. See the examples which occur in the entries from Tigernach in St. Adamnan's life of St. Columba, ed. Dr. Reeves, p. 298. *En passant* I would remark that in these entries proper names have been unnecessarily invented. Thus in the entry A. C. 964, the adverbial form in moneral is rendered "in Moneitir," though it is merely the immaneral (Gl. vicissim) of Zeuss, p. 569: accordingly in the entry under the year 1045, this form is superseded by the use of

ecuppu pein, "between themselves."

In Comoio (p. 374, line 3). Here in is the article, as Comoiu must always have the article, not like cpecim in Oía, "I believe in God," where in is the preposition, and Oía the acc. case. In Irish Oía, "God," and Oiabol, "the Devil," never have the article. There are three forms of expression in connexion with cpeicim: as cpeicim Oía, "credo Deum," "I believe God:" that is, "I believe in the existence of God:" opercim oo Oía, is properly "I trust in God," "credo Deo," but it is used almost in the same sense as cpeicim in Oía, "I believe in God," "credo in Deum." With regard to the word Comoiu, I may observe, that the idea of Trinity, such as Com-Oia (Co-God), being implied in it, is quite erroneous: and that it is equally erroneous to suppose, as some have done, that it is applied to the Saviour only. Like the Latin Dominus, it is applied either to the Father or the Son individually, or to the Tri-une God as one Lord.

to the Father or the Son individually, or to the Tri-une God as one Lord. No co cpeciub-pa (*Id.*, line 5). This no co is the strongest form of negation in Irish. The aspiration of the c of cpeciub shows that there is

no n omitted after it. This co is the adverbial form of the pronoun ce, quis, and is the same as the Latin quo or qui, and the Greek $\pi\hat{\omega}s$. The full phrase would be ní pil co = Gr. $\delta v\kappa$ $\tilde{\epsilon}\sigma\theta$ $\delta \pi \omega s$, "there is not how," "it is impossible that." Thus, in the Tain, Leb. na hUidre, queen Medb addresses the prophetess Fedelm: co accin plúaz? "How dost thou see the host?" that is, "What appearance does the host present to thee?" This co is glossed cinnap, what manner, which is the more usual form? In the no cpeciub-pa, towards the end of the sentence, the n of relation is omitted before c, and hence the c is not aspirated.

contonacup (p. 374, line 7). This and the next verb contonaplacup are two deponents, like labpup. (Ebel's Zeuss, p. 427.) The former is compounded of co-n-ton-α-cup: "ad-quod-eum-videam." The verb is acup, in the middle voice, "until I see him for myself, and speak to him for myself," = αο-cup. The second in the same way = co-n-ton-αplacup. The verb is aplacup = applacup, the stem being zlao, to speak. This

That becomes zalo in the noun acalo = ao-zaloam, "dialogue."

Nuταρράρ (Id., line 15). This form = nu-τ-το-αρράρ, the verbal particle nu, the second personal pronoun τ. infixed, the prepp. το and αρ, becoming ταρ, and the verb ράρ, to appear. Very rarely does the particle nu accompany a primary preterite as here: comp. Ebel's an nu-

bacomapt (cum coederet), his ed. of Zeuss, p. 416.

Nimėd cumac (Id., line 16). Here cumac, written also cumac and cuman, is the subject to ėd, and the m in nimėd is the infixed personal pronoun of the 1st person sing. and in the dative—"non est mihi potentia." There is another nimėd, which means "not so," and which is interpreted ni pam ėd, "not thus is." In the Turin Glosses, by the Chevalier de Nigra, occurs the phrase ip pam pin, "thus that is," which the editor

says is obscure to him.

Pan in Chappair (Id., line 21). This spot was at the oua, or rampart of the Rath, where they were directed to stay until the morrow, as above. It was situated just south of Fothath Ratha Grainne. See Petrie's "Antiquities of Tara Hill," p. 142. From this passage we see that the Hill of the "Sid of the Brug" (New Grange) was situated in "the Plateau of the Assembly," and that this latter was a place in "the Brug (or Plain) of the Mac Indoc." Here we have for the first time the name of the spot in which "Sid in Broga," (New Grange), was situated. The place was so called from the religious assemblies held there around the great temple of Oengus, the Jupiter of ancient Eriu. Loegaire was on his way thither, when Cu Chulaind appeared to him, which would seem to have the effect of keeping him back. This special allusion to the Assembly ground around the "Sid" confirms the view I have taken of the worship of the deified dead in ancient Eriu.

Conacap-[p]a in záiżn úaipn, aizīti (Id., line 23). This is a peculiar expression, but occurring frequently in the classical languages. Thus

Virgil, Aen. 490:-

"Mugire videbis

Sub pedibus terram, et descendere montibus arnos."
"Thou shalt see the earth

Bellowing beneath the feet, and the wild-ash trees coming down from the mountains."

On this point St. Augustine in his Confessions, Lib. 10, cap. 35, says: "Ad oculos proprie videre pertinet. Utimur autem hoc verbo etiam in

ceteris sensibus, cum eos ad cognoscendum intendimus Dicimus autem non solum, vide quid luceat, quod soli oculi sentire possunt, sed vide etiam quid sonet, vide quid oleat, vide quid sapiat, vide quam durum sit." "To the eyes properly belongs to see. But we use this word even in the case of the rest of the feelings, when we apply them to cognition But we say not only see what shines, which the eyes alone can perceive, but see also what sounds, see what smells, see what flavours, see how hard it is." The Irish use of the verb, however, is much more definite than the Latin, inasmuch as it takes the accusative direct, while the Latin takes the accusative with the infinitive. The Greek supplies examples quite parallel to the Irish.

Roíappace in χαιό bo benén (p. 374, line 25). "Interrogavi ventum de Benigno," instead of "interrogavi Benignum de vento." Comp. the Greek ερωτάω. Benen is formed from the Latin Benignus, whose Irish name I have in my "Faeth Fiada," published in the "Journal" for April,

1869, conjectured to have been "Feth Pio."

In pain (Id., line 27). The forms pain and pein are in "Lebor na

hUidre" very common for pin. Examples unnecessary.

Oan (Id., line 29). In the Zeussian MSS., as well as in "Lebor na hUidre," this oan is written oā. Zeuss, Stokes, and all else previous to the publication of my Scéla na Epepse (Dublin, 1865), resolved this contraction into oam, or oana, &c.; Zeuss always writes it oam; Stokes always oana. I am glad to see, however, that my mode of resolution has been adopted by the illustrious Chevalier de Nigra in his "Turin Glosses," Paris, 1869. In explaining the word he says—"Oan conjunctio scripta in codicibus breviata oā et transcripta oam a Zeuss, oana a W. Stokes" (p. 26). The Chevalier does me the honour to quote from the "Scéla" once or twice.

Immanoeocacap (*Id.*, line 30). Here the infixed relative plural an is subject; so in the half-line Immanoiz maz Muptemne, "who defends Murthemne's plain," the infixed an is the nom. singular. (Tain, "Lebor

na hUidre").

Peócúm (Id., line 32). This word is alitered piáic, "ravens," in

the "Book of Leinster," p. 78, col. c.

Roiappac-pa (p. 376, line 1). In the two preceding cases we have posappace: comp. immioambellec, p. 380, and popelac, quatrain vii. of

the poem.

άραο γċ (Id., line 6). These words are explanatory of púaċu nan eċ &c., and are properly a metric triplet, so that, though the words are some of them obscure, we must make the horses and the two men out of them. Ppihepi is like ταρερι in form (Zeuss, 616), and means "at back," "behind," the α prefixed is the preposition denoting on the side of. Siċbe properly means a pole or rod, but is used here figuratively. It is glossed ταιρεch, chief, by O'Clery.

NOTES ON POEM.

r.1 The metre of this poem is rather irregular, but, perhaps, intentionally so, as being put into the mouth of Cu at such a critical hour. Its

¹ These numbers refer to that of the quatrains.

type is a distich divided into four parts, the first and third consisting of seven syllables each, and the second and fourth of three syllables each. Then there are several other laws as well as actual allowable variations introduced. One of the latter class is the trisyllabic conclusion of the first part of the first distich, and sometimes in that of the second. All the requisites for the perfect composition of every species of poetry are laid down in the treatise on Irish versification in the Book of Ballymote. Some of these requisites may be seen in the introduction to my "Faeth Fiada," published in this Journal for April, 1869. On the present occasion I shall say nothing special on this subject, as I may have an opportunity of printing the Ballymote tract before very long. I may remark, however, that the irregularity in some of the quatrains might be easily corrected without interfering with the sense. In the first quatrain, for example, we have eight instead of seven syllables, in the first half-line: this is caused by the introduction of the infixed pronoun a (them), in the verb immapeioino (I drove). But the number of syllables is certainly erroneous, and the pronoun is entirely unnecessary, as it is the same as man-zpaize (great flocks), which, as the text now stands, is a pleonasm, though a pleonasm of frequent occurrence in the oldest Irish. Again, the second half-line is defective a syllable, a fault which may be corrected by adding taip (in the east). We might thus make all the quatrains uniform in syllables, but as there are several cases where we might have an additional syllable line in a distich, and as I have not just now time to examine the various metrical laws, which would be necessary for the illustration of the poem, I shall let the present text stand as it is.

Immάρεοιπο-ρεα. First sing. secondary pres. (= consuetudinal past). Ind. act. of the verb peo = píαo, with the prep. imm, and having the pronoun á (them) infixed. It is here transitive, but in other cases intrans., as in the Tain Bo Cuailnge Leb. na hUidre. Impíadat iapom co Sliab Púait: "They drive afterwards to Sliab Fuait." The word píad (intransitive) means to travel in a chariot, in a boat, or on horse-back. A peculiar form of this verb occurs above in the words "Cía pét bpeta?" "Who drives the Brega?" that is, "Who drives, or rides, about in the territory called the Brega?" where we have bpeta an accus. of cognate signification. Réτ (= píadaid, the ai being expelled and the double do becoming a τ) is the third sing. pres. Ind. active of píadaim. In the same manner in the phrase, ασρέτ σύπο di πάρ-ξηίπαιβ—"He should tell us of his great deeds;" I take ασρέτ to be equal to ασρέφεθ 3rd. sing. pret. conditional active of ασρίαdaim, I relate. La Concobup. This was Conchobur Mac Nessa, who was King of Ulster in the first century. His tragic death, to which reference is made in quatrain 31 following, will be found fully given in O'Curry's Lectures, p. 277, et seqq.

II. Rommeboacap. The third plur. pret. Ind. act. of the verb meb, "to break," with po the sign of the past tense, and the reflexive n, the third plural personal pronoun (see Ebel's Zeuss, p. 332) assimilated to the m of meb. The verb thus literally means "they broke themselves," like the frequently-quoted pommunup of Z., lit. "I have taught myself," that is, "I have learned." The subject is map-caa, "great battles," in the next half verse. This verb is one of those which form their preterite in b. See Ebel's "Zeuss," p. 454. A large number of these preterites occur in the present tract, but a still greater number ending in that of \(\bar{c}\).

IV. Ropiaco a mon-aipane. This idea of Cu Chulaind never absenting himself from a plunder made on, or a plunder made by the Ulidians is very general in Irish tales. See notes preceding. abaiste teneb. Coargee is the acc. plur. of abazuo, the Infinitival noun of the verb addited, compound of the prep. addited (= to), and alt (to drive) = Lat. adigo. (Z. 336). Compare—Cloaccarán in chic hi tenio—"They drove the

territory into fire."

This formation is like immibamtellec, and vII. Ropelaċ-pa. polappac, above, save that the latter c is not aspirated. Verbs of this formation govern datives and accusatives. For popelac comp. : Ropelaiz Cu Chulaino cuei iap victain o6 o'no loc co vapar a oi laim im a opazic.—" Cu Chulaind rushed to him after he had come from the lake until he gave his two hands around his throat" (Feast of Brieriu, Leb. na hUidre).

VIII. In this quatrain poterbaro and pim being nouns of multi-

tude, take the verbs popochazáp and pozabžá in the plural.

IX. ba pí pin in cáin. In this half line the mark over pi is somewhat like the horizontal mark of contraction for n: but still though heavy it is oblique. If we leave it as the contraction for n, we must read ba pin, pin in cain, "that, that was the tribute," but the former is preferable. Perhaps we should read bap inpin "that was," where bap

would be a preterite in -ap.

x. Oun Scait, "The Fort of Scath." This is the proper name, and not Oun Scataz, "The Fort of Scathach." This latter is an adjective, and means "a native of Scath," that is, the island Skye. In the phrase: con a zlapparb fann, "with its locks of irons," the word fann is in the gen. plural instead of the more usual gen. sing. faipn, or the adject. Sapnaide in agreement with its substantive: and so in the other quatrains.

xI. This quatrain shows the distinction between ponnac and mup. The latter was the base or support of the former, which was made of iron, as here, or of wood. There were nine heads—the sacred number of the

Hiberno-Celt—on each ronnac.

The manuscript reads ppimna, "against me not." xII. Ppinna. According to this the trans. would be "Against me not, as to any thing (ní), great defences." The more usual form of the negative in this collocation is ni, but as the other ní follows, the first might easily become na, which seems to have been the primary form of the Irish negative (Zeus, p. 705). The scribe in fact may have thought that he was copying ppi mnd, "against women," that is, "against women not great defences," much less against heroes. This, however, is not probable. Ppinna (more correctly ppinni) "against us," is the nearest form to the original, though I should prefer ppim-pa, "against me," which I believe to be the true reading. The word pocopnood is a formation like pocephoro, "great defect" in the eighth quatrain above. Popp in bacan: "On which were." Instead of pop pin bácáp, the true reading seems to be poppimbázán = popp am bázán = pop pan bázán, "on which were." The n of pan becomes m before the labial b.

xvi. Cc-oili ci aocucip: "Horse-stock though [persons] explained them." In this phrase the subject to accuring is understood, a thing which frequently happens in Sanscrit, Latin, and Greek. Cocucip, comp. 6 abcuaro puin icce: "after he explained the mystery

of salvation, Z. 454. The impersonal form of this verb is frequent, as: archap bam ní báráp in hepe. "It was told me there was not in Ere." (Leb. na hUidre). It dam pour maccour, "It is instruction to me if it has been related." (Brocan's Hymn). Similar formations are accept, "was seen:" poclopp, "was heard," &c. ec-oil is a compound of ec, a horse, and oil, stock: like the mapb-oil, dead stock, and the beo-oil, live-stock, of the Brehon Laws. See O'Donovan's Supplement to O'Reilly under the word mapb-oil. Now, as Cu Chulaind was the Achilles of ancient Eriu, being, as he was, "fortissimus heros Scotorum" (Tigernach), it would be interesting to see how far the mythological history of those two heroes correspond. On this point I shall make a few remarks.

Thetis gave her son Achilles to Chiron the Centaur to be educated in the island of Scyros, and to be taught all science there, and to remain there for the purpose of avoiding going to the Trojan war, as it was preordained, if he did do so, he should never return. While there he begat Pyrrhus of Deidamia, daughter of Lycomedes, king of the island. the same manner Cu Chulaind was given to Scathach, queen of the Isle of Skye, to be brought up in the knowledge of all sorts of feats, and of arms especially. While there he begat Conlach of Aife, daughter of the queen. Again, in the same way, as it was destined for Achilles not to return from the siege of Troy, so was it destined for Cu Chulaind not to return from the Tain Bo Cuailngi. The latter expedition has always been regarded by the ancient Irish as correlative to the former; the siege of Troy lasting for ten years, and the Tain for seven, and according to others for ten. Again, as Achilles was placed under Chiron, the Centaur in the family of King Lycomedes, so Cu Chulaind saw at the fort of Dun Scaith, the residence of the queen, these frightful beings, which he says were called ec-oil, that is, Centaurs, the upper part human and the lower equine. These comparisons might be multiplied to any extent.

xvIII. Loéz na zeópam bó: "The calf of the three cows." The caldron is called the calf of the three cows, because the full of it used to be milked from them at each milking time. This appears from the following passage in H. 2, 16, col. 777; a MS. of Trinity College, Dublin. Cipi cucaio ap pomaphpao Ulaio Coin Roi, mac Oaipi? Nin. Im blażnaiz inzen Mino, zucao a Popbair Pen Pailzi, ocur im na zeop henca luchna, ocup im na zpi Pipa Ocháine .i. eoin beza, nobizir pop hoib nam bó .1. nan Capen luchnai. Ocur zucao coipi lar na bu: ba he al loez. Tpicha aizi a luclac in coipi. Ocup noblizthea a lan caca tpata uaivib, cen no bivip na heoin ic a poicheoul.

Ir be arbent Cu Chulaino ir int Siaban Chappat:

bui Coipi 'p in Oun, Loez na zeopm bo: Trica aizi in a crip lpp eo ba luclacoo.

"What is the cause for which the Ulaid killed Cu Roi, son of Daire?" About Blathnat, daughter of Mind, who was brought from the siege of Fer Failge, and about the three Earc Luchnai, and about the three Fira Ochaine, that is, little birds that used to be on the ears of the cows, that is, the Earc Luchnai. And a caldron was brought with the cows:

it was their calf. And the full of it used to be milked each time from them, while the birds used to be singing for them. It is from it Cu Chulaind said:—

"There was a caldron in the dun,
The calf of the three cows:
Thirty joints in its girth—
It is that was a charge for it."

xxIII. Immópoup-[p]a. "I went it," that is, the sea. The 6 is the infixed pronoun. The verb is pa or po: Impaired without the preterite po is common in Leb. na hUidre. The verb popnaup-[p]a in the 24th quatrain following, is of the same class, that is vowel stems. Nonbup cecap mood lam: "Each of my two hands nine," that is, having nine in each of my two hands. This idiom is very common in Irish, and requires no remarks.

xxiv. Romlelcap, "they stuck to me," contracted for pomlelca-

cap. See Ebel's Zeuss, p. 457.

xxvi. Luzaio. This was Lugaid, son of the three Cu's, who killed

Cu Chulaind. See O'Curry's Lectures, pp. 478, 479.

xxvII. Immapubapt-pa, "I played them." Here the infixed pronoun a is explained by the cleame and the zai bolzae following. Comeet, concert, Lat. concentus. In one other passage only (in 23, N. 10, a MS. of the Royal Irish Academy) have I met this word:—

"In linm bir i comcet Por rapuizée in piz, Ir immalle pinnice I cein cria bich rip."

"The number that be in concert
At contemning of the king,
It is together they are punished
In fire for ever and ever."

XXVIII. In Oemon con oen-méop. "The Devil with one finger." This may mean that the Devil had only one finger, that is, one claw; and I believe he is sometimes so represented. It is more probable, however, that the meaning is—"The Devil with one of his fingers."

XXIX. Cc. The remainder of this half-line defaced.

xxxi. Cic in pí Mac Neppa. "But the King Mac Nessa." See

note on quatrain 1.

XXXIV. This quatrain consists of the last line, col. 2, p. 114, with a defect, and *one* word in the line above it, with a defect. I shall attempt no restoration.

xxxix. Orbalt-pa=6 arbalt-pa. "Since I died." This is one of those verbs which form their preterites in t; it is written in full with pu,

the sign of the past tense in quatrain xLIII., following.

xLv. Robato mop in bano. "Great would be the shot." The meaning of bano will be understood from the following passage in the Tain. (Leb. na hUidre):—

Pocepoeo a líacpóir ocup pocepoeo a loipz in a bíaib, com benao in líacpoir: Ní bo moo in bano oloap a céle. "He used to shoot his ball, and he used to shoot his club; the shot was not greater than its fellow." In the Book of Leinster, 70, d., it is said that a person gave a bano pepamail. "A manly julk" on his curach, and drove it to land.

Can Loezaire. This is Loegaire the Druid, whom the writer confounds with "Loegaire the king," for it was the former who was swallowed up by the earth. In the tract, entitled "The Conversion of Loegaire," in Leb. na hUidre, it is stated that at "the prayer of Patric the

earth swallowed Loegare Drui."

Noi cez bliabain. See Introduction.

THE IRISH CHARIOT.

It will be seen from the following descriptions that the bροσα of our text, p. 376, supra, must mean "a chariot," as it comes in exactly where cappac, the ordinary name, does in the others, and is followed by the same clauses. In the Tain, too, bροσαο πο αραο, "the charioteering of the charioteer" is spoken of. In the Feast of Bricriu (Leb. na hUidre), Loegaire Buadach's horses and chariot are thus described by Find-abair (Bright-beam) to her mo-

ther Medb, queen of the Connachta:-

(a). "atciu-ra ém," ol Pino-abain, "na vá ec pilet pó'n capput tá ec bhutmana, bnec-zlarra: comoata, comenóta, commati, combúava: comlúata, comléimneca: binuic, ano-cino, azenmáin, allmain, zablaic, zuipcuil, oualaic, zul-letain: poppieca, popenza, popletna, ronnánca: carr-mongaig, carr-caincig. Canpar piozpino, rétaire. Dan opoc ouba, ταιμόιρι: ván alln άεδοα, imnairpi: բερτρι ερύαοι, colz-δίρξι: cpet nóitec, nóizlinne. Cuinz onuimnec, onon-anzoa: bán alln oualca, opon-buoi. "I see indeed," says Find-abair, "the two horses which are under the chariot—two horses ardent. speckled-grey: of like colour, of like form, of like goodness, of like victory: co-swift, co-bounding: pointed, highhead, active, strange, forked, snout-slender, wrath-ful, forehead-broad: very-speckled, below-slender, above-broad, aggressive: curl-maned, curl-tailed. A wood-band, withe-y chariot. Two black, adjusted wheels: two beautiful, entwining reins: steel, sword-straight shafts: a splendid body of strong joinings. A ridgy, strong-bright yoke:

two wreath-y, strong-yellow reins." [Note, the reins are

by mistake twice mentioned in this passage].

(b). The same lady, after describing the horses, as in the preceding case, describes Conall Cernach's chariot thus: Cappat pio-zpino, petaide. Oían opoc pinna, umaidi: ρίτρε pind popapzit: cpet aupapo, diference. Cuinz diference, difference, difference aupapo, difference. Cuinz difference, difference, difference aupapo, difference. Cuinz difference, difference aupapo, di

(c). Again, after describing the horses, as before, Findabair describes Cu Chulaind's chariot thus:—Cappat pét-ξριπο petaine. Οιαπ ορος epnbuoi, ιαμποα: pitpe co pétain pino-puine. Cpet cpéta, cpom-ξlinne. Cuing opuimnec, opon-opoae: ván all vúalca, opon-buoi. "A withe-band chariot of witheing. Two very yellow, iron wheels: a pole with a withing of findruine. A tin body of slope-joinings. A ridgy, strong-golden yoke: two wreath-y

strong-yellow reins."

(d). In the Courtship of Emer (Ibid.) Cu Chulaind's chariot is thus described, and, as in all cases, immediately after the description of the horses: Cappat pid-spind, petade. Oian door pind, umaide: pite pind pind-aipsit co petain pind-puine. Chet upand, opératrac, pí èpeda, cpom-zlindne. Cuinz dpumneè, dond-ond: dán all dúalèa, dond-budi: pentri chúadi, colz-dípsi. "A wood-band withe-y chariot. Two bright, brazen wheels: a bright pole of bright-silver, with a witheing of find-ruine. A very high, noisy body, and it of tin, of slopejoininglets. A ridgy, strong-golden yoke, two wreath-y, strong-yellow reins: steel, sword-straight shafts."

(e). In the Tain Bo Cuailngi (Ibid.) we have some further information regarding Cu Chulaind's chariot. The writer says:—lapp in piapapao pin piapapao im Choin Culaino, ip anopin dopeblaing ind epp zapcio in a caccappad pepda, con eppad iapnaidh, con a paebpaib danaidh, con a baccanaid 7 con a bip-chúadh, con a daiphipid níad con an zlép auppoledi, con a daip-[n]zib záide, bídir ap pepdrid ocur íallaid ocur pidipid ocur polomnaid do'n cappad pin. Ir amlaid boí in cappad

pin, con a cheic chóep-cana, chóep-cinim, clep-aino, colzcóniz, caupáza, an a vaillpicíp ocen ainm ninoplaca, co lúar painole, no záite, no clíabaiz cap noe maize. "After that confounding which was confounded about Cu Chulaind, it is then the hind of championship jumped into his serrated battle-chariot, with iron spikes, with its thin edges, with its hooks, and with its point-steels, with its supplies of a champion, with their open trim, with its nails of sharpness, which used to be on shafts, and thongs, and passages, and sub-ropes for that chariot. It is how that chariot was with its body stomach-thin, stomach-dry, feat-high, swordstraight, heroic, on which would fit the eight arms of a noble prince, with the swiftness of a swallow, or of wind; or of a roe over the level of a plain."

Of the five extracts here given, the last only refers to the war-chariot; but with the exception of the equipments required for the battle-field, the war-chariot was the same as the travelling chariot: there was no difference in their

structure.

That the three great stocks of the Celtic name—the Gaulish, British, and Irish—made use of chariots in war, admits of no doubt. With regard to the two first we have authentic evidence of the fact in contemporary Roman writers; and as to ourselves, our own ever-faithful and very ancient documents are equally clear on this matter. The Gaulish for "chariot" is esseda (so also carpentum—see below), as in Propertius, Eleg. II., i., 86:

"Esseda cælatis siste Britanna jugis."

and essedum (that is essedon), as in Cæsar. Vid. Zeuss, "Grammatica Celtica," pp. 11, 60, 753. The warrior in the essedum is called essedarius by Cæsar: the Gaulish form would be either essedos, or essedios, in analogy with the Irish cáppτec: see below. There was another vehicle, called petorritum (= Ir. ceταρ-ρίαο, four-wheeled) in common use among the Gauls, but not for war purposes, for we find it drawn by mules. Thus Ausonius, Epist. VIII., v., 5:—

[&]quot; Cornipedes raptant imposta petorrita mulæ."

The term for the Welch war chariot is cygwein, transliterated covinus by the Romans:—

"Agmina falcifero circumvenit arcta covino."
Silius Ital. 17, 422.

The two last syllables of co-vinus is the Ir. pén (Gl. plaustrum, Zeuss, p. 116). The Germanic vagus supplies the root vag, Lat. veh, Skrt. vah, to carry. See Zeuss, ubi

supra.

The Irish war chariot is called cat-cappat cata, or renoa "battle-chariot of battle," or "serrated," or cappaz repod "serrated chariot," because, when fully furnished, every part of it available for attack or defence, being closely spiked, presented the edge-appearance of a saw. for saw is repp, Lat. serra; and the following explanation of the epithet repoa is given in the MS. classed 23, N. 10, p. 126, R. I. Academy:—Ir ain arbentha rennoa oe .i. a na rennaib iannaioib, bieir an inoill arr: no ban, ir ó na reppaid ppit a bunadar an cur. "It is why it used to be called reppod (saw-y) from the iron saws, which used to be in array out of it: or again, it is from the saws its origin was found at first." Would it be rash to presume that this Iberedonic cappar repoa may have been the origin of the Roman "carpentum sericum?" In a gloss in the Amra Choluimb Chille, Leb. na hUidre—amail Téir cappat penoa τρέ ċaċ, "as goes a serrated chariot through battle," the word cappar is alitered clareb, "sword," that is, claroeb pepoa, "serrated sword." Now, "gladium sericum" appears in Roman writers: comp. the "Damascus blade" of the Middle Ages. The form cappar = Lat. carpentum; but not borrowed from it, for carpentum is also Gaulish. Thus, L. Amoenus Florus, Lib. 1, cap. 18, makes the *carpentum* peculiar to the Gauls. "Pecora Volscorum, carpenta Gallorum, fracta Samnitum arma." It is possible that Florus may here use carpentum in a general sense, but as *-entum* is a normal Gaulish affix (comp. Argento-marus, Agrento-ratum, &c.), we may conclude that carpentum was a true Gaulish word. The Welch form is cerbyd, not representing carpentum, but the Ir. cappar, and borrowed from it, for otherwise the Welch

would be carbant, or cerbynt, as aryant = argentum, the .t. before n being retained in Welsh, but rejected in Irish. The Irish charioteer is called apa, gen. apao, passim: the warrior is called epp (gen. eppeo), .i. laec, hero (H. 3, 17: T. C. D., p. 362), and so frequently in Leb. na hUidre, as in the "Courtship of Emer:" ap a déni ocup ap a áni in cappair ocup ind eppeo, apidpuided and—"for the speed and for the splendour of the chariot and of the hero, who used to sit it." A general name, however, for the warrior is cappae, "chariot-man," "charioter," a derivative from cappae, and corresponding to the essedarius of Cæsar. Thus in the "Tain Bo Cuailngi" we read of a certain river rising up against the forces of Queen Medb, and carrying

off to the sea thirty of her cairptechs.

On comparing with each other the text description of the chariot and the five others quoted here, it will be seen that, besides being very brief, they are also very much alike. The former circumstance renders them obscure: the latter, however, invests them with the character of truthfulness. In attempting the translation and analysis of these descriptions I have to rely entirely on my own resources. I have no guide, living or dead, as up to this moment nothing whatever has been done either by way of translation or analysis in this department of Irish literature and antiquities. All my examples are taken from Leb. na hUidre, as the later transcripts are not to be depended on. Thus in the Book of Leinster (H. 2, 18: T. C. D.), the horses of Cu Chulaind are described somewhat as in the present tract, but the transcriber gives them two yokes: oá cuing apoda, popopda popaib-"two high, very golden yokes on them" (fol. 77, a): when, however, one of the horses runs away, he says that let a cuing, "half of his yoke" was on him. In Leb. na hUidre one cuing (yoke) only is mentioned, and this cuing is exactly the same as mam, jugum, the term used in reference to the horses of St. Brigit's chariot in Brocan's Hymn: ni bu leit-ípel in mám, "the yoke was not side-low," that is, uneven. This cum, it is stated (Leb. na hUidre, "Courtship of Etain") was first used on the neck in the reign of Eochaid Aiream: Ir aicce voirec

rucad cuing pop muinelaib dam do pepaib h-Epend—"It is at his hands was first given a yoke on necks of oxen from the men of Eriu." The material of the cuing was probably in most cases wood as the epithets, opon-ópda (strong-golden), &c., applied to it, may mean simply its ornamentation, though at the same time these epithets may express the actual material. In the mythological tale of Brudin da Derga, Sitbe and Cuing are man and wife, and have three sons Cul, Frecul, and Forcul. Cul ocup Ppecul ocup Popcul—τρί ppím-apaid ind pig pin: τρι comair, τρι maic Side ocup Cuinge. "Back, Reback Backward—the king's three chief charioteers these: three equal-aged, three sons of Pole and Yoke." In section (b) of this note the epithet is merely opon-uallac "strong-proud." It was ridged in the back, and hence it is called

onumnec, lit. "dorsal."

The following are the parts of the chariot mentioned in the passages before us: pitbe, or piope, the pole; opoc, the wheel: not, the rim or felloe; report (nom. pencar), the shafts; cner, the body; pupall, the hood, while the chariot itself is styled pro-znino peraioe (= ligneafascis vieta), that is, composed of "small timber withed together." This applies to the cper only, as the pole, shafts, wheels, &c., were of various materials. means any long rod, or pole, and is frequently used to denote a chief: a chess-board king, &c. The Welsh equivalent is cerbyd-lath (chariot-rod) = Ir. cappar-rlat. The word appears to be a compound of rich, long, and be, a cut, s in vo-be, decisio (Zeuss, Gramm. Celt. passim): comp. Lat. (id.) from stem tem- (to cut) found in Gr. τέμνω, &c. In section (b), supra, the ritre is styled pino, popanzie, "bright, of much silver." In section (c) it is co pecain pino-puine, "with a witheing of findruine," no material named. In section (d) it is styled pino, pinoansic co petain findruine, "bright, of bright silver, with a witheing of findruine." In this last case the pitbe was actually made of white silver, and ornamented with finddruine. In O'Clery's Glossary pera (recte pera), the gen. of pet, is explained plerca, no petain [e], "of a line, or of a withe;" and in the "Courtship of Etain" Midir carries a spear co reta[1]n oin impi o unlono co cno, "with a withe

of gold around it from heel to holdfast." The cpó was the

metal hoop which bound the head to the shaft.

Onoc, not. In O'Clery's Glossary, and in H. 3. 18: T. C. D., pnoc is explained by not; but the present tract, the only one in which I have met the two words in the same passage, clearly proves that, when taken in their exact sense, there is a difference in meaning between these two forms. That onoc, however, means a wheel, in a general manner that is, the whole article which goes by that name—nave, spokes, and felloe, is, I think, quite certain. These two opoc's cannot be the axle-trees: as there were only two wheels to the Irish chariot, there could be only one axle-tree. It cannot be the *nave*, for in that case it would be said to belong to the wheel, and not to the chariot; besides, the following passage in the Brudin da Derga, speaks of a person reconnoitering a large festive gathering, by aid of the light through the opocu of the chariot, hauled up at the door, con vavencaca znia vnocu na cappaz, "so that I viewed them through the wheels of the chariot;" that is, through

the interstices of the spokes.

There is a passage in the Tain, Leb. na hUidre, which would seem, at first sight, to point to the nave; but when taken in connexion with other passages, as well as with its traditional gloss, it can be easily understood. Peocán rapom hi Cuil Sibnille. Penair rnecta mon roppu co repnnu pen ocur co opocu cappac. "They sat down afterwards at Cul Sibnille. Great snow pours on them to the girdles of men, and to the wheels of chariots." Here the height to the opoc is made equal to the height to a man's girdle; but if the opoc meant the nave or axle, the man, whose girdle was only of equal height with it, must indeed have been very small. There is every reason to believe that the Celtic chariot-wheel was very small, and indeed the one or two specimens dug up from ancient tumuli show a diameter of only about two feet eight inches. See below extract from "the Sculptured Stones of Scotland." The meaning then of this passage is, that the snow was as high as "the girdles of men," and "the wheels of chariots;" that is, the top of the wheel. The expression will then be equal to what is used in another passage in the Tain, where the wheels of Cu Chulaind's chariot flung up clods, stones, &c., aino in aino ppir na pozaib iapnoaioib: "height to height with the iron wheels;" that is, as high as the top of the wheel. The material of the opoc is not always stated; but in sections (b) and (d) it is said to be of brass, and in section (c) of iron. This last is the traditional, and must have been the usual metal, an induction which is confirmed by the fact that one of the specimens above referred to was of iron.

The word not, when not accompanied with onoc, means a wheel, but strictly the external metal band, called the tire. Cu Chulaind's charioteer, Loeg was once in a great fix in trying to get down from the chariot. The horses had become restive, and would not let him pass over them; a wild ox had been tied between the two shafts behind, filling up the whole space, and the two iron rims were so sharp that he could not easily step either on or over the edge of them. He says to his master, ní evaim ban vect rec nectan in da not iannoae in cappait an a paebnaize. "I cannot, again, pass by either of the two iron rims (wheels) of the chariot on account of their edginess." Here, though the whole wheel may have been included, and may all have been of iron, yet the reference is specially to the rim. There are, however, other passages, as in the last quoted but one, and in the cappar oa nat, "chariot of two wheels," of Brocan's Hymn, where the word not means simply the wheel. The form pat for pot is the same as palt, hair, for polt, &c.

Pepcair, pepcpi. The two pepcpi were two shafts projecting from the chariot behind. In the passage referred to about the pot in the preceding paragraph, Loeg says: ní διάτιπ δαη ρεά τη δαπ, α[η] ηδίη α congnα ετερ δι ρερταιρ τη cappar uile. "And I cannot come past the ox; for his horns have filled all between the two shafts of the chariot." And further on, when the manner in which Cu Chulaind drove back to Emain Macha is described, it is stated that he had a flock of swans tied above the chariot, and a σαπ αllαιδ ποιαιδ α άαρραιτ—
"a wild ox behind his chariot." If, then, the ox had filled up with its horns the space between the two ρερταιρ, and was in this position dragged behind the chariot, it is evident the shafts must have been behind. These shafts were re-

moveable at pleasure, for in the Book of Leinster (H. 2. 18: T. C. D., fol. 71, d,) a certain person asks for the pentage of his chariot, to try the depths of the ford before the horses: Oomnoceo pentage mo cappage co porpomup in at play in echaio.—"Let the shaft of my carriage be reached me, that I may try the ford before the horses." The shaft was

given him, and he sets about trying the ford.

Cpec. The word cpec means the body, the chariot The material was always wood; that is, strong wicker-work on a strong timber frame. This idea is conveyed by the pio-spino, peraide. In sections (c) and (d), supra, the cnet is said to be cnéoa, a word which occurs in Leb. na hUidre in one other passage only—in "the Brudin da Derga"—where the king's cup-bearers have brooches of this material. This cheoa (recte cheoa), I take to be an adjective from the stem cnéo, found in the compound chéo-úma, "tin-copper"—that is, bronze—and regard it as the native term for tin. That tin was extensively employed in ancient Irish art, is clear from the specimens remaining in our national Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The splendid "Adare Cup," for exhibition there at present, is a compound of tin and silver. saying that the cnew was cnéoa, the writer meant to say, not that it was of that material, but that it was "tinny," "adorned with tin." Now, decorating chariots with tin was a favourite practice among the ancient Celts. Thus Pliny, lib. 34, cap. 17, says that the Gauls were in the habit of adorning their vehicles with tin. "Stanno esseda, et vehicula, et petorrita exornare." This cpéo, then, whether borrowed from the Lat. creta or not, I conceive to be the special Irish name for "tin:" the word raan, though considered by some to be of Celtic origin, is simply the Lat. stannum.

Pupall. This word requires no explanation. It is the Lat. papilio, with a change of declension, and means an "over-head covering," as here in regard to the chariot; a

tent on the battle-field, and so on.

From this short examination of the Irish chariot we can gather the following records:—That its framework was made of wood; that its body (or *crate*) was formed of wicker-work on a strong, sloping frame, and was very high;

that, like the Gaulish, this body was occasionally adorned with tin; that it had two projecting, quite straight, hindshafts; that it had a pole, occasionally made of white silver, and adorned with findruine, to which a single yoke for the two horses was attached; that it had two wheels only, sometimes all of iron or of brass; that when of wood, which we presume to have been the case where the material is not specified, these wheels always had an iron tire; and that it had a regular "hood" and interior furniture. With this number of wheels correspond those of the chariots sculptured on the Cross at Kilclispeen, on the North Cross at Clonmacnois, and on the Cross in the churchyard at Kells. With it also, as well as with the material, agrees the following statement in the "Sculptured Stones of Scotland" (Spalding Club):- "Occasionally fragments of chariots have been found in British sepulchres. About 1815 a barrow near Market-Weighton, in Yorkshire, was opened, in which was a cist containing the skeleton of a man. Near the head were the heads of two wild beasts. Inclining from the skeleton on each side had been placed a chariot wheel, of which the iron tire and ornaments of the nave alone remained. The wheels had been about two feet eleven inches in diameter," &c. But, in addition to this, we shall learn from extracts, which will be given further on, that the chariot, when used in war, was covered along the edges, and in every available point, with hooks and nails and spikes, &c., both for defensive and offensive purposes. Here the wheel was of wood, but in another instance it was of iron. second barrow, in the same neighbourhood, also yielded the remains of a charioteer. The skeleton was found to have rested on the shield; on each side had been placed a chariot wheel, and a bridle-bit, which was all of iron."—Ib. From the form of the expression, "which was all of iron," I cannot say exactly whether the writer meant that both the wheels and bridle-bit were of iron, or the bridle-bit only. The former, however, I take to be his meaning. I may observe on the last extract that the skeleton on the shield was, in my mind, not the charioteer, but the warrior himself, as I do not find the charioteer making use of a shield. As I have entered rather fully on this subject, I shall here add from the Tain (Leb. na hUidre) the battle dress of Loeg

and Cu Chulaind, when setting off in their cappar repoat to wreak destruction on the camp of Ailell and Medb.

The Charioteer. - Ir anoro atract int and ocur nozab α rían enneo anaonacta immi. bá oo'no rían-enneo αρασηαίτα rin ροξαβαρτάρ rom immi a inap bláit, biannaide, ir é éthom, aenda; ir é ruata, rhebnaide; ir é úazte, orr-letan; con na zebetan an lúamaipect lám oó aneczain. Rozabarzan rom ponbnaz raino capir aneccain, dopigni Simón Opuí do Oain, do píg Rómán, con vavanaz Dain vo Chon-cobon, con vavanaz Con-cobun to Coin Culaint, con vanainbent Culaino oi á anaio. Rozabartan int ana cétna rin ban a car-bann cínac, clánac, cetnocam con ilun cac vata ocup cac velba van a miv-zuallib rectain. romarri borom rin, ocur ni p' bo τόρτρομαο. Capaill a lám leipp in zipnin benz-buoi, man bao lano benzóin do bhond-ón bhúti dan onn inneóin, phi étan dó, no comanta a anaonacta rec a tizenna. Rozabartán idata aupplaicti a ec ocup a del intlappi in a deppa: ηοξαβαγτάρ έγγι αγτυσα α ec in α τυαγηι .ι. αρασηα α eć in a láim incli, ne imcommur a apaonacta. anoro pocémo a lúneca iannaioi, inclarri immó' ecaíb, con zebetan voib o tul co aunvonno, vo zaínib ocur bínínib ocur rlezínib ocur bin-cnúavib; co n'bo binrocup cac ronnod ip in cappat rin; co n'bo conain letanta caen ulino, ocur caen ino, ocur caen aino, ocur cach aincino bo'n cappar rin. Ir and rin poceino bnice comza dan a echaid ocur dan a comalta, con ná n'bo léin do neoc ir in dúnud, 7 co n'ho léin doib reom các irrn σύηνο. δά σειτben ém cé rocended rom in ní γιη, σάις άη διτ-δάτάη τεόρα δύασα αρασηαίτα κοη[γ] innapaio in lá pin .i. léim dap boils, ocup populn dípic, ocur imonconn belino.

Trans.—"It is here the charioteer started up, and took his hunt dress of charioteering about him. Of that hunt-dress he took about him was his smooth tunic of hide, and it light, airy; and it polished down, membranaceous; and it stitched, ox-leather; so that there might be no restraint against guiding of hands for him externally. He took over it outside a gleaming over-cloak, which Simon Druid made for Darius, for the king of the Romans; so that Darius gave

it to Con-chobur, that Con-chobur gave it to Cu Chulaind, that Cu Chulaind bestowed it upon his charioteer. same charioteer took also his crested, level, four-adjustment helmet, with a multitude of every colour and of every figure over his mid-shoulders externally. A great adornment for him was that, and it was not an overburdening. His hand turned with it [with the helmet] the frontlet red-yellow, as if it were a plate of red gold, of boiled stamp-gold over the edge of an anvil, to his face, in token of his charioteering beyond his lord. He took the ties of loosening of his horses, and his bright goad into his right hand; he took the reins of arresting of his horses in his left hand; that is, the reins of his horses in his left hand, for the great power of his charioteering. It is here he threw his iron, bright coats of mail, about his horses, so that they were covered from forehead to croup with dartlets, and lancelets, and spearlets and spike-steels; so that every rim in that chariot was spike-close; so that a route of tearing was every angle, and every end, and every point, and every corner of that chariot. It is then he threw a spell of concealment over his horses and over his co-fostered [Cu Chulaind], so that they were not visible to any one in the camp, and that every one in the camp was visible to them. It was reasonable, indeed, that he should throw that matter, because for the reason there were three victories of charioteering on the charioteer that day—that is, 'leap over gap,' and 'straight drive,' and 'carrying backwards.'"

τίρ. Ιραποριη ηοξαβαρτάρα[β] ύατροις ppeb-naive ppoill con a cimair oo ban-ón bníce ppi a ppimoét ictop a medoin. Rozabarzán a pono[r]-úaznóich pono-lezainn, bez-rúaza Do ronmna cetnin dam-receon dantada, con a cat-chir σο colomnaid rend rua σαη α κύατρόις rnebnaioe rnoill rectain. Ir anoro nozabartán in píz-nia a cat-apm cata ocur compaíc ocur comlaino. ba oo'n cat-anm cata rin ίαροm ροξαβαγταρ α ούτ claiobini im a apm béτη Rozabarcán a oct plezím im a pleiz cóiconec-rolur. ηιπο: ηοξαβαγτάη α οίτη ξοτηατά 'm ά ξοτ ηέιτ: nozabarzán a ocz clezím 'm a beil clipp: nozabarzán a oct rejata cliprimm a chom-rejath oub-oepz, in a tézeo conc carrelbia in a cul-capla con a bil aitzein, ailcnioi, imze-in in a huntimeull, con terchao rinna in aizio γροτα αρ ατι ocup ailtnioect ocup imzépi. Inbaio poznít ino oclaiz paebop-clerr oi, ir cumma imtercao b'á rcíat ocur b'á rlez ocur b'á claibeb.

Îr anoro nozab a cín-carbann cara ocur compaic ocur comlaino im a ceno, ar an zaineo zain cérn oclar ocur cera cenna oc. Daiz ir cumma conzaintír de búnánaiz ocur-boccánaiz ocur zeinici zlinne ocur demna aeóin níam ocur úaro ocur in a imeimiciul car eo nozézeo ne cerein pola nam míleo ocur nan ananzlono receain. Rocherr a celean comza canir do'n clare-dillaz Cíne Cainzine dobneza o aici

ομιιδεότα.

Ιτ απογο céτ-ρίαςταρτα im Choin Culaino, con σερπα ύατ-σάρατα, il-ρέστατη, ingantατη, απαιτήπο σε. Cριτπαιζετ α ταρίπι imbi imap cραπο ρε γρυτ, πο imap σος-ριπίπ ρρι γρυτ, cácm ball ocup cath alt ocup cath ind ocup cath άξε σε, ό mullut co ταlmαιπ. Rolae γαεδ-ζιέρ σίδερχε σ'ά τυρρ im medón α τροςίπο. Τάπτατάρ α τραιζτε οcup α lúιρχης οcup α ζιυπε com bατάρ σ' ά ειρ. Τάπτατάρ α γάια οcup α οριπί οcup α ερτατα com σάτάρ ρία πρεπί. Ταπταταρ τυι-ρετί α οριαπ com σάτάρ ρορ τυι α lungan, com σά πέτιτιρ mul-σορ[η] σπίιεο cet mecon σέρμπάρ σίδ ίδε. Spenζτα τοιι-ρετε α mullaic com σάτάρ ρορ coic α muueóil, com σά πέτιτιρ ceno maic míp cat mul-choc, σίμος, σίμος, σίριπ, σίριπ, σίρες σίδ ίδε.

Trans.—"It is here the champion and the battle-soldier,

and the preparation of the death-fume of the men of earth, Cu Chulaind, son of Sualta, took—he took his battle-dress of battle, and of encounter, and of contest. Of that battledress of battle, and of encounter, and of contest, which he took about him were twenty-seven skin-hides combed, smoothed, conclosed, which used to be under cords, and wheels, and ropes around to white-skin for him, in order that neither his prudence nor his sense might be deranged, from the time his activity of trial would come. He took his battle-girdle of a champion over him outside of hard, tanned, smooth leather of the shoulder of seven ox-hides of dartaids [yearling calves], so that it went for him from the waist of his side to the pit of his arm. It was about him at repelling of lances, and sword-points, and spikes, and spears, and darts; because it is the same they used to fly off him, as if it were off a stone, or a rock, or a horn they used to shoot. It is then he took his membranaceous kilt of satin, with its fringe of speckled white gold to his chiefliver at the bottom of his middle. He took his brown kilt of well-smoothed brown leather of the shoulder of four ox-hides of dartaids [see preceeding paragraph], with his battle-girdle of the hides of kine beneath it over his membranaceous kilt of satin outside. It is now the kinghero took his battle-armour of battle, and of encounter, and of contest. It was of that battle-armour of battle he took his eight swordlets about his hue bright arm of teeth [sword]; he took his eight spearlets about his sharp-point spear; he took his eight lancelets about his lance of wound; he took his eight short swordlets about his rod of feat; he took his eight shields of feat about his black-red slopeshield, into which would go a boar of exhibition in its projecting hollow, with its keen, sharp, razor-like, very sharp rim all round it, so that it would cut a hair against a stream for its keenness, and razor-likeness, and great sharpness. When in the case of the hero an edge-feat was done from it, it is alike he used to cut thoroughly from his shield, and from his spear, and from his sword.

"It is here he took his dusky battle-head of battle, and of encounter, and of contest, about his head, out of which [the helmet] used to cry the cry of a hundred warriors of the constant plaint of every corner and of every point of

it; because it is alike used to cry from it fawnlets and satyrlets, and gentiles of the valley, and demons of air before him, and above him, and quite around him, every space he used to go, before the shedding of the blood of the soldiers, and of the great criminals outside. He threw his cloak of concealment over him of the beauty-dress of the Land of Promise, which [dress] was given from his tutor of It is here was the first confounding about Cu Chulaind, so that he made an awful, many-shaped, wonderful, unknown thing of himself. His flesh shook around him like a tree before a stream, or like a bulrush against a stream, every member, and every joint, and every end, and every point of him, from the top of his head to earth. He threw a false-trim of plunder from his body in the midst of his skin. His feet, and his shins, and his knees came till they were behind him. His heels and his calves, and his houghs came until they were before him. The front-sinews of his calves came until they were on the front of his shins, until larger than the mound-shape fist of a warrior was every very large root of them. The head-sinews [nerves] of his head-peak were strained until they were on the nape of his neck, until larger than the head of a child of a month was every very large, irrecountable, incomparable, immoderate, mound-shaped hill of them."

The foregoing description of the dress and equipment of the charioteer and warrior seems to me very instructive. And first as to the charioteer. His defensive armour is the primitive ox-hide well-stitched well-thonged tunic, close wrapped about him, but with his hands free for their respective occupations; and the battle head-dress (cat-bann). of the material of which I must omit speaking at pre-His nether garments are not mentioned, simply because they formed no part of his visible contour. Over the tunic was thrown a light cloak, the history of which not only reminds one of Homer, but reminds one too of the attested literary character of the early Irish. Indeed, the coincidences in thought between our ancient writers and those of Greece and Rome are somewhat extraordinary. There is hardly a passage in ancient classics, mythical or historical, for which you would not find a parallel in our

ancient manuscripts. In the passage quoted above, p. 420, Cu Chulaind tells Loeg to jump off the horn (not the horns) of the wild ox bound behind the chariot. On reading this, it struck me that the writer probably had heard something of the constellation Auriga (Charioteer), who has his foot on the left horn of Taurus. The Greek for Auriga is Hnioyos (Rein-holder), an epithet given to Ericthonius, the inventor of chariots, and who was fabled to have been turned into the constellation here spoken of. Now, the name of Loeg's father, Rian-zaban, gen. Rianξαbρα, and Rian-zabρa, gen. Rían-zabραz, is either an actual representative of the Greek, the final dental -n being substituted for o, or is a corruption for the normal ηίαη-ξαbαιρε (Rein-holder), or μιαη-ξαbα, gen. μιαη-ξαbατ, (id.) a v-stem. The word pian = rpian (= Lat. frænum, English, rein, &c.), the initial p having dropped off, as is frequently the case in Irish, and universally so in Greek and Latin. It would seem, however, that the writer, or at least the transcriber, imagined the -oxos in nvi-oxos to mean the Irish ec, a horse; and that, as pian-ec would not be so euphonious as nían-zaban, which means the same thing that is, "Rein-horse," "Rein-mare"—he has adopted the This Rían-zaban, too, illustrates the existence of caste in ancient Erin. By these laws the father was obliged to bring up his sons in his own profession. Thus Loeg had two brothers charioteers like himself—the one to Conall Cernach, and the other to Loegaire Buadach. Again, the dignity with which the charioteers at the Roman and Grecian games were treated, receives its illustration in the kindness and respect always shown to Loeg by his master, Cu Chulaind. And indeed, if Loeg possessed only a tenth of the professional abilities ascribed to him, no Greek or Roman charioteer could compete with him. The Romans came in contact with the Celtiberians, a branch of the ancient Gauls, and the direct ancestors of the Milesians; and there can hardly be a doubt but they borrowed from them some useful hints, both as regards the structure of their chariot and the celebration of their games. A development of one of these hints may, perhaps, be given in the hind-shafts, which are found on some Roman coins. The uses of these shafts may have been various. An obvious one would be, that the

chariot, like the common cart at present, could rest on them; and another, that a board, laid from one to the other might serve as a step for ascending and descending it. That the Irish chariot had attached to it behind a ropur, or rest, is quite certain, for in the Feast of Bricriu (Leb. na hUidre), we read, that a certain lady, running after Cu Chulaind's chariot, gave a bound to enter it, and in the attempt struck her head against the popur, and perished.

As some of my readers may not have an opportunity of seeing Cæsar's description of the mode of fighting from the chariot, I shall here quote him, ("Gallic War," book iv. chapter xxxvi.):—"Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnæ: primo per omnes partes perequitant et tela conjiciunt, atque ipso terrore equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant; et quum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverint, ex essedis dissiliunt, et pedibus præliantur. Aurigæ interim paulatim ex prœliis excedunt, atque ita currus collocant, ut si illi a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in præliis præstant: ac tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti in declivi ac præcipiti loco excitatos equos sustinere, et brevi moderari ac flectere, et per temonem percurrere, et in jugo insistere, et inde se in currus citissime recipere consuerint."

Trans.—"This is the manner of fight from chariots: at first they drive through all parts, and hurl missiles; and by the very terror of the horses, and by the rattling of the wheels, they generally throw the ranks into confusion: and when they have insinuated themselves among the troops of cavalry, they leap down from the chariots, and fight on The charioteers meantime gradually get out of the battles, and so arrange the chariots, that if they should be pressed by a multitude of the enemy, they might have a speedy retreat to their own body. Thus in battles they exhibit the mobility of cavalry, the stability of infantry: and so much do they accomplish by daily use and practice, that in a steep and precipitous place they have accustomed themselves to support the excited horses, and in a short time to restrain and turn them, and to run along the pole, and stand upon the yoke, and thence with the greatest quickness betake themselves into the chariots."

The following description of Cu Chulaind in his holiday attire will complete the preceding notices. It is taken from the Tain in Lebor na hUidre.

Οοτάετ Cú Chulaino ann a bánac σο ταιοδηίμο inτ pláiz ocup vo taipbenav a chota álzin, alaino vo mnaib ocup banchoccaip ocup anonib ocup inzenaip ocup pilevaib ocup áep vána, úain ní n' míav na marr leirr ino úabun-belb onúibecta τάρραρ bóib pain ino abaix rin neme: ir aine rin tánic oo tarelbao a chota alzin, alamo in lá pin. Alamo ém in mac tánic anopin oo zarelbao a choża oo na rlúazaib .i. Cú Chulaino, mac Soalbaim. Paincri thi polt pain: bond phi toind cind: chó-bénz an mebón: mino on-bube andatuzetan. Cáin cocappi ino puit pin: concupeno teóna improta im clairr a cúlaio, com ba ramalta ocur op-rnát cac rinna pat-mainnec, poprcailte, popopoa, oizpair, oual-pota, Denrealztec, Dat-álamo Dan a ronmna rían rell rectain. Cet cáincer concon-zlan do denz-on on-larnac imm a bpázic. Céc rnát-éicne bo'n cappmocol cummarcoa hi τιπταίτ κηι ά ceno. Cetni τιδηι cecταη α δα ξηύαδ .1. Tibne buide ocup Tibne úane ocup Tibne Zonm ocup Tibne concha. Secon zemma do nutin nuire cectan a οά ρίζ-ηορς, rect meóin cectan a oá corr: rect meóin cectan a oá lám con zabáil ingni rebaic, co ronzabáil ingne zniúin an cach ái poleit onb rin.

Ταθαιο γεοπ σαι α σιλιατι όειαιτι ιπθι ιι λάα γιι. δάι δ'ά έτζιο ιππι .ι. ρύαι κάιι, κόιη, κοιρκορ-ξλαι, κορτόρας, κόις-σίαθυιλ. Θελζ ριπο ριπο-άηχιτ αριι α εκορτό όρι ιπτλαγγι ύαρι α βάιν-βρυινου τελ ιπαρι βαο λοκραιο λάιν-γολυγτα, και κυπταιτίρ γυιλι σόινι σέικγιι αρι ξλεοραιοείτ οκυγ τλαιπισείτ. Κιάθ-ιπαρι γρόιλ διρικοα ρε κίπερ κοιρκοριστικό το δαρρ-ύακταρι α σοπο-ρύατρος, σοπο-σέρτι, πίλετα σο γρολ ρίχ. Ο οπο-ρείατ σοπο-σερτ, σοπο-σόρτη και κοιρκοριστικό οίρι και βινο-ορομίνι ραιρκοριστικό όρ-συιρκο ιπτλαγι κοτος κάεδορ-ζλαγ ρε ραζα ρέις, γοδαρτας κοιρκοριστικό οι ρογλαγιας ιπι α ραρμασ

ir in cappar.

"Cu Chulaind goes after the morrow for appearance to the host and for the showing of his gentle, beautiful form to the wives and women, and maidens and daughters, and poets and professors, for neither a dignity nor comely seemed to him the pride-figure of magic, which appeared to them on him that night before: it is on account of that he came for the exhibition of his gentle, beautiful form that day. Beautiful indeed was the youth, who came then for the exhibition of his form to the hosts, that is, Cu Chulaind, son of Soaldam. The sight of three hairs (heads of hair) on him; brown by skin of head: blood-red in the middle: a gold-yellow diadem covers these. Fair-twined were these hairs. There wreathe three circle-streams about the hollow of his ear, so that the same as gold-thread was every slender, very loose, very golden, delicate, fold-long, elegant, colour-beautiful hair over his shoulders back a distance outside. A hundred purple-bright twines of red gold of goldflame around his throat. A hundred thread-webs of the mixed carbuncle in a circle to his head. Each of his two cheeks had four dimples, namely, a yellow dimple, and a green dimple, and a blue dimple, and a purple dimple. Each of his two king-eyes had seven gems of radiance of eye; each of his two feet had seven toes; each of his two hands had seven fingers with the catch of the talons of a hawk. with the detention of the talons of a crane on each of them separately of these.

He gets also his assembly raiment about him that day. Of his dress about him was, namely, a fair, fit, purple-bright, bordered, five-fold tunic. A white pin of white-silver, after being arrayed with flaming gold, above his bright white-breast, as if it were a full-bright lamp, which men's eyes would not be able to view for splendour and brightness. A chest-jacket of Syriac satin is held to skin by him to the top-border of his brown-red, martial brown-kilt of the satin of a king. A brown-red, brown-purple, brown-shield with a five-circle of gold with a rim of find-druine on it. A sword of bright gold-hilt with over hairs of red gold in high-take of valour on his girdle. A long, edge-grey javelin with a sharp aggressive dart with rivets of gold of gold-flame in his presence in the

chariot."

THE FEATS OF CU CHULAIND.

The liam in pect clep-liam picet is obscure to me. Perhaps we should read ham, and render clep-ham "feat-plays" (p. 379, supra). In a corresponding passage in the Book of Leinster (H. 2, 18, T. C. D., fol. 77), we have clipp zapcio, "of feats of championship;" co moppare to cleppare clipp zapcio, "with a great number of feats of feat of championship." These "feats" are variously enumerated and named in our manuscripts, The following is the formal catalogue in the Lebor na hUidre copy of the Tain Bo Cuailngi.

Tupim na Clepp inpo píp.

1. It e ubull-clert, ocup paebon-clert, ocup paén-clert, ocup clert cletenac, ocup tét-clert, ocup coppat clert, ocup clert Cait, ocup tén epped, ocup coppat clert, ocup clert Cait, ocup filiud epped naip, ocup gai bolga, ocup bái bpappe, ocup pot-clert, ocup otap [clert], ocup bái bpappe, ocup pot-clert, ocup otap pian caupad, ocup béim co commut (no co pomut), ocup táit-béim, ocup dpéim ppi pogait, con dipgiud chette pop a pino, co popnadmaim niad náip.

"The Number of the Feats this down.

"They are Apple feat, and Edge-feat, and Slope-feat, and Dartletic-feat, and Rope-feat, and Chariot-feat, and Feat of Catt, and Hero's bound, and Throw of spear, and Leap over poison, and Folding of a brave champion, and Dart of belly, and Stroke of swiftness, and Wheel-feat, and Reward-[feat], and Feat on breaths, and Crushing of mouth, and Champion's scream, and Stroke with power, or with measure, and Return-stroke, and Ascent by rope, with Straightening of body on the spear-point, with Binding of a noble champion."

The following is the list in the fragmentary "Courtship of Emer," in the same manuscript. It begins imperfectly:—

2. — ocur conn velev, ocur léim van néim, ocur pilliuv ennev nain, ocur zai bolca, ocur bai bnarre, ocur nocicler, ocur ocan-clerr, ocur clerr pon analaib, ocur

bnuon zeme, ocup pian cupao, ocup beim co pomup, ocup τάιτ-béim, ocup opéim ppi ροζαιρτ, con διρχίμο cpete pop α pino, ocup cappat pepoa, ocup ponaiom níao pop pinoib plez. "And Throw of spear, and Leap over Poison, Folding of a brave champion, and Reward-feat, and Feat on breaths, and Ardour of shout, and Champion's scream, and Stroke with measure, and Return-stroke, and Ascent by rope, with Straightening of body on the spear-point, and Serrated chariot, and Binding of a brave champion on points of spears."

In the Feast of Bricriu, same volume, Emer, the wife of Cu Chulaind, thus speaks of her husband's "feats:"—

3. Deitben vampa a Senca, uain iram ben-ra cunav cáin, cornzabrur chut, ceill, o novamnav a roncerul cen vicill, even cler pop analaib ocup ubull-cler, ocup riabun-cler, ocur cler Cuain, ocur cler Caiz, ocur oenzrilliud enned nain, ocur zai bolcai, ocur bai bnari, ocur bnutn zene, ocur rían cunao, ocur not-cler, ocur raebuncler, ocur opeim ppi pozaire, ocur oinziuo checei, pop cach ái. "It is reasonable for me, O Sencha, since I am the wife of a fair champion, whom I have held by beauty, sense, from the time his instruction was admitted without grudge, between Feat on breaths, and Apple-feat, and Demoniac-feat, and Feat of Cuar, and Feat of Cat, and Red-folding of a brave champion, and Dart of belly, and Stroke of swiftness, and Ardour of mouth, and Champion's scream, and Wheel-feat, and Edge-feat, and Ascent by rope, and Straightening of body, against each of them" (that is, Conall Cernach and Loegaire Budach).

These are the feats which Cu Chulaind learned from his teacher, Scathach, and which he used to practise: the champions of Emain Macha, however, practised only three of these feats: The clepp bognítíp mo eppid il clepp cleténec, ocup ubull-clepp, ocup páebop-clepp. It é mo eppid dognítíp mna cleppu pin il Conall Cepnac, macc Amopgeni: Pepgup, macc Roic Rodáni: Lóegaipe búadac, macc Connad: Celtcap, macc Utidip: Dubtac, macc Luzdac: Cu Chulaino, macc Soaldain: Scél, macc bapnéni, doppid Emna Mace. "Three feats the champions used to perform, namely, the Dartletic-feat, and the Apple-feat, and Edge-feat. The champions who used to

perform these feats are, namely, Conall Cernach, son of Amorgene; Fergus, son of Roch Rodane; Loegaire Buadach, son of Connad; Celtchar, son of Uthider; Dubthach, son of Lugaid; Cu Chulaind, son of Soaldam; Scel,

son of Barnene, door-keeper of Emain Macha."

The Dartletic-feat will be understood from the following passage in the Tain, same manuscript: Ir ianum luio Reoz, cainte Ailella a comainli cucai do cuinzio in cleτιπε .i. zai Con Culaino. "Tuc bampa bo zai," on in cánte. "Acc óm," on Cú, "Act vaben reótu vait." "Nav zéb-ra ón," an in caince. Zezna rom van in cáince, ύαιη παο ράετ ύαο α ταηχιο οό: ocup apbent in cante na benao a enec, mani benao in clezini. "It is then went Redg, the jester of Ailell, from consultation to him for asking the cletine, that is, Cu Chulaind's dart. 'Give me thy dart,' says the jester. 'Not truly,' says Cu, 'but I shall give them—precious things to thee.' 'I shall not accept these,' says the jester. He accordingly wounds the jester, since he accepted not what he offers him, and the jester said that he would not bring away his hospitality, unless he were to bring away the *cletine*."

The Apple-feat may be understood from the following passage in the Brudin da Derga, same manuscript: Nói claid in a láim, ocup nói pcéit aipzoid, ocup nóin ubla óip. Poceipo cec ai bíb in apoae, ocup ní tuit ní bíb pop láp, ocup ní bí act oén bíb pop a boip: ocup ip cumma ocup timtipect bec il ló ánli cac ae pec apaile púap. "Nine swords in his hand, and nine silver shields, and nine apples of gold. He shoots each of them on high, and nothing of them falls on the ground, and only one of them is on his palm: and the same as the playing of bees on a beautiful day is each of them by the other upwards."

The Edge-feat, as well as the Slope-feat, will be understood from the following: Oogni iapom paen-clep oo'n priat ocup paebop-clep oo'n claids imm a ceno, ocup tobent pobant bibbad poppo, ocup topuitet pé cét leip in a cét cumpeliu, ocup teit iap plizi cét thi à budin pectain: "He then makes a Slope-feat of the shield and an Edge-feat of the sword about his head, and he gave a hostile attack on them, and six hundred fall by him in his first dash, and he goes after the slaying of a hundred

through his company outside" (Brudin da Derga, Leb. na hUidre). Here the warrior holds his shield in an oblique position in his left hand, and this is the Slope-feat, and whirls his sword about his head in his right hand,

and this is the Edge-feat.

It will be seen that the list of feats in our text, as well as in the other three extracts above given, the number order, name, and orthography are different. In regard to the latter points, though I believe these varieties of spelling have arisen in the course of transcription, yet it is probable that, ex animo loquentis, these varieties of the copies had a corresponding variety of meaning. For example boutn zéme of the text is different from bouto zéme of the third extract, and of bnuuo sine of the first, though there can hardly be a doubt of the three forms having been originally one. I have, therefore, tried to express these differences in my translations. But now comes my difficulty. I know of no writer, ancient or modern, who has attempted an explanation of the mode of performing these feats. Some of them, however, and perhaps all, are, as we have just seen, referred to here and there in our manuscripts. and from these references, so far as I have them by me, I shall endeavour to supply the desired explanation. The word exambuar means "aloft in the air;" and these "feats" were figured above the chariot of Cu Chulaind. I shall take these feats in the order in which they occur in the text, and then supplement from the other extracts.

The first feat is canpm-clep nonban, "the Noise-feat of Nine." The canpm-clep was the same as conand-clepp, and may be understood from the following reference:— Choblich leó bio conano-clep chi cec a cluice oc poplaim a zanpoio. "Greater in their imagination than the 'noise-feat' of three hundred, his play at handling of

his arms" (Brud. Da Derga, Leb. na hUidre).

The next three feats I have not met with; but I take, as in translation, Cat, Cuur and Daire to be three proper names. These feats might be thus named from Scathach's having taught these three a special feat each, which she communicated to none other except to Cu Chulaind: or these three may have become so famous for these feats that though the great teacher did instruct others in them, yet

they took their new name from these heroes. This, however, is a mere conjecture; but a conjecture, when put forth as such, does no harm: it is only when a pure conjecture is put forward as a pure truth, that pure truth is endangered.

Blind Feat of Bird. This refers to the peculiar character of Cu Chulaind's eyes, their defective vision, and the extraordinary transformation he could effect on them. The nature of this feat will be understood from the character which his wife Emer gives of it in the Feast of Bricriu: areta clep vall-cleppn eóin, immeliz loa upci: "Blind-feat of bird, which a flake of water round-licks." Here Cu Chulaind's sight is compared with that of a bird in the midst of the foaming tide. In the Serg-Lige, Lebor na hUidre, he is said to have been purblind, and to have produced the same complaint in any lady who threw her regards on him. In the Scottish Gaelic "dalluidh eun," "blindness of birds," is the ordinary term for purblindness. Of the feats which Cu used to perform with his eyes, one of them was, that, when taking an aim with his spear he would open one eye until it was larger than the rim of a large drinking cup, and close the other until it was not the size of the eye of a needle (Tain Bo Cuailgni, Lebor na hUidre).

Leap over Poison. This is the leap which Cu used to give over the point of a spear, which is frequently represented as poisoned among the ancient Irish. In the first extract, however, above given we have Léim oan néib, "Leap over champions," mundane or spiritual. An example of this will be found in the following passage from the "Feast of Bricriu," Leb. na hUidre. Pepairmeneoan rom la podain aponam-clipp, ocup lingti in apoi co p'bo luation peter puinnema im on peipt immacuaipo. "At this he calls to mind his thrust-feat, and he leaps on high until he was swifter than a rush of whirlwind about the monster all round." This was a monster serpent which leaped into the air from the ocean at Cu Roi's city in Kerry on a night that Cu Chulaind kept watch in that city.

Cu leaped into the air after it, and slew it.

The declension of nia here is vocalic. Compare: Τρί nía τορόηγατ τόι ι Síoib. "Three champions who made darts among the Side" (Brudin da Derga, Lebor na hUidre). In the margin nia is a τ-stem, which is the more usual

declension. See my remarks on this subject in the Number for April, 1869, of this Journal, page 305. The marginal note is: Ιποα na τρι nιαο α Sıdıb: "The Chamber of the three champions from the sidé."

The Red-folding of a brave Champion. Of this feat I

can say nothing satisfactory at present.

The Dart of Belly. Of all the feats of Cu Chulaind this is the most celebrated, and of all the disciples of Scathach he alone had learned it. αξυρ ρόδι αίξ ξας ρέαρ διοδ ornego a naib az Cu Chulainn oo clearaib act clear an zαι bulza ámám: - "And each man of them had as much of feats as Cu Chulaind, save the feat of the dart of belly alone" (23 N. 10: R. I. A.). When Cu was about to leave his teacher she requested him to remain with her another year and that she would teach him three feats which he had never seen, and which she had never taught any of her pupils before. "What are these feats?" asked Cu. Clear cleivin, chomac-clear azur cler an zai bulza. "Dartlet-feat, bending-feat, and the feat of the dart of belly" ubi supra). In another passage in the same tale these feats are called clear Cuain, clean Caio (recte cair) clear puapur. "The feat of Cuar, the feat of Catt, feat of preparation." From this it would appear that "Bending-feat" was the same as "The Feat of Catt," and Dartlet-feat "the same as "The Feat of Cuar," and "Feat of Preparation," the same as "Dart of belly," or "Feat of Daire."

I have hinted above that the Feat of Catt, Cuar, and Daire might have derived their name from distinguished performers of these feats; but yet it is more in harmony with the statement that Cu Chulaind alone learned these feats, to suppose that these names were given by Scathach herself, after those of her three sons. That this lady had one son named Cuar is stated in all our romances, and that she might have two more named Catt and Daire—true Irish names—is also conceivable. The mode of using the dart was this: At a single combat in a ford, a friend floated the dart mid-water to his favourite, who, receiving it between his toes, struck it into the belly of his opponent. It is said to have been a barbed dart, which, entering the body, threw out a number of blades, and inflicted a deadly

wound. The form bulga is gen. fem. of bolg = Lat. bulga, sometimes applied to the womb. "Ut quisque nostrum de bulga est matris in lucem editus." (Lucilius.)

Stroke of quickness. Of this feat I have no special notice, but in the enumeration of the feats in the manuscript above quoted (23 N. 10; R. I. A.) occurs a feat called clear of oxab am bham-"feat above warriors on quick-stroke." This must be the feat called bar

bpappi.

Ardour of shout. In the three extracts above given, this feat is in orthography different from that of our text, and different among themselves, though, as I have said above, these differences may have sprung up among the hands of the copyists. In the first extract we have bnuuo zine, "crushing of mouth;" in the second, bnuon zeme, which is the same as that of our text, the o of bnuo being equal the th. of bnuth; and in the third, bnuth zene, "ardour of mouth." Of this feat, or feats, which I have tried to render literally, nothing has come under my notice in the manuscripts.

Champion's Scream. This is that terrible shout which Cu Chulaind used to give when about to encounter a multitude of his enemies. It is the same as the γρέm cauρασ in the following passage of the Tain in Leb. na hUidre. Cροτιγ α γείατ ουμγ ερεαγάιξιγ α γιέτα ουμγ δερταιτική α claidem, ουμγ σοδερτ α γρέm εαυρασ αγ α δράξιτ, &c. "He shook his shield, and he bent his spears, and he brandished his sword, and he gave his champion's

scream from his throat," &c.

The Wheel-feat. This feat was played inside a house fitted out for the purpose, and consisted of shooting a wheel or quoit from the floor towards the roof-tree. Whoever shot it highest was, of course, the winner. The following extract, from the Feast of Bricriu, Lebor na hUidre gives a full idea of this play. Loegaire Buadach, Conall Cernach, and Cu Chulaind, were the competitors. Others played also, but these were the three great champions of the Ulaid. They often contested a prize among themselves, but none of the other champions ever ventured to compete with either of them. Utpasat iapom matain muic, iapn a bapac, ocup tiasat 'r in tec im bátap

in machao oc cup in noż clerra. Zebżi Loezaine ιαροm in pot, ocur norcuin in αρδα co panic mio-lipi in tizi. Tibit in machao im podain, ocup dobenat χάιη οό. bá οο cuirbino Loézaini ón: indan na Loezape, immono, bá zain búava. Zebti Conall van in pot, ocup bá vo láp. Poceipo iapom in pot co ούταις in μίζ-τιζι. Ρούεμοατ in machao ξαιη τοα. Indan la Conall bá záin commaidmi ocur búada: zain cuirbiuda, immono, lar in machaid aní rin. Zebti van Cu Culaino in pot ocur ba hetapbuar tappaio hé. Poceino van in not in anoi co nolái a octais ó'n ziz, con becaib in not pen-cubat hi talmain phi ler anectain. Tibit in machao záin commaiomi ocur búada im Choin Culaino: indan la Coin Culaino, immono, bá zain cuirbiuda ocup ponamait pocendat in machao im robain. "They arise afterwards at early morn after the morrow, and they go into the house in which the youths were at throwing of the wheel of feat. Loegaire afterwards takes the wheel, and throws it on high, until it reached the mid-hips of the house. youths laugh about this, and give a shout to him. It was for mockery of Loegaire this; it seemed to Loegaire, however, it was a shout of victory. Conall, again, takes the wheel, and it was from the floor. He then shoots the wheel to the ridge-pole of the king-house. The youths pour forth a shout at him. It seemed to Conall it was a shout of co-boast and of victory; a shout of mockery, however, with the youths was that. Cu Chulaind, again, takes the wheel, and it was in the air it met him. He shoots also the wheel on high, until he sent it from ridgepole from the house, so that the wheel went a man-cubit into earth by Les outside. The youths laugh a shout of co-boast and of victory about Cu Chulaind; it seemed, however, to Cu Chulaind it was a shout of mockery and of jesting the youths pour forth about this."

Ascent by Rope. Of this feat I have no example, and the translation is conjectural. It might be contest against a poscipt. In Zeuss, some is a gloss on "suspendium," and it has the same meaning in a gloss in the Amra Choluimb Chille, by Dallan Forgaill, Leb. na hUidre. This some could be an abstract from

Soirt, or Fairt, "suspensus." I must, however, omit

the discussion of it at present.

Straightening of body on his Spear-point. The following complete example of oingino cheice, "straightening of body," occurs in "The Sailing of the Curach of Mael Duin," in H. 2. 16, a manuscript of Trinity College, Dublin. an volozan a compocur vi, aznaiz anmanda mon ir ind inori, ocur coppeitis im on inori immacuaipe. ba luati la Mael Duin oldar zaeth; ocup luid ianom in and na hinnry, beur dipzir cheit and i. a cend rir ocur a cora ruar: ocup ir amlaio nobio-impoao in a choceno: an reoil ocur na cnama do impod, in chocund, immono, Dianectain cen reibuio: no, an epoiceno recon aile van vianectain vo impuò amuil muileno vo impuo, na chami ocup an reoil in a vaipipium. O pobai co cian in churh rin, achaet ruar boniri ocur peitiz timcell na hinori immacuaine, amail oonigne an eur. Luid dan donidiri ir an inad cerna, ocup an pecr pin an lear di a chocund nobio rír cen reibiuo, ocur an leath aill nobio ruar imneteo imacuaire amail líce muilino. ba hí rin ena a abain an van bio ic vimcoll na hinopi. "When they had come near it (the island) a large animal sprung up in the island, and it runs around the island all round. It was swifter, in Mael Duin's opinion, than wind: and it went afterwards to the height of the island, and it straightens body, that is, its head down and its feet up: and it is how it used to be-it used to turn in its skin: the flesh and the bones used to turn, but the skin outside without moving: or, the skin on another occasion again used to turn, as a mill turns, the bones and the flesh at rest. After he had been for a long time in that manner, he sprang up again and he runs round the island all round, as he did at first. He went again back to the same spot, and that timethe half of his skin which was down was without moving, and the other half which was up used to whirl all round. like the flag of a mill. Now that was his play the time he used to be going around the island."

According to the explanation here given of oppluo cherce—"the head down and the feet up"—Cu Chulaind's feat should be—erecting his body with his head resting on the point of his spear. This, however, I have never found

Cu to do, though he is frequently seen stepping along the points of spears with great agility. It strikes me, therefore, that Cu's "straightening of body" was different from that mentioned in the above extract: and I may add too that in the subjoined poem, which gives a resume of the prose, the feat is called píniuo cheice, "stretching of body:"—

"Stretching of body, keen turning
Sharp-rough skin:
About the flesh of the bones—great was the cry—
Above a man-high stone."

It is probable that while writing the poetry the "straightening of body on a spear-point" came into the author's head, and this would very well be expressed by "stretching of body." This feat was one of the most celebrated of Cu Chulaind's: he learned it from Ducreann, daughter of Domnalls soft-smoth, king of Alba. This lady performed the feat before Cu Chulaind, who picked it up at once, and went through it with great eclàt after her. This was the mode of performing the feat:—

Τυς γι γιεας ηίπη-ζευη, σοιζ-μεαππας σύισε, αξυγραταγ σεαπη πα γιείς γ απ ταια αξυγ α μιπη αιτπιπε γυαγ ξας απ σιμεας, αξαγ σομιτιπτας απ σαποτητιστάς το headthom, ασμοα, ξυ η'ιείς απυαγ ί γείπ απ μιπη πα γιείς γιπ, ξο τταμία α hυς αξαγ α húμbηυιπη υιπτε, αξαγ πι τυς τοις πα είπτε πα είσιυξας υιπτε, αξαγ σοδί α βρασ ιοπη α comnuio απ αιποε, απ

áinte an pinn na pleise pin.

"She brought a point-sharp, acute-pointed spear to her and she sticks the end of the spear into the earth, and its point of joint-poison up quite straight, and the championess used to run-leap lightly and airily, until she let herself down on the point of that spear, so that she dropped her chest and her fore-breast on it, and she gave neither hollow, nor rising, nor stretching upon it, and she was a long time at rest on high, on high on the point of that spear." This feat Cu Chulaind without further instruction performed afterwards at the house of Scathach; and this is what I conceive to be "straightening of body

on a spear-point."

Chariot-feat. This is the same as cappar repor mentioned in the second extract, and means the peculiar feat by which Cu Chulaind used to slaughter his enemies with and from his chariot. The following is an example in the Ocup voider ip in cat innond apmedón, ocup pailzir ralbaizi móna oo collaib a biobao móntimcoll int rloiz ammaiz anectain potní; ocur bobent pobaint biobao po biobaoaib poppo, co τορέρατάρ bono pri bono ocup méde ppi méde, bá pí tizet ino ánbais. Dornimicell anibiri patní in chut rin co pancaib corrain reipin impu ra món-timcull .1. bono thín phi méde thín rócuaino cimcill im ón oúnao: como Sernec bnerlize a ainm ir in Cain. "And he goes into the battle over in the middle, and he strews large files of the bodies of his enemies all round the host outside externally three times: and he gave an attack of enemies under enemies on them, until they fell sole to sole, and neck to neck, such was the thickness of the slaughter. He went round them again three times in that way, until he left a litter of six around them all round, that is, the sole of three to the neck of three around about the camp: so that the 'Hexad of Confusion' is its name in 'The Spoil.'"

Here Cu drives his armed chariot with its wheel-felloes sharp as the edge of a sword three times around Medb's camp, and each time strews a line of the enemy, the first with the feet, the second with the head, and the third again with the feet towards the camp. Thus we have the two first lines, "sole to sole," and the second and third line "neck to neck." He repeats the process, and thus in the sixth line we have "the soles of three" against the necks of three. I may remark, en passant, that the last words of the preceding extract give us the original meaning of the word peppec, which means a combination of six, an "hexad." This word has nothing to do with ec, a "horse," though some have thought it to be a combination of peppen and ec, and to mean a team of "six

horses," as for example in ploughing. But the ancient Irish never employed the horse in ploughing: this was the work of the ox. And so, in the Life of St. Maedoc of Ferns, 23, O. 41: Royal Irish Academy, we read that the saint gave one of the two oxen he had under the plough, to a poor woman, at which the ploughmen became angry. Maedoc bade them wait a while, and as they did—"They saw after that an ox coming from the sea towards them. He came to the reipnec, and put his head meekly under the yoke, in the place where the other ox was, and he was in the reippec in that way during the spring," &c. Here we see that even when one of the oxen was given away, the remainder was still called perpec, and from the expression "the other ox," that there were but two oxen under the plough. It would seem that the term was originally applied to the two leaders, the two oxen, the plough and the ploughman. The formation itself is like Tunec and cetanec, certain kinds of poetry, or music set to such poetry. The former occurs in Zeuss, p. 929. Pomchain Triplec innan én.—" The tripling of the birds sings about me." In the Book of Ballymote—Irish Metres—trinec and cetapec are discussed. The tpipec consists of three parts, and the cecapec of four. When the singer or player had gone through the triple or quadruple piece, he began anew. The singing of birds was thought to be a Tripec, and hence their music was so called. Compare the explanation of the Latin tricinium by Servius.

This is, I think, both general and special. Cu Chulaind took great delight in bringing to Emain Macha live animals of all kinds tied to his chariot behind. In the Feast of Bricriu, Lebor na hUidre, Loegaire Buadach, Conall Cernach, and himself were contending for the Champion's share at the court of Conchobur. The decision is left to Ercol, a valiant hero, and former tutor to Queen Medb of Cruachu. The method he adopted was, to challenge each of them in turn to a single combat on horseback, intending to adjudge the *share* to whichever of them was the most accomplished, but never dreaming that either would prove superior to himself. In this, however, he was disappointed: Loegaire is the first to meet Ercol. The latter is victorious himself, and his horse kills that of Loegaire, who runs off in

flight to Emain. In this encounter, as also in the two following, we see that the horse fought as well as the rider; and I have thought it worth while to notice this, as in the mediæval tournaments there were certain regulations which forbade this practice. Conall Cernach comes on next; the result is similar. He also runs off to Emain, and in crossing the Shannon at Snam Rathaind, his servant Rathand is drowned there, and hence the name. Irr eo polluio Conall van Snám Razaino vo paictin Emna. Robárded dan Racand, zilla Conaill andrin ir ind abanno, como azá Snám Razanno o pin ille.—"It is it Conall went across Snam Rathaind. Rathand again, Conall's servant, was drowned there in the river, so that it is from it Snam Rathaind is from that to this." This ancient record gives us the rationale of Irish names of places, formed by a combination of one or more words with the word rnám, "a swimming," "a floating." All such names indicate that the person or animal, after whom the place is called, was drowned there, not, as is commonly understood, was in the habit of swimming there. Cu Chulaind comes next. His horse, the Liath Macha, kills Ercol's, whom he ties to his chariot and brings to Emain. Manbair in Liat Maca, immono, ec Encoil, occur norcenslano Cu Culaino Encoil peirin ioíaio a cappair lair, co nánic Emain Maca. "The Liath Macha, however, kills Erchol's horse, and Cu Chulaind ties Ercol himself after the chariot with him, until he reached Emain Macha."

This is an example of "binding of a noble champion," but I think that our feat is perhaps something more special. In the second catalogue of the "feats given above, we have the fuller designation—pondiom níad pop pindid plez; "the binding of a champion on the points of spears;" and it strikes me that we have here the name of a certain initiation, which Cu Chulaind himself was obliged to submit to on joining the disciples of Scathach. After going through a certain performance on opicied an éallea (Bridge of the Trial?), he is sent by his teacher to the residence of her pupils. On arriving there he is addressed as follows: "Thi náonmain acámoid anno, agur thi náoim beananna impeaínna aig sac pen aguinn, agur sac neac poicear Opoicead an éallea ir aguinne bíor an oidea rin." "Cheo dogniden agaid leir?" an Cú

Chuluinn. "Dogniotean," an riao, "a ceangal a bréig αξύρ α bpíon-mullac an τίζε, αξυρ na τηί náoim bean a ran o' inneall ain a chóide zo hia a conp-lán íompu, zo nác biao ionnao beana ionn a comp rlan zan tearzao, αχυρ χαη ρυιί α έυιρρ αχυρ α έρμαιο-έπειρ δο έρειχιοη. "Cpeo an pát p'án béantap pin aguib?" ap Cu Chuluinn, "Dogniocean," an γιαο, "ξιο beo lán σο cuipp Do rleazaib zníaż, nác zoillread onz ahartle na horoce annoce. "Three enneads we are here, and three enneads of very thick darts with each man of us, and every one who reaches the Bridge of Trial [?] remains with us that night. 'What is done among you with him?' says Cu Chulaind. 'There is done,' they say, 'the tieing of him in the ridge, and in the exact summit of the house, and the three enneads of darts to set (them) against his heart, until body-base reaches around them, so that there be not the place of a dart in his body whole without cutting, and without the blood of his body and of his hard skin to leave it.' 'What is the reason on account of which that is done with you?' says Cu Chulaind. 'It is done,' they say, 'though the full of thy body of spears be through it, that it would not affect thee after the night to-night."

To this Cu Chulaind replied, that there was not on earth the man who could tie him; whereupon the youth who stood next him took him at once single-handed, and by some supernatural contrivance tied him to the rooftree. And then it is stated of Cu: lan rin caims Cú Chuluinn anuar το poill ατυς το héavenom, ατυς τοριιη-γορα αρ ceann an beana pá neara το: ατυς τοριιαce zar anm bion cánnirce, azur bocazuill cain an cchearm bion, azur mon'beanmaio an cearnámáo bion, azur poléim can an ccúizeo bion, azar náiniz an reaccimáo bion, azar níon beanmaio ant octmab bion, azar nóporaiz ain an naomao bion: azar pobí an na cómnúize an raid dobádan na zní náoim beananna ain inneall. "After that Cu Chuluinn came down slowly and lightly, and he spear-point stood on the head of the dart which was next him, and he reached to the second dart, and he sprang over the third dart, and he forgot not the fourth dart, and he leaped over the fifth dart, and he reached the seventh dart, and he forgot not the eighth dart, and he rested on the ninth dart, and he was at rest while the three enneads

of darts were being got ready." The "three nines" treated Cu to three rounds of this feat, but after descending the third time he felt so indignant, that he cut off the heads of the whole of them. This I regard as the binding or tieing of our text, a feat which we are to suppose Cu himself

practised afterwards on others.

Return-stroke. This záit-béim has been interpreted vertical stroke, but this can hardly be. I have just now only two cases of this feat before me, and both in reference to birds. In the Tain: Láznaro Cú íanom clorem bic ron na heónu, com bí ocon éonu oíb. Inláa apritiri cloic móin com bí σά én σéc σίb: τρια τάιτ-beimeno τηα inpin uli. "Cu flings a small stone at the birds, until he kills eight birds of them. He shoots again a large stone, until he kills twelve birds of them: now through horizontal strokes all that." In the "Serg-lige": Invell oun in cappar, a láic," ol cu Cu Chulaino. Inolir Lóez iapom in cappar, ocup τέιτ Cu Chulaino 'r in cappat, ocup αταιξ τάιτbeim oi a claviub voib, co nuilvezan am borra ocur an eti o'mo urciu. "Get ready the chariot for us, O hero," says Cu Chulaind. "Loeg then gets the chariot ready, and Cu Chulaind goes into the chariot, and he dashes a taithbeim from his sword on them, so that their feet and their wings cleave to the water." From the first example we see that one stone, falling vertically, would hardly kill twelve birds; if shot horizontally along the surface of the water, the thing might be done. So in the second example the stroke of a sword is given out of the chariot, and the birds are disabled, and apparently this was not a vertical stroke. In my opinion it was a stroke from the hand first drawn back and then shot forward: that is, a return-stroke. I shall, however, watch for a decided case on the use of záit-béim.

Stroke with measure. Of this I have no example at present. In the first of the three list of the feats given above we have beim co commup, "stroke with guarding, or with power." This is the last feat in our tract. We shall now turn to the additional feats named in the three extracts just referred to.

Rope feat. I have no special account of the mode of performing this feat, but in the "Courtship of Emer," Leb. na hUidre, it is stated that the three feats, quoted above,

as the only ones performed by the Ulaid, were performed on ropes. Nocliptif eppid Ulod pop puánemnaid tappnu ó'n dopur di apailiu ir in tiz in Emain. "The champions of the Ulaid used to play on ropes across from the door to the other in the house in Emain."

the other in the house in Emain."

Hero's bound. This was a straight-forward jump over the raths which surrounded a royal or chieftain's residence, and will be understood from the following passage about Cu Chulaind. Ramic pium τρα Rατα Popgaill, ocup poceipo ichn eppeo oe ταρ nα τρι lippu, com bói pop lap in ounaio. "He reached the Raths of Forgaill (his wife Emer's father) and he darts a hero's bound from him over the three lesses, until he was on the floor of the dun."

Throw of spear. From the following passage in Leb. na hUidre, I think I have translated this correctly:—Ondap coppose in delicity of a mercade:—"Here for him is the spear-feat for the confounding of him." This Cu Chulaind says of his antagonist, and then it is stated: preciup paragroup in pliz—"he shoots the spear at him afterwards." Here the shooting of the spear is called a dell-cler, and deled I take to be the gen. of del. We may also render delicity, "dart of feats," making clip the gen. plural, which, however, would be properly clep. In enumerating the arms of Cu Chulain (see above), the delicity is a large cletene, and bearing the same relation to it that the plezine, "little spear," bears to the plez, "spear."

Reward feat. This feat I do not know. The words occup-cler may also be rendered "Sick-feat": and thus we might take it to refer to the extraordinary fits of sickness to which Cu Chulain was subject. Some of these fits are recorded in The Sick-bed of Cu Chulaind and in the

Tain Bo Cualgni, in Lebor na hUidre.

Feat on breaths. This feat consisted in keeping in midair a number of apples of gold by puffing them upwards with the breath in rapid succession. The following lines from the "Serg-lige" refer to this performance:—

Imben cóic beic ubull óin—
Or clepie pon a anóil.

"He plays five decades of apples of gold—Above they feat upon his breath."

Demoniac feat. This feat expresses the development

of the ordinary Cu Chulaind into the *Riastarthe*, as seen above. The proper verb for expressing this development is μίαρτραιm, but frequently we have μίαρμαιm, and μία-

naim, to mean the same thing.

I have now done with the "feats." My illustrations are not so satisfactory as I could wish, though at the same time I have succeeded in placing before my readers some curious extracts in explanation of the plays of Cu. There are several other feats to be met with in Leb. na hUidhre but I have adverted to those only which have reference to our text. Meantime I have pointed out the course of exposition which with enough of materials could alone prove successful, and that is, the citation of original illustrative extracts, and these as much as possible from the volume in which our Tract is found.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

The first two half sheets of the preceding tract happened to be printed off inadvertently before receiving my final revision. Some textual errors have accordingly re-

mained, which, however, I shall here correct :-

For cpeciub, line 5, p. 374, read épeciub: for Jaich, line 23, same page, read Jáich: for iaph optucuo, same page, line 27, read iaph a optucuo: for maph, line 28, read máin: for bácap, line 2, p. 376, read bacap: for pibe, same page, read píbe: for oondood: same page, read oondood: for condood-pa, same page, line 7, read condood-[p]a: for benmeód, same page, line 9, read bénmeód: for pemenda, same page, line 13, read pémenda: for caim, same page, line 14, read cáim: for pop puil, same page, line 15, read poppuil: for cpudoh, line 15, same page, read cpúdoi: for pindiune, same page, line 18, read pindiune: for lecan, Jair, line 26, same page, read lecan-Jair: for pobol, line 9, p. 378, read poboí: for andrin, same page, line 23, read andrin: for midipiu, last line but one, same page, read lúaca: for bá-pa, line 1, p. 380, read cía: for luaca, line 17, p. 880, read lúaca: for bá-pa, line 1, p. 382, read bara: for áirane, 4th quatrain, read andrin: for opnochadap, 8th quatrain, read opnochadáp: for 6p, 13th quatrain, read opnochadap.

As the Royal Irish Academy has most worthily co-operated with my effort to place Lebor na hUidre, the most ancient of our Irish manuscripts, in the hands of scholars at home and abroad, I shall here give a resumé of my labours in connexion with this Book. In 1865, I printed, text and translation, "The Treatise on the Resurrection;" in 1870, I printed in this Journal, text and translation, "The Death of Eochaid Mac Mairedo;" on the present occasion I print, text and translation, "The Demoniac Chariot of Cu Chulaind." Besides these I have given from the same manuscript to the Archæological Society "The Vision of Adamnan," text and translation, which I hope they will soon publish: to the same Society I have given the "Cause of the Battle of Cnucha," and the "Sailing of the Curach of Mael Duin," and the "Three stones of Mongan." To individuals, I have given, first, to Dr. Moran, "The Treatise on the Day of Judgment," and the "Two Sorrows of Heaven." To the late Mr. Haliday, I gave "The Feast of Bricriu," text and translation, and this gentleman having, unfortunately for me, died rather suddenly, I lost both my manuscript and its value—that is to say—one hundred pounds. The Amra of Columb Cille is in the press, and will soon be out, with a literal translation and notes. This will complete the half of Lebor na hUidre.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

AT a GENERAL MEETING, held at the Apartments of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, April the 5th, 1870;

PATRICK WATTERS, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Members of the Association were ad-

mitted to Fellowships:—

The Hon. B. E. B. Fitzpatrick; Lieut.-Colonel Edward Cooper; Captain H. M. F. Langton, High-Sheriff of Kilkenny County; Albert Courtenay; the Rev. J. L. Darby; Eugene Shine; R. R. Brash, Architect; Thomas Watson; Nicholas Ennis; Joseph Digges; F. E. Currey, J. P.; John Hill, C. E.; J. Ennis Mayler; and W. R. Molloy.

The following new Members were elected:—

Robert O'Brien, Old Church, Limerick: proposed by

the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

The Rev. Frederick Charles Hamilton, St. John's Vicarage, Limerick; Richard W. Banks, Ridgebourne, Kington, Herefordshire; and W. Forbes Skene, 20, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh: proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

John H. Browne, Kylmore Castle, Galway: proposed by

G. H. Kinehan, M. R. I. A.

John Cramsie, Lisavon, Strandtown, Belfast: proposed

by W. H. Patterson.

William Charles Bonaparte Wyse, Woolly Hill House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts; and James Martin, M. D., F. R. C. S. I., Portlaw: proposed by Maurice Lenihan, J. P.

Thomas C. Atkinson, Beaureau Veritas, Halifax, Nova

Scotia: proposed by R. R. Brash, Architect.

3 N

John O'Neill, Sarsfield Court, Riverstown, Cork: proposed by the Rev. G. H. Reade.

The following presentations were received, and thanks

voted to the donors:-

"The Journal of the Ethnological Society of London," Vol. I., Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and Vol. II., Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4:

presented by the Society.

"The Archæological Journal, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," No. 107: presented by the Institute.

"The Journal of the British Archæological Association,"

for December 1870: presented by the Association.

"The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine," Nos. 24, 25 and 26; also "Some account of the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury," Part II.: presented by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

"Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," new series, Vol. X.: presented by the So-

ciety.

"The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal," Part 4: presented by the Yorkshire Archæological

and Topographical Society.

"Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society," for the years 1868-9: presented by the Society.

"Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Dublin,"

Vol. V., Parts 1 and 2: presented by the Society.

"Archæologia Cambrensis," fourth series, No. 6: presented by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

"Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London," second series, Vol. IV., No. 9: presented by the Society.

"The First Annual Report of the Natural History and Philosophical Society of Derry:" presented by the Society.

"Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland," Vol. V., Part 39: presented by the Society.

"The Reliquary," Nos. 43 and 44: presented by Llew-

ellynn Jewitt, F. S. A.

A circular perforated stone, about two inches in diameter and one and a half inch thick, found during excavations in the interior of the Cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, probably a destaff weight: presented by the Dean of Ossory. An application was made by Mr. Justin M'Carthy Brown, of Hobart Town, Tasmania, that the Journal of the Association might be granted to the Tasmanian Public Library, Hobart Town.

On the motion of Mr. Bracken, C. I., seconded by Dr. James, it was resolved to comply with this request, commencing with the beginning of the present Series of the

"Journal."

The Rev. James Graves announced that the work of opening the windows of St. Francis' Abbey, Kilkenny, which had been so long closed up for the purpose of fitting the choir for use as a racket-court, had been now begun. This work had been deferred over the previous year from various reasons which it was not necessary to enter into. Mr. Middleton, who had done them such good service in the previous operations at the Abbey, was again kindly acting as superintendent and director of these works. He was sorry to say that the amount of subscriptions yet obtained or promised would not suffice for all that was required—if they were to properly secure the haunches of the tower arch; but he hoped that the vast improvement in the appearance of this ancient and picturesque structure, which would be effected by the opening of the choir windows, would generate such an interest in the proceedings amongst the townspeople, that additional subscriptions would come in. It would be a disgrace to Kilkenny if the beautiful old tower were suffered to fall from want of sufficient subscriptions to make it perfectly secure.

Mr. Graves went on to say that, under the auspices of their Association, a very hopeful movement was being made, with respect to the reparation and preservation of the remains at Monasterboice, County of Louth. He proceeded to lay before the meeting some very beautiful photographs of the Round Tower and crosses at Monasterboice, together with drawings and plans made by Mr. J. Bell, jun., Architect, Malahide, who had inspected the ruins at his (Mr. Graves's) request; and read the following statement drawn

up by that gentleman :-

[&]quot;The accompanying elevations, plans, &c., will give a fair idea of the existing state of the ruins at Monasterboice. The two churches, which are

of an early date, have fallen into great dilapidation, and I would only suggest making good the present masonry as to prevent it from further decay. There is little of the fallen stonework left; it appears to have been removed away from the ground. The principal crosses adjoining the churches are in very good preservation, and I would merely propose to have the joints repointed to preserve them from the weather, and also to have the ground cleared away from the base stones, as much of the beautiful carving is covered with grass and weeds. The bottom of the shaft of the cross next the tower is much worn or cut away about 3 feet high from the base, as will appear in the photograph. I cannot account for this, unless it may have been chipped and pieces taken away from time to time. I think it would be advisable to have a railing on a base stone-course set round so as to prevent any further injury. The design and carving of these crosses is very beautiful, I therefore forward photographs to form records of this rare work. The upper portion of the third cross, which I send in detail, is in very good preservation, and as it now exists is set in the original base, and the shaft, which is broken in three pieces, is lying close to the cross. I propose to have the shaft dowelled together and restored on its original base to carry the cross. The upper portion of the Round Tower has fallen, and what is still left appears to have a lean over towards the South; it will, in my opinion, be necessary to take down some ten or fifteen feet of the existing work previous to restoring the top to its original height, which I understand was 110 feet from the baseand although the present outline is very picturesque still for the future permanence of the tower it ought to have a cap similar to other structures of the kind. The remainder of the tower is built with a good description of flat-bedded stone, the joints of which are very close, and in many places great care has been taken to work the beds close. I would suggest, however, that the whole of the tower should be pointed with cement. The South face is particularly open where the mortar has fallen out. The boundary wall is very much broken down in places. It will be rebuilt by the Board of Guardians, enclosing a larger space so as to allow of a walk round the churchyard.;

"JAMES BELL, Jun., C. E., F. R. I. A. I."

Some correspondence on the subject with Mr. Graham, Monasterboice, was then read, showing how warm was the feeling in the district in favour of carrying out such a work as would preserve these time-honoured monuments without modernizing their appearance. The subscription list had just been opened with the following names and sums:—

	£	8.	d.	
The Rev. Sir Cavendish Foster, Bart., Glyde Court, .	10	0	0	
Drumond Dunlop, Esq., Monasterboice House,	10	0	0	
Richard Montesquieu Bellew, Esq., Barmeath,			0	
Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M. P., President				
Board of Trade,	10	0	0	
Matthew O'Reilly Dease, Esq., M. P., Charleville,	10	0	0	
Michael Branagan, Esq., Monasterboice Tower,			0	

It was stated that the Rev. S. C. Harpur, proprietor of the land round the churchyard, the Rev. Mr. Campbell, P.P., and several others, had offered not only to subscribe themselves but to collect subscriptions; and that a long list of donations in aid of the works was expected to be soon forthcoming. Mr. Graves said he had, already, on the part of the Association, given every encouragement to persevere in so good a work, and had offered such suggestions as occurred to him. The great thing was to preserve the Tower and Crosses, and the ruins generally, as effectually as possible without interfering with their ancient appearance.

The Rev. Dr. Martin asked if Mr. Graves had expressed approval of the proposition for rebuilding and new capping the upper portion of the Round Tower, or had he counselled their endeavouring to preserve it in its present condition.

Mr. Graves said that he had counselled the preserving of the Tower in its present state, if it was possible. But if the upper portion of the masonry was found, after careful inspection, to be in the state which Mr. Bell apprehended it was—so shaken and loose that it was liable to be blown down in any severe gale of wind—then the absolute necessity would arise for rebuilding this shaken and loose portion; and if thus the rebuilding of the upper portion could not be avoided, it would then be quite proper to place the cap upon it, such having been the original finish of all those structures, as it would serve to protect it from going to ruin again. However, he would much prefer that the Tower could be preserved exactly as it stands at present.

The Chairman said, at the instance of the Secretaries, he had brought a few more of the records of the Corporation of Kilkenny, at present in his custody as Town Clerk, to exhibit to the Association. The first document which he would read was dated in September 1622, and was an order of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, adjourning the Michaelmas Term to a later day, viz., "Crastino Animarum" (which was the return day of writs in that Term, known as "The Morrow of All Souls") on account of the unseasonableness of the weather and backwardness of the

harvest. This would be considered a very strange proceeding at the present day; but of course the business at that time was trifling, and the postponement caused but little inconvenience; the great difficulty of travelling to Dublin in those days, must have made the numbers attending Term from the country very few. Michaelmas Term then began 23rd October. The Morrow of All Souls would postpone it to the 3rd November. This document bears the signatures of the Lord Deputy Falkland, with those of Lord Chancellor Loftus, the Lord Powerscourt, Sir Charles Coote, and other members of the Privy Council:—

"After or hartie commendations, where wee have resolved, as well in regard of the unseasonableness of the wether and backwardnes of the harvest, as for other reasons us thereunto moving, to adjourne the next Michm^s Tearme to crino āimarū next following, wee therfore require you to cause the same to bee presentlie published (for the more ease of his Ma^{ts} subjects) throughout that countie, and so wee bid you hartely farewell from his Ma^{ts} Castell of Dublin the xxist of Septem 1622,

"Your loving Friends,

"FALKLAND.

"A: Loftus Can^R
To: Caulfield
Will: Jones
J: Blenrhaysett
Cha^S: Coote

R: Powerscourt
Henry Docwra
Fr Blundell
Da Norton
Ad: Loftus
Fr: Aungier
Ge: Sheirley
Fra: Annesley"

The next documents were of the years 1627 and 1628; they were not original, like all the others, but were each marked as "Copia Vera;" and were orders of the Lord Lieutenant and Council concerning the raising moneys for the maintenance of the army, to be levied on the towns of Callan, Thomastown, Gowran and Innistioge:—

"After our harty comendacons, Although wee have dayelye expected Direcciones from his Matie for a settled course to be established for the Soldiers maintenance, yett for asmuch as noe such Direccion hath hethirto come (which wee suppose would have comen by this tyme if the Agentes had departed according theere mocon) and for that the present three monethes (wherein a parte of the army weare assigned to be mentained at the charge of the Countie) are well neere run out, wee are necessarilye inforced, according his Matie comandmit in that behalfe, to renew our Directiones

for ther mentenance by the Countrye for the next three monethes, being hopefull within that tyme to receve his highne's Direccion concerning them. And therefore wee have resolved that xviii of the foote Company, comanded by Sr George fflower, Knt, including an Ensigne at xiiid ob Eng. p diem and a Chirurgeant at ixd p diem, and xvi footemen at viiid Eng. p diem, shall (for the next three monethes, beginning the xxxth day of this instant and ending the xxxth day of March next, including the first and last daies), bee maintained at the charge of those Townes, went Townes, for this time, are to be exempted from bearing went the Countie, wheeroff wee require all persones to whome it may concerne to take notice. And wee require you to take care that monyes be equally levied in those Townes, according the rates formerly mentained for the said Officers and Soldierers, to mentaine them during that time in their Garrisson; and forasmuch as wee have lately observed some frauds in charging some Counties wth paymts for the whole companie, when, in trueth, they have been defective in their number, for prevention whereof hereafter wee have caused Comissions to be issued to divers of the principall Inhabitants in every Countie to view and muster the Companies in the severall Counties where they are garrissoned, and have nowe written to the Comrs of every Countye to execut that point of their Comission forthwith to the einde the Countrye may be noe further charged than of necessitie they must be, and that soe the Solderers may be paid by the poll in their garrissones. And so not doubteing of y' care in this important affaire, wee bid you hartely farewell, from his Mats Castell of Dublin, xx° Decembr, 1627.

"Yor loving Freindes,

"FALKLAND.

"R: DILLON.
WM PARSONSS.
DNIL: NOPAYE.

W^M CAULFEILD. ROGER JONES. AD: LOFTUS."

"Villa Gauran, Villa Inistiock, Thomastown, Callan."

Addressed.—"To or loving Frends, the Cheef Officers of the Severall Townes of Gawrā, Inistiock, Callan, and Thomastown, and every of them."

Endorsed.—"Lord Deputy's Letter, 1627."

"After our harty comendations, although by our former its of the 26th of June last for raising monies for the maintenance of the new Levies and Supplies of his Matis army for the last 3 monthes be signified anto you that it was then intended that that should be the last time that their meanes should be raised in the same forme wh hetherto it hath bin, purposing in the future to have peeded there in a nother way in conformity to his Mais directions, yet afterwards uppon conference had wth divers of the agents who were employed by this Kingdom into England to negotiate and conclude in the affairs then in treaty wth his Matie it was reasoned by theire advises that untill the Parliamt, wherein matters might be setled for redusing those things to more certainty, the best way was to peed in the former course of Levie; so now in pursuit of that resolution then so advisedly and necessarily taken, we are again to renew our directions for theire maintenance in the former course for the p'sent three monthes beginning the first of this instant & ending the last of December following

including the first and last daies, and although the charge be nowe somewhat encreased by reason of the late supplies added to the Army by the comming of the Irish Regiment, yett cannot it be any p'judice to the Subjects considering that all the monies to be thus paid to the companies are to be allowed in p'te of payment of the 3 Subsidies to be payed to his Matie, wch we require you to notice and publish to the inhabitants of those Townes, and having assigned those Townes for the said 3 monthes to pay xxxv1 vis english towards the paymt of Captaine Richard Butler and the foote companie under his comand we require you to take notice thereof and accordingly to take care that monies be equally levied in those Townes & the said some payed unto Sr Peirs Crosby, Knight, Collonel of that Regiment, or whom he shall authorise thereunto under his hand and wilbe answerable for, who is to give his acquittance for the same to the end the defalcation to be made in the 3 Subsidies may be the more certaine. wh Sum the said Sr Peirs will cause to be payed to those for whom the same is designed; in wh Levies to be nowe made all impriations are to be charged for the present 3 monthes in such manner as by our Ires of the 20th of March last is directed, and so we bidd you hartily farewell from his Maties Castle of Dublin Ulto October 1628.

"Your very loving Freinds,

"ADAM LOFTUS,

JN° ARDMACANUS,

MAT: CASHELL,

MOORE,

"CLANEBOY."

Addressed—"To our very loving Friends the Cheefe Officers of the Sevrall Townes of Callan, Thomastowne, Gowran & Instteege, or to evrie or any of them to be imparted to the rest.
"Copia Vera."

The next document was dated in 1639, and showed that absenteeism existed then to a great extent, as it states that a number of persons having estates in Ireland had withdrawn themselves to Scotland—probably planters in Ulster from that country; and this is a letter from Lord Wentworth, the Lord Lieutenant, and the Privy Council, addressed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of Kilkenny, directing the posting of a proclamation commanding all such persons to repair to this kingdom to their estates. It appeared from it that Whitehaven was then the principal port to which corn and other provisions were exported from this country. Liverpool was then a very inconsiderable place:—

"After our harty comendacions, wee have caused a Proclamacion to bee lately imprinted comaunding all psons of his Maties Subjects weh have estates in Ireland and have heretofore wthdrawne themselves into Scotland or doe nowe make their abode there, that they repaire into this Kingdome unto their Estates before the first of August next and there reside as loyall

Subjecte ought to doe. And by the s^d Proclamacon wee have declared that it shalbe lawfull to all his Ma^{ties} Subjects to exporte out of this Kingdome anie Corne, Cattle or other provisions whatsoever into any parte of England to make sale thereof and more especially to the Porte of Whitehaven, where they may have redy Sale and Currant Payement, of w^{ch} Proclamacon wee have herewth sent yo^u a certayne number, requiring yo^u to cause the same to bee proclaymed and fixed upp publiquely in the Marketts and other publique places & throughout that County, that soe all Persons concerned therein may take notice thereof, and soe wee bid yo^u heartily farewell, from his Ma^{ties} Castle of Dublin.

" 19 Junij 1639.

"yor very lovinge freinds,

" WENTWORTH.

"J: DILLON,

AD LOFTUS,

WM PARSONS.

"GERRARD LOWTHER, GEO: RADCLIFFE,

ROB: MEREDYTH.

"For C: Civit. Kilkenny.

"PAUL DAVYS."

Addressed.—"To our very Loving freinds
The Mayor and Sheriffs of the
Cittye of Kilkenny."

The last document which he would lay before them on this occasion was perhaps the most interesting of all. It was a letter dated in 1643, from the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics, at the time sitting in Cashel, to the Mayor of Kilkenny. People might suppose that because this body had usually sat in Kilkenny, that the municipal archives of this city ought to throw much light on the acts of the Confederates; but on reflection they would see that the very fact of their sitting in Kilkenny would be a reason why very little about them was on record there. their own official records having been destroyed or having disappeared in some way since the Cromwellians had seized them and used them in the prosecution of members of the Council, in their "High Court of Justice." However, there fortunately was existing amongst the municipal muniments this letter written to the Mayor from Cashel, where the Supreme Council sat then; and it was particularly interesting from the signatures appended to it of the most prominent men, not merely of the Confederation but in the history of the period. The document (of which the plate facing next page is a facsimile taken by the photo-lithographic process) ran thus :-

" S

"Our Com" for ye treaty of Cessacon vpon the conclusion of it haue by o' consents graunted a Sume of money amounting to thirty thousand pounds to his Maty as an expression of ye desires wee haue to serue him when god wilbe pleased to remoue ye distempers of ye p'sent tymes, and haue p'fixed a certaine day now neere at hand for making the first paym' of ye three payments: the p'sent payment being 10000 ster. is applotted vpon the sevall counties & the Citties of the seval provinces, But wee find the day of payment soe neere, and the welfare & honn' of the Kingdome so farr ingaged that wee are much afraid if ye money cannot be levyed by the said day that wee shall loose the app'ant hopes of a happie peace. Wee therefore haue propounded to borrow some considerable some from such of the Lords & Gentry of the Kingdome as wee conceaue are best able and more willing to spare the same for a short tyme, And thought to lett you knowe wee doe (for the reasons aforesaid) pray and desire you to delive to such trustie pson or psons as you shall please to appointe, to be brought to us by way of Loane, the Sume of three hundred pounds Currant. And wee doe hereby promise & vndertake and wthall engage the publick faith of this Kingdome to repay the said Sume upon demaunde: as you expect the continuance of this Cessacon, a happy succeeding peace and the welfare of the Kingdome, wee desire yor p'sent pformance herein it being of such necessity as admitts no delay wthout eminent and appant danger. Doubting not of yor care wee remaine,

"Cashell, the 22th of

September, 1643.

"LUCAS DILLON,
"N: PLUNKETT,
"R: BELLING,
"TORL: O NEILL,

"GERALD FENELL,
"To yo Citty of Kilkenny."

"Yor loveing ffreinds
"Hugo Ardmach.,

"T: CASHEL., "MUSKERRY,

"Joannes Clonfertensis,

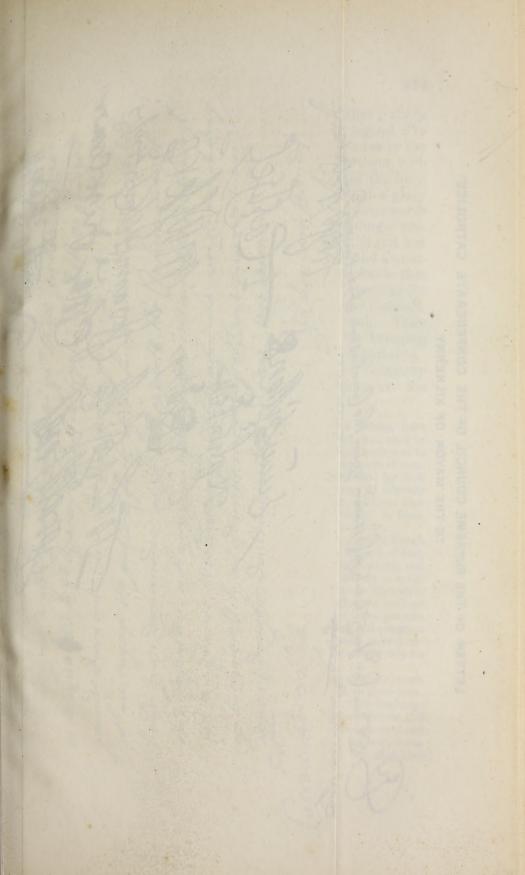
"EMER DUN. CONOR., "DONALL OBRYAN."

Addressed on the back.—" For our lovinge frend the Maior of Kilkenny."

Endorsed.—"Received this fre the 28° Septr: 1643, at 10 of the Clock.

"The Supreme Councells letter for to borrow money ye third paymt. 1643."

Mr. Graves said it was unfortunate that in the opening of the letter the wafer which had fastened it had been so torn that the impression of the seal upon it was sadly defaced. No other impression of a seal of the Confederate Catholics, he believed, was known: the original of the Treaty of Peace, preserved in the Muniment Room, Kilkenny Castle, having lost the seal which was appended to it. The device was described by Harold, in his Life of Luke Wadding, as being a cross in the centre, with a



" Sr

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"Cashell, the 22th of

September, 1643. "Lucas Dillon,

"N: PLUNKETT,
"R: BELLING,

"TORL: O NEILL, GERALD FENELL,

"Yor loveing ffreinds
"Hugo Ardmach.,

"T: CASHEL., "MUSKERRY,

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Plan Con for of hoody of loss aron boon the Conclusion Shit Law by o ronforts grained as wind of money are o witing to thinky thorosand go und to his Met as an proferon of y dosnos woo Saud to forus lini whon god willogloaded to womougy Distormove of & so sout hyung, and Land of food a Contained Day now noone at hand for ma fruit the first spaym of & throwney mont, the offent pay mont bong 10000 stor is apple Hod your the sowall Combiog of the dittiog of to Sonall proting, Introde find the day of paymont for now, and for wolfato pomo of to Kingdome fo tour in gaged that was are mure a frend to money damost to Loby of by the Sand day that was shall look the ans and horse of a happie pourse, Woo for for law more under to overow form routword but one from sure of the Lower of by Amydon no as woo roundand and best able to Good and more will my to Spard the Sound for a those thome, And thought to both 10 M knows woo doo for B roason's aforesaid gray and dofind you to dolish furth brusho power or potont as you shall ploase to appoint pounds Ourrant Thus was do Cowdy promise to three hondred whale ongage the publish fail of this fining on to ropay the fail Sumo bean Somarmo, as you soports the Continuanto of this dofsaron, a happy furndong moure auditer wolfared the Kingdomo, Wes Some is grant aformano lover it bong of hort norolity as admitte no Dolay w Bout our nont and appoint daught, Soultning not of go raw, theo womanne Jo Louismy fliveride Jashole the 22 of Bophenson ib 43

			*

crown on the one side, and a harp on the other; above a dove, and below a flaming heart; with the legend Pro Deo, Rege, et Patria Hibernia unanimi. The cross in the centre was still clear enough on the seal before them, with the crown at the dexter side, and a portion of the harp visible at the other side of the cross; a part of a glory which, no doubt, surrounded the dove extended downwards to the cross; and a few letters of the legend, reading—PRO. DEO. REGE.—in Roman capitals, were visible, but the rest was obliterated. The seal was oval, measuring one and a quarter by one inch. From its small size it was probable that this was the seal of the Supreme Council, analogous to the Royal Privy Seal, and not the Great Seal of the Confederation; but, if so, the same device served for both. They should feel deeply indebted to Mr. Watters for bringing under their cognizance such valuable original documents.

G. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A., Hon. Provincial Secretary for Connaught, sent the following observations on the

exploration of Crannogs:

"The valuable researches of Wilde, Wakeman, and others, havegiven us a great insight into the implements, works of art, &c., used by
the inhabitants of the crannogs, but still there is not much known as to
the mode or style of those buildings. It occurs to me that explorers of crannogs overlook essential points in their construction, as indicated by their
present position; thereby our knowledge of their structure is scarcely
increased, and the papers read on newly-discovered crannogs from time
to time, not only in this country, but also those of the "finds," in Scotland and Wales, are scarcely more than a record of the discovery.

"As I have only excavated crannogs in four localities, namely, Lough Rea, County of Galway, Ballinlough near Marble Hill, County of Galway, Lough Nahinch on the borders of Tipperary and King's County, and Lough Naneevin, West Galway, it may be presumptuous in me to make these remarks; however, as I have noted features in their structure, which seem to have escaped the observation of other explorers, perhaps I may be excused; but more especially when I state that these remarks are not made in a spirit of censure, but rather that they may call attention to what has been observed, and thereby excite others to make careful exploration, whereby our knowledge of these interesting structures may be increased.

"In all the localities I have examined, floors of wicker or basket-work were found, and I should not be surprised if they existed in most crannogs, for, after examining the debris thrown out from other erannogs that had been excavated (such as those near Moate, Strokestown, &c.), I observed the remains of basket-work, which must either have been floors or partitions. These floors may easily be passed over, without being observed, as the rods forming them are so soft and rotten, that they give

no resistance to the spade, and it was quite by accident the first was discovered in the large crannog in Lough Rea, whilst tracing out and clearing a pavement (for sketch of wicker floor, see "Dublin Quarterly Journal of Science," Vol. IV., page 119). After this discovery they have always been found, when looked for, in any crannog I explored.

always been found, when looked for, in any crannog I explored.

"Partition walls occurred in all the crannogs I have explored, and the heads of the piles forming them may be seen in an unexcavated crannog near Strokestown, County of Roscommon. They are either made of wicker-work, or built of sods, or both combined; and whatever way they are constructed, there are piles at intervals in them; therefore it is probable, all piles in the interior of these structures were portions of

partition walls, or walls of habitations.

"In all cases, I also found that the level of the water of the lakes had been lower when these islands were first built, and often that there were two or more series of habitations built on the one site. In the large crannog in Lough Rea a bed of marl was met, and at first supposed to be part of the bottom of the lake; however, on digging through it, artificial work was found underneath. Some crannogs are stated in the 'Annals of the Four Masters' to have sunk, as that in Lough Cimbe, now Lough Hackett, near Headford, County of Galway; but those in Lough Rea, however, could scarcely have sunk, as the oldest floor in all is nearly on one level. Moreover the smaller ones seem to have been deserted long prior to the large ones, as they are seldom above water at the present day, while the large ones are always high and dry, as if, as the water rose, they were added to and heightened. As none of those particulars seem to be generally observed, I would now put forward the following suggestions for the guidance of future explorers, in the hopes that they may be the means of adding to our present meagre knowledge.

"1. The wicker or basket floors should be carefully looked for. They generally exist on or near cross beams, and if cut through, a cross section of them may be seen in each spadefull of stuff thrown out of the excavation. I did not find them except in the lowest or oldest part of the cran-

nog, the primary habitation.

"2. Search should be made to ascertain if two or more series of habitations were built one above the other, on the ruins of those that were oldest; also if the island was submerged between two or more periods of its being inhabited; this will be known by layers or beds of marl inter-

vening between two or more series of ruins.

"3. Careful note should be made of the piles in the interior of the structure, to see if they have any connxtion with one another, if they were originally in sod or wicker walls, and if these were partitions or the outside walls of habitations. The shape of the building or structure ought to be carefully worked out, for as yet little or nothing is known about them.

"4. It should be noted if the building were round the margin of the crannog, or occupied the whole structure. If the former, search should be made to find out if the interior was void of buildings. In large crannogs it appears to me, that a number of families occupied them, living in separate huts or apartments; while some of the small crannogs seem to have been covered by one habitation.

"5. In large crannogs it would be well to look for the principal fireplace and ash-heap, as in the latter will be found many relics. The site of the heap can generally be known by the place being greener, and a little higher than the rest of the island. In the vicinity of the fire-place, both inside and outside the sheet piling, will be found the kitchen-midden, and in it relies. They also often occur in the corners of a hut where two walls or partitions meet.

"6. A map or sketch-map should be given of all crannogs, and on it all circles or rows of piles marked, and descriptions of them given; also all horizontal beams, so that hereafter the structure of the different crannogs

may be compared together.

"7. On some crannogs the last structures built seem to have been of stone. On first sight these stones seem to be irregularly thrown on to the crannog, but as they are being removed the foundation of the ancient structures will appear. The shape, size, &c., of these ought to be noted,

and if possible a plan of them made.

"It is remarkable how often pieces of querns occur on crannogs, some being of very ancient type. At the present day querns, many of which are of ancient form, are extensively used for grinding malt for illicit distillation; therefore it is not improbable that many of the querns found had been so brought there, more especially as it is well known that many of these islands up to recent times, were the sites of stills; on some the old still houses, malt floors and kiln are still existing, or their ruins."

Mr. W. F. Wakeman submitted the following observations on some iron tools, and other antiquities lately discovered in the crannog of Cornagall, County Cavan:—

"Up to a period of about thirty years ago it was scarcely supposed, even by well-informed archæologists, that objects of iron found in our bogs, river beds, or loughs, or indeed under any circumstances which implied an exposure to the corroding influence of damp, could, as antiquities, claim serious attention. Weapons, ornaments, and implements of stone, of the precious metals, of bronze, and copper, of glass or clay, and even of wood, were to be seen in abundance in the cabinets of collectors of antiquities, and only such articles were allowed to be truly worthy of consideration. Iron was forbidden to make an appearance, except occasionally, when portions of mediæval armour, ponderous two-handed swords, pike heads, spurs of formidable proportions (and at least of doubtful origin), &c., were introduced as curiosities. It was then very generally believed that the inhabitants of Erin, of the prehistoric period, having for countless generations flourished and decayed as the manufacturers of flint weapons and stone hatchets, gradually, through invasions or otherwise, became acquainted with gold, silver, copper, and bronze, and that the last-named metal, down to the time of the arrival of St. Patrick and his missionaries, was used almost exclusively in the manufacture of weapons of war, minor personal ornaments, and articles of ordinary domestic requirement, such as pots, pans, &c., &c.

¹ Some of these stone structures may be quite recent, as these islands have been therefuge of the illicit distillers, and also in troubled times of persons seeking to

avoid arrest, sheep stealers, &c.; therefore it is well to find out if there is any tradition as to the time they were last inhabited.

"Petrie, I believe, was the first to claim for a large class of iron remains, found beneath our soil, the interesting position which they are now allowed to hold as a connecting link between the bronze manufacture of a remote and apparently semi-civilized age, and the industrial achievements of our armourers, work-shops, and foundrys, of comparatively

modern days.

"The great historical crannog of Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, in the County of Meath, accidentally discovered by labourers engaged in turf-cutting, presented the first, and I believe, the most important 'find' of earliest Irish implements composed of iron, hitherto recorded. Lagore was more than once sacked and levelled by the Danes. We read that in A. D. 848, 'Cinaedh, son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta-Breagh, in Meath, went with a strong force of foreigners, and plundered the Ui-Neill from the Sionainn to the sea; and he plundered the island of Loch Gabhor, and afterwards burned it, so that it was level with the ground.' In A. D. 933, the place seems to have suffered a similar fate at the hands of Anliav O'Hivair, after which time we hear no more concerning this once coveted stronghold until about the year 1840, the period of its disinterment, and identification by Petrie. The latest period, therefore, to which the majority of the antiquities so plentifully found within and around 'the island' may be referred to is somewhere between the ninth, and the earlier half of the tenth century. This approximate date I believe nears the historic limit to which, in Ireland, the so-called 'iron age' may be allowed to have reached back. How long it had previously existed must be a matter of hopeless conjecture. We know that Cæsar found the Britons well acquainted with the use of iron. It is hard to believe that the natives of this country were behind their neighbours in the art of metallurgy, or in any of the arts, the intercourse between the two islands having been of the closest kind. Indeed it would appear that our Insula Sacra was the more civilized and learned. However that may be (and it is irrelevant here to enter upon the question), there is abundant evidence that the natives of Erin, even in pagan times, were accustomed to the use of iron, and whether in this country there was ever an exclusively bronze age may remain a debateable subject. At any rate, at some period lost in the mist of antiquity, bronze, as the prevailing material, must have given place to The transition probably occupied time to be counted by centuries; and, though in its details at present involved in mystery, may yet (by the comparison of objects of bronze with others of the same class composed of iron, found under circumstances which would indicate a high degree of antiquity), be open to research of a not unhopeful kind.

"It would appear that it has been too generally assumed that 'single piece' canoes rudely fashioned, and apparently hollowed by the action of fire, or by the aid of rude cutting or punching instruments, must invariably be assigned to the earliest, or at least to an extremely early period of society: boats, or canoes of oak formed of one tree, have been discovered under circumstances which would imply that they had been used contemporaneously with stone hatchets—on the other hand, in crannog 'finds' of a comparatively late date, canoes, apparently of the oldest type known, were ascertained to contain relics of iron which there is reason to believe belong to an age long subsequent to the conversion of the people of Ireland to Christianity. It is recorded in the 'Archæologia' that in one instance at least a structure of wood, dug out of a bog in the County of Donegal,

contained the stone axe by which its timbers had been fashioned. was also found a sword of oak, a portion of which is preserved amongst the antiques of the Petrie collection, deposited in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Academy. Of the immense age of the Donegal log house there can be no question; and yet, within and around the remains of what appears to have been a perfectly similar work (see my notice of the Ballydoolough crannog) were turned up knives and other articles composed of iron, besides innumerable pieces of pottery, and miscellaneous articles, in the construction of which considerable advancement in several of the mechanical arts was evinced. It would be very difficult to believe that the boats referred to, and these wooden edifices, were all respectively of about the same date. The style of naval (if I may use the term), and of domestic architecture appears to have remained unchanged during many ages. As in the instance of boats, and houses, the ancient people of Ireland, in the construction of their weapons and tools, seem to have been loth to depart from olden ideas of form. In the plate which accompanies this Paper will be found illustrations of what probably constituted the entire stock of tools, used in the exercise of his profession, by a crannog builder who lived at a period not long subsequent to the time when bronze had given place to iron as the material generally used for common pur-There is no necessity to present a scale; as all the articles are represented one-third of their real size. It may be interesting here to mention the circumstances under which these very curious remains were brought to light. About six miles from Cavan, at a place called Cornagall, occurs a small lough which contains an artificial island almost perfectly circular in form, and measuring about thirty yards in diameter. The work is thickly planted with timber, the roots of which defy exploration of the interior; but the crannog character of the spot is sufficiently attested by the presence of rows of oaken stakes by which its summer margin is strongly fenced. One day in the month of August, last year, when the water had become particularly low, the islet was casually visited by Henry King Leslie, Esq., of Drung, in the same County. Beyond the lines of piles already referred to there was little at hand to interest a visitor, but while pacing the shore Mr. Leslie had his attention attracted by the appearance, slightly elevated above the surface of the water, of what seemed to be a log of unusual character, and which showed some indications of having been fashioned by art. Upon examination the timber proved to be the stern, or bow of a boat (a regular 'dug out'), and it occurred to the finder to have the relic exhumed from its peaty bed, and submitted to the inspection of the curious in antiquarian matters. This was an undertaking more easy to plan than to accomplish, as the bog on each side was of the softest pulpy matter, and quite unequal to bear the weight of any one venturesome enough to brave the danger of its unknown depths. Assistance, at the time, could not be readily obtained, as every man and boy about the place, the season being propitious, were busily engaged in turf-saving. Mr. Leslie, therefore, had nothing for it but to help himself, so, after procuring a shovel, and stripping to the work, he boldly stepped on board, and began to clear out the spodach and stuff with which the interior of the craft was filled. It was no light task, as the water continued to flow in as the shovels-full were thrown out, but at length the lower termination of the boat was reached, and Mr. Leslie was disappointed at finding that he stood upon what was only a piece of a canoe, the missing portion having apparently been destroyed by fire, as evinced by the charred appearance of the remainder. The 'find' was then abandoned, as unworthy of further trouble, but I trust next summer, under the able guidance of its discoverer, to procure this interesting remain for presentation to our Museum, where, in the Crannog Room, it would doubtlessly constitute an important feature. From the mould cast out the objects figured in the accompanying plate were rescued. They were found in the matter last disturbed and must have been laid close together upon the floor of the boat. A considerable quantity of chips, and small pieces of oak, many of which were partially burned, were also found, but of these unfortunately no specimens were retained. It might have been interesting to compare the cuttings upon them with the edges of some of the tools under notice. Mr. Leslie remarks that in the great amount of charcoal and half burnt sticks and chips to be seen upon the shore of this crannog, there would appear indication of the island having been destroyed by fire. In the state of the boat, more than one-half consumed, and retaining in the remaining portion the tools, evidently a set, of some ancient craftsman, as well as in the burnt timbers which strew the shore, there is evidence of a sudden calamity, probably of an onslaught which eventuated in some unrecorded scene of battle, murder, and sudden death. The very name of the place Cor-na-gall, 'The hollow of the Dane, or foreigner,' is suggestive of strife.

"I shall now briefly describe the antiquities referred to, which I may

say were most kindly presented to me by Mr. Leslie: -

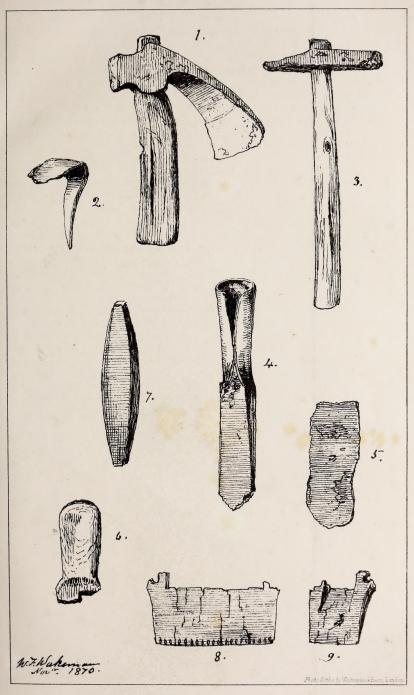
"No. 1, on the plate, is a very perfect adze, the metallic portion of which consists of a soft kind of iron, well steeled to a considerable distance from its cutting edge. The end, through which an oaken handle passes, is designed in exactly the same manner as those of our early axeheads. As far as I am aware this tool is extremely rare, if not unique; but axe-heads similarly steeled, and fitted for a shaft or handle, have been frequently discovered in Ireland, as well as in Frankish and Anglo-Saxon graves and tumuli.

"No. 2 is also an adze, or scraper, or implement of the same class, but differs from the former as it shows no perforation, its narrow pointed end having evidently been intended for insertion in a wooden handle. The edge is unfortunately broken, so that it is impossible to determine whether

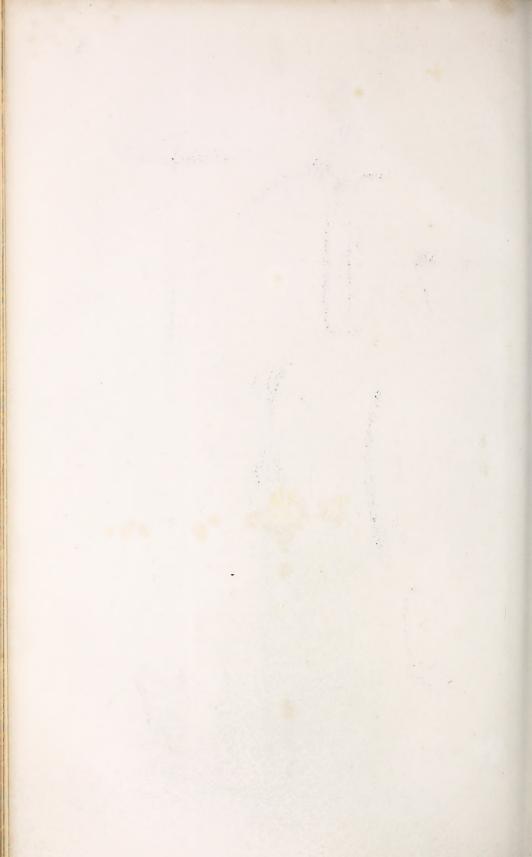
it had been steeled or not.

"No. 3 represents a hammer, the head of which is of iron, the handle being apparently of oak, and split at its upper extremity for the insertion of a wedge which still remains in situ. The form of the head is of great interest, as it recalls the idea of one class of hammer of the so-called 'stone age.' Of hammers composed of bronze we possess, I believe, not a single example. Perhaps through a long course of ages that golden coloured metal, and gold itself, were worked by the force of stone hammers in the hands of skilful artists. It is a curious, but well ascertained, fact that at the ancient copper mines near Killarney stone hammers were used in the manipulation of the ore. During a visit to Killarney, some years ago, I was able to collect, upon the spot, at least half a dozen specimens of these curious implements, the greater number of which I subsequently presented to the late Dr. Petrie, amongst whose collection, now deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, they may still be seen.

"No. 4 is undoubtedly the most remarkable of the antiquities from



IMPLEMENTS OF IRON, STONE, AND WOOD, FOUND TOGETHER IN THE BOTTOM OF A "SINGLE TREE" BOAT, AT THE CRANNOG OF CORNAGALL, Co. CAVAN.



Cornagall. It is a veritable celt or chisel, and if found in bronze would be considered only as an interesting variety of the slender socketed celt of a prehistoric age. There is no side loop by which the handle might be fastened, but such provision for security is not unfrequently absent even in bronze specimens of its class. This instrument I believe presents a most important link, connecting the older semi-civilization of the so-called 'age of bronze' with the production of times far remote indeed, but still probably within the historic period. It retains a portion of its handle, and exhibits a rust of sulphate of iron, as bright in appearance as the purest ultramarine. A somewhat similar object, but considerably broader in its proportions, is preserved in the Petric collection already alluded to. It was procured by myself at Lagore, shortly after the opening of the great crannog at that place, and was much valued by our late accomplished archæologist, Dr. Petrie, to whom I presented it.

"Nos. 5 and 6 represent, respectively, a thin knife like piece of iron, and a wooden handle, which are very likely portions of one implement. The wood is hollowed for the reception of the blade, and is perforated for the insertion of a rivet which no longer remains. The manner of hafting seems to have been every way similar to that adopted by the makers of some dagger-like thin blades of bronze, examples of which must be familiar to the antiquary. It is much to be regretted that these interesting fragments have been so imperfectly preserved, as no doubt in better condition they would have served to illustrate the transition, to which I have already referred, from the very general use of bronze to that

of iron in the manufacture of such articles.

That a hewer of wood was careless of a means by which his edged tools might be kept in proper order is not likely, and the Cornagall "find" presents two most beautiful specimens of the ancient whet-stone, one of which is shown in fig. 7. The material of which they are composed is of a dark greenish grey colour, almost black, extremely hard and close-grained, probably Lydian stone. They are perfectly symmetrical in form, and partake greatly of the character of the so-called 'touchstone,' an implement most commonly found in connexion with carns and lisses of an early period. I am unfortunately unable at present to lay these interesting specimens before the meeting, Mr. Leslie having parted with them to a friend in England, but I hope on a future occasion to have an opportunity of so doing. The illustration was made from one of them, which was kindly lent to me in order that it might be drawn.

"Figs. 8 and 9 give two views of a very remarkable object composed of oak, the use of which I do not understand. It is curiously notched upon one of its sides near the edge, as shown in the sketch. It was found with the tools, and is therefore represented in company with them.

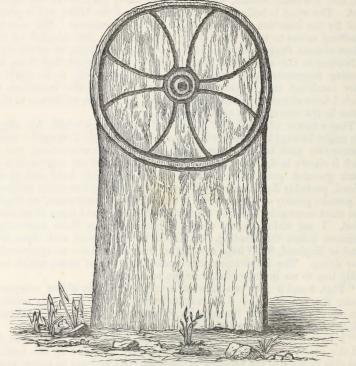
"I have done with Cornagall for a time, but I trust next season to visit the place, and (with the assistance kindly promised by Mr. Leslie) to be able to recover the remains of the boat, and perhaps to secure some other relics of a crannog which has already proved so fruitful in objects which serve, in no slight degree, to illustrate a progressive change (extremely interesting in its bearings) in the art of metallurgy as practised by our remote ancestors."

Mr. W. H. Patterson, Belfast, sent the following communication:—

"In a secluded spot, with wild and rugged surroundings, on the northern shore of Donegal Bay, the stream known both as the Oily river and the Corker river falls into the head of a rocky inlet, called

M'Swyne's Bay.

"The little settlement here, scarcely a village, is named Bruckless ("fort of the badgers," from broc, pronounced bruck, a badger, and lis, i. e. lios, an earthen fort); it is about two miles east of Killybegs, and is in the parish of Killaghtee, and barony of Banagh, Co. Donegal. The modern parish church of Killaghtee is situated close to the village of Dunkineely; the cemetery, which contains the ruins of the old church, with its east gable almost entire, is about half a mile distant, near the shore of M'Swyne's Bay (sheet 31, one-inch Ordnance Maps). The name Killaghtee is said to be derived from



Cross in Killaghtee Churchyard, Co. Donegal.

kill, "a church," leacht, a "sepulchral monument," and oidhche, "the night"—the church of the night monumental stone; the story being that

¹ Following Dr. Joyce, in his "Irish Names of Places," it might be said that "tee" is tigh, the dative of teach, "a

house," or, in its restricted sense, "a church," while kill may mean "wood" as well as "church."

the original founder of the church had the site indicated to him by a stone cross which was miraculously placed in a certain spot during the night. I was accompanied to the old graveyard by a friend well versed in the legendary lore of the district, and was pointed out the leacht—the sepulchral stone—which gives the name to the parish. This massive old slab, grey and weather-beaten, stands near the centre of the graveyard; it is five feet ten inches high, and two feet eight inches broad. On the side facing the west, a cross within a circle of very early type is sculptured; the lines are all incised; the reverse of the slab is rough, and bears no sculpture. The accompanying cut is a representation of the west side of the stone.

"During a hurried visit to this district in August, 1870, I was told by the Rev. Mr. Stephens, of Killybegs, of a curious cross-inscribed stone, at a place called 'The Relig,' near Bruckless, close to St. Conall's Well. The lady in whose house I was staying undertook to guide me to the place, where I made drawings of the stones, and collected then, and afterwards, some particulars which I thought might be of sufficient interest to put

before the Members of our Association.

"The well and Relig are situated in a lonely part of the rather wide glen through which the Corker river flows; they are on the left of the stream, and less than a mile from the place where it falls into the sea; they are approached by a narrow lane, leading off the main road from Donegal to Killybegs. This lane is laid down in the Ordnance Maps, in sheet 98, county Donegal, of the Townland Survey, where the well is indicated by

a very minute circle, and in sheet 23 of the one-inch maps.

"The well is surrounded by a low wall of uncemented stones. It is now small and shallow; but the spring is copious, and the overflow forms a small rill, which flows down the sloping ground to the bottom of the glen. No thorn tree overshadows the little basin, but the brambles, which grow over and around it, have their branches decorated with rags and shreds of various colours, fragments of clothing, &c.—some fresh, as if placed there but yesterday; others bleached and faded by the sun and rain. These shreds are votive offerings, left to propitiate the genius of the well, here personified as Saint Conall, by those who visit this place to 'do stations,' and to pray for relief from bodily or mental ills. I learned that here, as in other parts of Ireland, the Roman Catholic clergy discourage as much as possible this resorting to holy wells, and that the persons who come here are careful to hide the fact from their clergymen.

"This practice is no doubt the continuation of a Pagan observance, and one which has been made the subject of repressive laws at various times in these countries. Thus the sixteenth canon, concluded under King Edgar, A.D., 967, forbids among other heathen practices 'Well worshipings.' And one of the laws of King Cnut forbids men to worship idols. 'the sun or the moon, fire or rivers, water-wells or stones, or forest trees.' Many years ago Dr. Charles O'Conor, the Irish historian, wrote an essay against

¹ A mode of divination practised by young girls in West Cornwall was by floating bramble leaves on the surface of the holy well—bramble leaves were always used. "Was the bramble a sacred plant used in any ancient religious rites?" See

[&]quot;Traditions, &c., of West Cornwall," by William Bottrell: Penzance, 1870.

² See "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland," vol. ii., p. xxxvii.

³ See "Columbanus ad Hibernos," third letter.

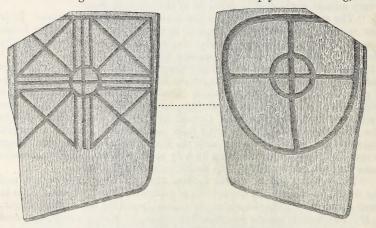
'Well Worship,' which he found had once been universal throughout

Europe, but had died out in every country except Ireland.

"I was not able to ascertain if this well is considered efficacious for any special class of ailments, or if the water itself is used or applied in any way with regard to the cure. It is, however, believed in the neighbourhood that St. Conall, who was one of the earliest Christian missionaries in Tyrconnell, in the fifth or beginning of the sixth century (probably finding this well an object of veneration among the Pagan inhabitants) blessed it, and endowed it with healing powers, erected a stone cross near it, and established a church or oratory; of the cross some fragments still remain; of the church, not a trace, except in the significant name, 'The Relig,' still applied to a little patch of rugged ground about fifty yards distant from the As an additional proof that an early church existed here, I may mention that a 'bullaun' or primitive font, which was brought from the Relig within the memory of persons now living, is built into the corner of a fence in an adjoining field; the man who removed it 'did no good ever after.' An old woman living near called it 'the font.' It is a massive block of stone, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and 2 feet wide, having a bowl-shaped hollow of about twelve inches diameter, sunk in one face of the stone near the end.

"The word Relig is the Irish Reilig, a cemetery: thus we have Reiligna-riogh, 'the burial place of the Kings,' in Connaught; Reilig-na-mbeann, 'the woman's cemetery,' in Co. Tyrone; and the principal burying place in Iona is Reilig Odhrain,' 'St. Oran's cemetery.'

"On entering the little enclosure known simply as 'the Relig,' the



Cross-slab in the Relig near St. Conall's well, County Donegal.

most noticeable objects are four or five low cairns, of lichen-covered stones, rising above the rocky surface of the ground. The largest of these cairns measures about four feet high, and is about six feet in diameter: on the top, partly supported by the stones being heaped around it, is a fragment

¹ So called from St. Odhrain, who was the first person buried there. He was a relative and contemporary of St. Columba; and it is related that he voluntarily died

at St. Columba's request, in order that by his interment the ground might be consecrated. See Reeves' "Adamnan's Life of St. Columba," p. 204.

of a stone cross, in a cleft or mortise of which is usually kept the healing or miraculous stone which I shall afterwards mention. The country people call this cairn an altar; and on the occasion of my first visit to the place, a poor woman was kneeling in front of it, absorbed in prayer; she had been first at St. Conall's well, and was now praying at his altar; she told us afterwards, with much difficulty—for the paralysis which she suffered from affected the organs of speech—that she hoped, and believed that, with God's help, her health would be better for her visit to 'the station.'

"Leaning against one side of this cairn is a portion of a monumental slab, having an incised cross sculptured on both sides, evidence of a Christian interment at the place. The slab measures 23 inches long and 17 inches broad; the accompanying woodcut shows both sides of the stone. It will be seen that the character of the design is totally different on the two sides, so very different, that I think they would indicate the work of different periods. On the side shown in Fig. 1 the design is of a clear and well-defined character, and the execution decided and workmanlike; while on the reverse side, Fig. 2, the design is poor and undecided, and the incised lines are wide and shallow, as if made with an inferior tool to that used in the execution of the other. Which was the earlier, and which the later sculpture—whether we should look for a development or a retrogression in the art of the district—I cannot say. The 'Relig' has long since ceased to be used as a burying place except in the case of unbaptized children.

"The most interesting object in connexion with the Relig, however, is the healing, or medicinal, or magic stone. This is a dark brown-coloured

stone, measuring 5 inches long, and 3 inches thick, in shape and size somewhat like an ordinary 'dumb-bell.' Although very artificial-looking, I am disposed to think that the stone owes its present form to the action of water or the atmosphere, and also that the three small hollows which it exhibits are weather-pitted. This stone is regarded in the neighbourhood with the highest reve-



The Healing Stone of St. Conall.

rence, and is considered to have a most powerful effect in curing all kinds of diseases. The sick person desiring to make use of the stone has it brought to his house, where it is retained till it is no longer required, in which case it is returned to the Relig, or till a more urgent case arises in the neighbourhood, when the stone is transferred from the one patient to the other.

"When not in use, the stone is kept in a hollow or mortise of the broken cross, on the top of the cairn at the Relig, of course exposed to all weathers: it has no custodian, but any person on going to borrow it gives notice to some of the families living near, so that it is always known where the stone is; and to return it is a matter of duty. When I visited 'the Relig,' the stone was away with some sick person; but my friend, having found out where it was, sent for it, so that the next morning I had an opportunity of seeing and making a drawing of it: the stone was then returned to the patient. A letter written from Bruckless, Sept. 16, 1870, tells me that the stone is at present 'out' with a different invalid from the one who allowed me to see it. I was not able to learn in what way the stone is

¹ The *Cloch Ruadh*, or "Red stone of St. Columba," was probably a healing stone.

The family of O'Nahon, who were the hereditary herenachs of the parish of

used, as the people seemed rather unwilling to speak on this subject, and they carefully conceal from their clergy all about the taking of the stone

or 'going through the station.'1

"The Saint Conall whose name is connected with the holy well and Relig at Bruckless is probably the one mentioned in the Martyrology of Donegal, at May 22, his festival day—'St. Conall, Abbot of Inis Caoil,2 in Cinel Conaill, and he is himself of the Cinel Conaill.' At May 22, Alban Butler writes: 'St. Conall, Abbot of Ennis-Chaoil, in the county of Tyrconnell, in Ireland. In this province he is the most celebrated patron and titular saint of a most extensive parish, where he is honoured with extraordinary devotion; his feast is most famous, and the church and well, which bear his name, are visited by pilgrims.' Mr. M'Devitt, in his book, entitled 'The Donegal Highlands,' after describing the position of Iniskeel, says: 'A monastery was founded on this island at a very remote period, by St. Connell.' 'The saint's paternal name was Caoil, and hence the name Inis-Caoil, pronounced Iniskeel. It is a great resort for pilgrims, who come here in large numbers during the summer months to beg the intercession of St. Connell.' Archdall also mentions the ancient church of Iniskeel, of which he says St. Conald Coel was Abbot, and gives May 12 as his festival. 'St. Dallan wrote a work in his praise; he was killed by pirates about the year 590, and was interred with his friend.'3 The tradition at present in the west of Donegal is that St. Conall was a disciple of St. Patrick, and received from him the Liturgy, and with it one of the five bells which he brought into Ireland. curious relic, called the Bearnan Chonaill, or Gapped Bell of St. Conall, was preserved in a beautiful cover or shrine, of much later date than the bell itself, and was in the possession of Major Nesbitt, of Woodhill, from the year 1835 till his death, in 1844, since which it has disappeared. A friend, who remembers well the appearance of this bell, has described it to me as being so decayed and rust-eaten that it was perforated with holes in almost every part, and therefore was called Bearnan, i. e. Gapped Bell. The bell and cover had been sold to Major Nesbitt by Connell MacMichael O'Breslen, then living at Glengesh, in the parish of Inver. This poor man was the representative of O'Breslen, who, as appears from an Inquisition, 7 Jac. I., was one of the Erenachs of Inishkeel."4

The following Paper was read:—

Gartan (St. Columba's birthplace) in Co. Donegal, had also the privilege of carrying "Collumkille's read stoane." O'Donnell in his life of the saint, records a curious legend as to the origin of this stone, which he says was "red, roundish, and of the size of a golden apple." In the Laud MSS. there is a poem ascribed to St. Columba, on the virtues of the red stone, wherewith he banished the demons from Sengleann (pronounced Shan Glen, i.e. old glen, now Glencolumbkille, a parish in the extreme south-west of Donegal). O'Donnell calls

the latter a *blue stone*, and speaks of it as preserved in Glencolumbkill. See Reeves' "Adampan's St. Columba." p. 330.

"Adamnan's St. Columba," p. 330.

¹ For a notice of stones of this class preserved at penitential altars, holy wells, &c., in the West of Ireland, see Wilde's "Catalogue of Antiquities, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy," p. 131.

² Now Iniskeel, an island near the mouth

of Gwebarra Bay, county Donegal.

3 "Monasticon Hibernicum."

4 "Ann. Four Masters," A. D. 1616. Note by O'Donovan. ON A BRONZE OBJECT BEARING A RUNIC INSCRIPTION FOUND AT GREENMOUNT, CASTLE-BELLINGHAM, CO. LOUTH.1

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. H. LEFROY, R. A., C. B., F. R. S.

THE tumulus in which the object to be presently described was found, is known as Greenmount, in the ancient parish of Kilsaran, Barony of Ferrard, Co. Louth, now united to Gernonstown. It is a neighbourhood very early mentioned in Irish history and rich in remains of antiquity. As Ard Cianachta, "The hill of the tribe of Cian," it commorates a victory, in A. D. 226, of the sons of Cian over the forces of Ulster; and the Feara-Arda-Cianachta, "The people of the Height of Cian," have bequeathed their name to the modern territorial designation, Ferrard.2 Within a dozen miles of the spot, to the north, is the gigantic mound of Dun Dealgan, now Castleton near Dundalk, which remounts, according to the Annals, to the first century of our era; about as far south is "the Cave of the Grave of Boden," that is, "The shepherd of Elcmar," which was "broken and plundered by the foreigners," A.D. 861, and is still so well known as the Tumulus of Dowthe.3 A rath at Dromin, a mound at Drumleek, another at Moy Laighaire (Moylary), another at Dunleer, and yet another on a very large scale, and little known, at Drumcashel, are still nearer. The parochial name Kilsaran, Cill-Saran, recalls S. Saran, Abbot of Beannchair (Co. Down), whose death

by P. W. Joyce, LL. D., 1870, p. 129.

³ See "Annals of the Four Masters."
This remarkable tumulus, and those of Newgrange and Knowth, in its immediate neighbourhood, are referred to by Dr. Petrie, as examples of the sepulchral monuments of the Tuatha De race. (Round Towers, p. 103.) Dr. Todd asserts, without qualification, that the Tuatha De, People of the Gods, were British Druids driven to the west by the advance of the Roman arms in the first century—a view which assigns at once a definite antiquity to these venerable and mysterious monuments. "Irish Nennius," p. xcix.

¹ The Association is indebted to the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland for the use of the woodcuts illustrating this Paper, which was communicated to the Annual General Meeting in January last, by General Lefroy, subsequently to its having been read before the Institute, in whose "Journal," No. 108, it has been printed. The importance of the discovery will render its appearence in this "Journal," also, easily understood.—Eb.

² See a note, p. iii. in Reeves' "Life of S. Columba," by Adamnan, and "The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places,"

is recorded by the "Four Masters," A. D. 742. Indeed most of these spots have their place in the Annals. Dromin (Druim h'Ing) was plundered by the foreigners in A. D. 834. The Irish under Domhnall plundered Mainister Buithe (Four Masters) "against the foreigners" in A. D. 968; and if the ecclesiastical establishment is meant, it must yet be certain that the Rath of Moylary, in the same parish, and only a mile or two distant, did not escape. The researches of Dr. W. Reeves have fixed the famous Lann Leire, or Church of Austerity, at Dunleer, anciently Lann Leer, the nearest country town to our mound.

The author of "Louthiana" gives a view of Greenmount as it was a century ago, which still represents it fairly well. He gives also a plan of it, which shows an entrenchment surrounding the mound; there are still some traces of this to the N. W., but elsewhere it has disappeared. His

description, being very short, may be copied:

"Greenmount near Castle Bellingham (known also by the name of Gernand's Town), appears to have been formerly a very strong Camp, in the shape of an Heart; 'tis situated on the Top of a fine green Hill, and overlooks all that part of the Country. The People that live near it have a tradition that here was held the first Parliament in Ireland, but there are other Accounts, and not without as good Foundation, that make the first Meeting of an Irish Parliament in the adjacent County of Meath. There is a Tunulus or Barrow, in this Camp, which probably is the Sepulchre of some eminent Warrior, such being commonly found in or near most Forts and Camps of any consequence, and known to be a Practice of the Danes."

The enclosure and cultivation of the ground, and the growth of trees to the south, have altered the character of the "fine green hill," which, perhaps, was more conspicuous when the country was open. At present it would not be described as on the top of a hill. The actual summit is only about 150 feet above the sea, but it commands an extensive and beautiful view.

The Irish language is still understood by a few of the older peasantry in the neighbourhood, by one of whom I was told that in Irish the name was Drum Ha, but in English Drum Chah. The difficulty to an English ear of

^{1 &}quot;Louthiana; Or an Introduction to the Antiquities of Ireland." By Thomas p. 9, and Plates x. and xi.

catching an Irish sound is extreme; and I have been favoured by Professor J. O'Beirne Crowe with a note which shows the latter to be the proper designation. He says:—

"The place of the tumulus is in Irish, Opum Caċa; in Roman letters, Druim Catha; and means in English, Ridge of Battle; Dorsum pugnæ. The combination could also mean Ridge of Battles, as the irr. dep. gen. Caċa may be either singular or plural. The mound itself is specially called in Irish Moza Opomma Caċa, Mota Dromma Catha, that is, the Moat of the Ridge of Battle or Battles; Agger dorsi pugnæ or pugnarum."

To the same effect the learned Irish scholar and topographer, already quoted, Dr. William Reeves, who says:—

"Drum Ha is clearly Opumm Caża; Dorsum pralii. I have a townland in Tynan parish, called Derryhaw, which I have no doubt is Ooipe Caża; Roboretum pralii."

The tumulus proper is about 210 feet in circumference, and twelve feet high above the level of the ridge, or dorsum, to the east and south. But on the west side, where it terminates the ridge, it is about twice as high; and on the north side again, there is a much greater declivity, by estimation as much as seventy feet to the present boundary. It is difficult to say confidently how much of the slope, as seen from the north, is natural; but, upon a general consideration of the features, I am disposed to think that the original level of the ground was about the top of the Passage to be presently described; this, though not general, is to be paralleled in Danish interments. Thus, speaking of the great sepulchre of Mammen, M. Worsaae says:—

"Il est en effet hors de doute que le fond du sépulchre était à 1.55 m. au-dessous du sol environnant, au lieu d'être au niveau du sol, comme c'est l'ordinaire pour les tertres du Danemark.''

The ridge runs about thirty-five yards eastward, and still exhibits marks of old foundations. In fact, the tradition alluded to by the author of "Louthiana," still survives among the peasantry, one of whom informed me that "in ould ancient history 't was a Parliament House."

This old man, M'Cullagh by name, had himself taken

 ^{1 &}quot;Mémoires de la Societé Royale des Antiquaires du Nord," p. 230, 1869.
 4TH SER., VOL. I.

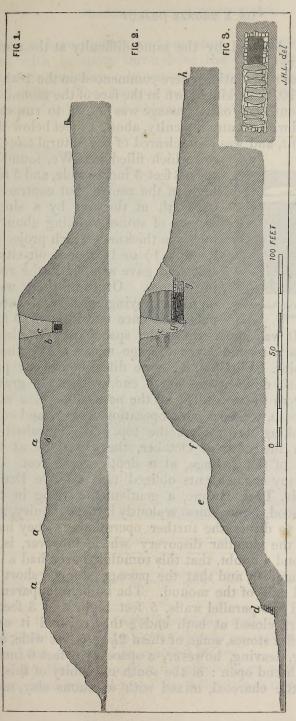
part in an attempt to discover treasure in the mound some thirty or forty years ago; and his testimony is important, that it had never been opened before, that the passage was filled up with rough gravel, containing quantities of bones, which he and his companions threw out, and that they never found any chamber. "It was the same width all the way." Unfortunately it cannot be determined whether the bones then found were human. party seems to have reached the end, and doubtless left behind them a farthing candle which we found. But on going early to their work one morning, full of eagerness to realize their discoveries, they found that something had given way, the end had fallen down, and they desisted. In fact, there has ever since been a cavity, the contents of which I estimated at from three to four cubic yards, at the summit of the mound.

Although very accurately described as a Opumm, dorsum, this spot cannot itself be a "ridge of battle," being of much too limited extent; nor is there any feature of the ground in the immediate neighbourhood, which would at present suggest the word. I conceive, therefore, that the term may be equivalent to Ridge of the Slain in Battle; and that very possibly the further researches that my noble relative, Lord Rathdonnell, intends to make when the season is more favourable, may bring to light other burial-places under the ridge—in fact, that it may prove to be a sort of long barrow; but this is only conjecture.

My brother, the Rev. A. C. Lefroy, interested like myself in the neighbourhood, some ten years ago made a second attempt, found the passage as before, and entered

given to little hills and brooks yet survive: often unknown to the owners of estates themselves, but sacred in the memory of the surrounding peasantry or of the labourer that tills the soil. I have more than once walked, ridden, or rowed, as land and stream required, round the bounds of Anglo-Saxon estates, and have learnt with astonishment, that the names recorded in my charter were those still in use by the wood cutter or the shepherd of the neighbourhood."—"Horæ Ferales." Nowhere is this remark more true than in Ireland.

¹ The adjoining demesne of Lord Rathdonnell, Drumcar, furnishes one of the innumerable instances of the great antiquity of local names in Ireland. It is Druimm Caradh, the Ridge of the Weir, from a salmon weir formerly on the little river Nith, now called the Dee, which flows through the grounds, and it is mentioned under that name in the "Annals of the Four Masters" as early as A. D. 811. It was the site of a religious house, burnt in 910. See Dr. Joyce on Irish Names. "Very striking," says J. M. Kemble, "is the way in which the names originally



SECTIONS THROUGH THE GREENMOUNT TUMULUS, AND PLAN OF CHAMBER.

Fig. 1.—Section E. to W. a. Ridges, apparently traces of foundations. a b. Sea sand found here in cutting sections. c. Hereabouts the Runic plate.

Section N. to S. Fig. 2.-

d. Boundary of the position

Fig. 2.—(continued.)
 Slight remains of a vallum traceable towards the west end.
 A holow, apparently artificial; possibly another entrance.
 g.g. Teeth and bones of animals found. Traces of fire.

9 gr. Teeth and bones of animals found. Traces of fire. \$\theta\$. Boundary, on the south. A hollow road blook and the chamber from above, showing the eight roofing stones (twice the scale).

it, but was deterred by the same difficulty at the north

end, and gave it up.

The present operations were commenced on the 18th of October, 1870, by sinking down in the face of the mound to where the south end of the passage was known to run out. It was found without any difficulty, about 12 feet below the starting point, and was soon cleared of the natural talus of



Fig. 1. Section of Passage, Greenmount.

soil which filled it. We, found it to be 3 feet 3 inches wide, and 5 feet high in the centre, but contracted in width at the top by a single course of stones running about 8 inches in thickness, which projected forward 15 or 16 inches on either side, and gave support to the roofing stones. Of these there were eight, occupying, with small intervals, a distance or width of 15 feet

6 inches. It was apparent, in the spaces between them, that there is a second layer of large stones above them, breaking joint. Finding the same difficulty as our predecessors had done at the north end, where the gravel forced in from the top filled, at the natural slope, a considerable space, we suspended operations below, and commenced sinking down from the top. This resulted in finding, on the 28th of October, the top stone at the north end of the passage, at a depth of 16 feet. this stage my engagements obliged me to leave Drumcar; but Mr. T. A. Hulme, a gentleman staying in the neighbourhood, entered most zealously into the inquiry, and undertook to direct the further operations. They have resulted in the singular discovery which, however, is, I think, beyond a doubt, that this tumulus never had a sepulchral chamber, and that the passage stopped short of the central axis of the mound. The builders apparently constructed two parallel walls, 5 feet high, and 3 feet 3 inches apart, closed at both ends; they covered it over with large flat stones, some of them $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet wide, and 5 feet long, leaving, however, a space of 6 feet 6 inches at the south end open: at the south extremity of this we found a little charcoal, mixed with unctuous clay, more

perhaps here than anywhere else. This substance was met with in spots throughout the excavations, but no where in quantity. It was mixed here with teeth of oxen and swine. The charcoal was in a fragmentary state, and appeared to be wood charcoal. I saw no appearance of

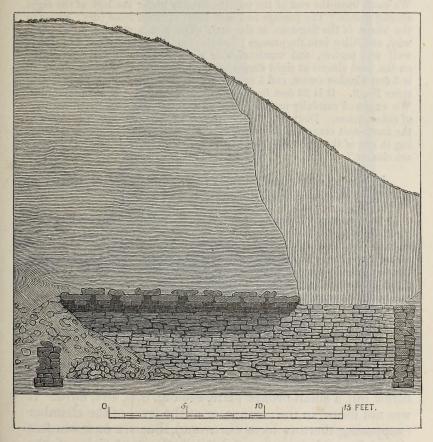


Fig. 2. Section from north to south through the Greenmount Tumulus and long chamber, showing the terminal walls, and the way it appears to have caved in when first cleared out 1830-1840.

burnt bones. The spot where the walls closed, being six feet behind the entrance, as already remarked, I think had not been disturbed or reached before.

Mr. Hulme reported his proceedings in a communication, from which I make the following extract:—

"The side of the passage gave way after you left, to some extent, so that it seemed highly dangerous to remove the lower stones which filled up the north end. We therefore commenced carefully to secure the stones, which formed the roof of the passage, with wooden supports, and the side walls at the north end with stout battens. That this precaution was not unnecessary was shown by this: that the wedges which were put in loosely one evening were found quite tight in the morning, and bent. We came upon the end of the passage directly under the last of the eight roofing stones. The passage had been built up with loose (dry) stones to the shape of the flagstone at the end. The stones at the top had given way, and fallen into the passage; but the foundation and about two feet of wall was perfect, and unmistakeably a continuation of the side walls, on the west almost at right angles, and rounded off at the east. The wall is 3 feet 4 inches across, and 5 feet 10 inches from the foundation to roofing stone No. 8. It is 23 feet from the foundation to the top of the tumulus. We explored carefully on both sides of the end wall, but found nothing of consequence. Distinct traces of fire were found all the way down to the north-east corner of the passage. We found foundations of a building in one of the small ridges to the west. The other ridges I apprehend are similar."

In answer to further inquiry respecting the traces of fire, Mr. Hulme wrote:—

"The burnt earth, soot-flakes, bones, and burnt stones extended in a circle of about a foot diameter, from the middle of the north side of the opening from the top, in a sloping direction to the north-west end of the passage, where there must have been, I think, a place for burning the bodies, the circular patch being the remains of a chimney. The earth is red; and, as Hearne (the labourer) says, 'like snuff.' We found flakes of soot, charcoal, and burnt bones. The burnt earth may yet be seen at the top of the opening."

These evidences of the practice of cremation are highly

important, and I believe quite new.

It was in sinking down from the top, and at nine or ten feet below it, that the workmen, on the 27th of October, threw out a small bronze plate, see Fig. 6, p. 484, infra. It was not found in the passage, or at the level of the chamber (supposing there to have been one), but six or seven feet above it, and incorporated with the materials of the mound, as were numerous bones and teeth of ox, horse, sheep, goat, and swine. I cannot doubt, therefore, that, when the mound was formed, it was lying on the surface, and was swept in unintentionally. A few days later a bronze axe (fig. 3) was found at the surface. It is of the type of Sir W. Wilde's (fig. 247) bipennis, sharpened at both ends, and perfectly devoid of ornament: weapons

of this type can hardly be called celts (from celtis, chisel), for they bear no resemblance to that implement, and are more correctly described as axes. They appear to be pecu-

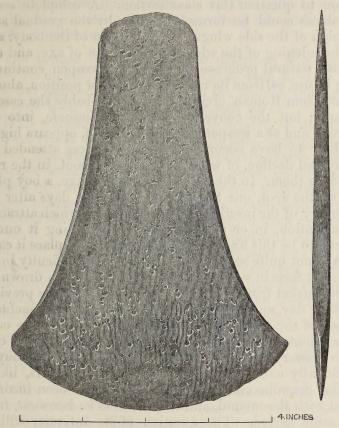


Fig. 3. Bronze Axe found at Greenmount.

liarly Irish, for the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy contained in 1860 one hundred and thirty-two of them; and the collection of the late Mr. Bell, of Dungannon, recently acquired by the Museum of the Royal Society of Scottish Antiquaries, contained forty or fifty; whereas they very rarely occur on the Continent, and but one is figured in the "Nordiske Oldsager." Although generally regarded as the oldest form of celt (see Kemble in "Horæ Ferales," and Wilde, in "Catalogue," p. 361), partly because of their

simplicity and occasional resemblance of form to stone weapons, and partly because in this class only we find weapons of unalloyed copper, there appears to me some reason to question this classification. A complete series of palstafs could be formed, passing by the gradual suppression of the side wings, the elongation of the body, and the broadening of the edge, into this type of axe, and this seems a natural progression, where the weapon continued long in use, as, from its remote and insular position, almost cut off from Roman civilization, was probably the case in Ireland; but the converse change, diminuendo, into the narrow, and as a weapon, inefficient palstaf, appears highly unlikely to have occurred anywhere, unless attended by a physical decline, of which we have no proof, in the race wielding them. In the case of the present axe, a boy playing on the spot, one Sunday morning, ten days after the discovery of the inscription, saw something which attracted his attention, in or under a sod; and, kicking it out, it proved to be this axe. The evidence as to the place it came from is not quite satisfactory, owing to the difficulty in arriving at facts in such a case. It had either been drawn up in the bucket from the bottom, towards dusk the previous working day, and so escaped notice, or it had been included in one of the thick sods cut from the surface at the commencement. As Mr. Hulme was present and saw the contents of every bucket sifted, the former supposition may be confidently excluded. In either case, it appears, like a similar Scandinavian bronze plate, to have been incorporated with the mound, and to date, as to its interment, from the same period. The question of its antiquity will be examined below.

The only other object found, besides a considerable quantity of bones and teeth of animals, was a bone or



Fig. 4. A Harp peg found at Greenmount.

ivory harp peg (fig. 4), resembling one engraved by Sir W. Wilde ("Cat.," p. 340), from the Stokestown Crannoge.

I am indebted to Mr. Franks for pointing out to me the real nature of this interesting relic, which still bears the marks of the friction of the harp string. Some visitor had also dropped on the surface an apothecary's two dram weight, the cabalistic character on which served for a moment's amusement.

The bronze object to be now described is a narrow plate 3.8 inches long, nearly 0.6 inch wide towards the ends, but narrowing to 0.5 inch in the middle, and nearly 0.05 inch thick; it weighs nearly half an oz. One end has been countersunk for riveting to something, and there are two rivets in it, besides a third hole, looking like a repair. The workmen described it as having some mouldy substance attached which they threw away, doubtless the remains of a strap. The face is covered with somewhat peculiar ornamentation of seven loops, deeply incised, with interlaced ends, as will be best understood from the woodcut (see p. 484, infra), and has been inlaid with silver, mechanichally attached by beating in. The same sort of work appeared on a spear-head found near Müncheberg, in 1865, which bore a Runic inscription, interpreted by Professor Stephens, UÆNING Æ, "Uning owns me." The workmanship of this, it is said, exhibited the peculiarity that

"The letters, and some curious symbolic figures are formed by a species of niello, or inlaid work, by silver bar rods driven into grooves previously cut for them."

Unlike that example, it exhibited no traces of the action of fire; it has, however, lain in contact with some object of iron, the oxide of which adheres to it in spots at the back. A lump of oxide of iron, possibly the remains of an axe, but of which the form could not be distinguished, and some smaller traces of the same substance, were met with in the excavations. The ornamentation, which bears a certain family resemblance to the so-called chain-cable work on the crosses erected by Gaut, the Norwegian, in the Isle of Man,² is in a ribbon of three parallel cuts or channels,

¹ Dr. W. Bell, in "Journal of British Archæological Association," 1867, p. 385. ² See "Runic and other Monumental

Remains of the Isle of Man," by Rev. J. G. Cumming, 1847, and also Professor Stephens' Work.

about 0-02 inch wide, and nearly as deep, varied only by a chevron-like deviation from the curve on each outside line. Five spots stain the silver, to an aggregate length of 0.8 inch, and there are plain traces of gilding, visible on inspection under a microscope. The cuts on either side of the silver line have been filled with a white paste; from its presence in two places where the silver should be, this may possibly be only a repair. On this point Professor Abel writes:—

"There is no doubt as to the existence of enamel in the channels, but it is only white enamel, which contains in the interior of its mass brown veins and patches, due, I consider, to suboxide of copper, and probably formed from the metal itself during the fusion of the enamel. Wherever the enamel is fractured or worn away, these brown veins and patches are shown. The bluish and green colorations exist only where the enamel has been entirely removed, and are most likely due to carbonate of copper, the natural result of the exposed partially oxidised surfaces. Gold beaten in was distinctly visible on several parts of the bronze on my microscopic examination of it."

Whether, therefore, the ground of the pattern were gilded, or only bronze, we have the graceful relief of bright silver and white enamel bands to form the pattern, now lifeless and colourless, exhibited on the face of this ornament.

With regard to its original purpose, I think that little hesitation would be felt in describing it as part of a sword handle or a belt fitting, but for the presence of runes on the reverse, where they would have been concealed. This is not conclusive evidence against such a use, for in the celebrated Nydam moss-find of 1863, many of the arrows were found marked with Runic characters where the feathers would have been bound over them. The inscription was intended for identification, or possibly only for a charm, and is in characters so fine that very good eyes only could read them unassisted; it may have been so attached as to be detachable. There is no precisely similar example given among the illustrations of the Danish Bronze age in

¹ See Engelhardt's "Denmark in the Early Iron Age;" and Professor Stephens also observes—"Arrows were in plenty, both of fir and ash; curiously eneugh, under the corded end, most of these weapons

bear certain marks, three parallel marks or zigzags between two strokes, or a scoring something like the Runie letter L. "Gentlemen's Magazine" for the year 1863, p. 683.

Worsaae's "Nordiske Oldsager" (Edit. 1859), and none in the less numerous illustrations of the Iron age; but "the open worked plate, decorated with gold or niello" (Wilde, p. 453), was a familiar Danish form of sword handle; and we read of sword handles inlaid with silver in the Irish Annals:—

"The sword of Murchadh at that time [the battle of Clontarf] was inlaid with ornament, and the inlaying that was in it melted with the excessive heat of the striking, and the burning sword left his hand tearing the fork of his fist." ("Wars of the G.G.," 197.)

This hyperbolical description Dr. Todd paraphrases by saying—

"Murchadh's sword having become red-hot, the hilt or handle, inlaid with silver, melted, and so wounded his hand that he was forced to cast the sword away." (Id. clxxxv.)

The inlaying, whether with silver or a softer metal, is the point to be observed. An object almost precisely similar, wanting only the richness of decoration, was found near Maglekilde, in Seeland, in 1866, and is described by Professor Stephens, whose engraving we here copy, as a small bronze slip to hang at the belt, perhaps an amulet.



Fig. 5. Runie Plate found near Maglekilde.

This inscription, so far as decipherable, is simply the owner's name, SIUARTH, followed by some unintelligible characters. The name oluff, and other equally mystical markings occur on the other side (Stephens, p. 864). These markings seem to give support to an opinion expressed by Mr. Albert Way, that after all the value of a Runic inscription in very early times, at least in some cases, resided chiefly in certain magical virtues attributed to it, not in its sense or meaning—the singularly empty character of many Runic texts being almost unaccountable, if they are regarded as inscriptions proper. (Roune secret writing, magical character, charm.)

The reverse of the plate found at Greenmount appears

at first sight to be smooth, save for slight corrosion. It was only on applying a little white powder to clean it, that the Runic character * (H) which happens to be nearly central, caught the eye, and closer observation detected a line of

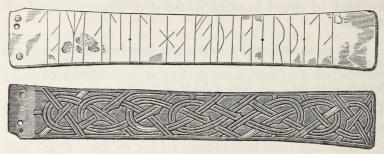


Fig. 6. Runic Plate (both sides) found at Greenmount.

twenty-four runes, very faintly inscribed, extending the whole length. "Not a single Danish inscription," said Dr. Petrie, in 1845, "has ever been found in Ireland." "No Runic stones or Runic coins have ever been found in Normandy or Ireland," writes Professor Stephens twenty years later, "although this latter country had coins struck by Scandinavian princes earlier than Scandinavia itself." The ground being now broken, it is not too much to expect that many future discoveries of a similar character are in store for the students of national antiquities, with whom Ireland abounds.

We have here twelve characters out of the nineteen which compose the later Scandinavian Futhore, of which one is repeated four times, two three times, and three twice, giving great certainty as to their reading; they are of remarkable distinctness and elegance, and present some peculiarities, which, if not to be described as rare, are exceptional, and narrow the field for comparison. The reading is in Roman letters.

DOMNALSELSHOFOTHASOERTHETA.

The penultimate T is the same character as the initial D, those two letters having but one Runic equivalent. In

every copy circulated to Runic scholars, on the first discovery of this relic, the fourth rune was written | (1) and the three other runes, now read E, were also read I. It was Mr. Franks who, by calling attention to the regular recurrence of a central dot in each I, making it E, led to this latter correction. These dots are scarcely distinguishable in character from numerous other minute holes caused by corrosion in the bronze. With regard to the I for N, it was so read by every one, including the engraver in his first proofs. A query, however, of the Rev. Daniel H. Haigh (6 Dec.), "Can the first word be 14YIAI? a faint side stroke might easily be overlooked," induced me to scrutinize it more narrowly, and I also borrowed for the purpose the practised eyes of my friend Professor Abel. The result is the certain establishment of the side stroke. exactly coinciding at its junction with the stem, with the spot of rust which the engraver has shown, but traceable, under sufficient magnifying power, beyond it. The rectification removes so many difficulties that it will be welcomed by every student of Irish history. Domhnall (Donnell) is one of the commonest regal names in the Annals: the individual and his era will be the subject of discussion below. The report of Professor Abel, which my own observation fully confirms, may be best given in his own words: "I entertain no doubt of the side stroke to the The portion nearest the vertical line is obliterated by corrosion of the metal, but a great part of the incision exists, beyond any doubt in my mind, extending at the angle indicated by you to some distance beyond the corroded surface." It is indeed possible, when its existence is known, to recognize it on a photograph, and the space between this letter and the following 4 requires the side stroke to explain it. The peculiarity to which, under correction of Runic scholars, I have ventured to allude, is the concurrent employment of the sign of for A, 4 for o, I for N, I for S, and for T, each of these letters having other and more usual forms, viz., *, *, *, and 1 respectively. They agree exactly with the characters on the slabs numbered by Mr Farrer 6 and 7, at Maeshowe in Orkney. Mr. Haigh has also favoured me with an inscription of the eleventh century, from Fenni Foss,

Norway, which employs them all; but the Maeshowe Futhorc is the only one of 16 alphabets which exactly coincides with Futhorcs collected by Professor Stephens. The inscription, for example, on the Hunterston Runic brooch found in 1830, near Largs, fails in one point, the side strokes of the o are to the right.2 The same is the case in the alphabet inscribed, apparently by an after hand, on a fly leaf of the famous Anglo-Saxon MS. called the Ormulum, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The same is the case in the inscriptions on the earlier Runic crosses in the Isle of Man, the date of which is about the commencement, or certainly the first half of the tenth century,3 and which in other respects so closely resemble the Greenmount runes.

Examples of diversity might be multiplied to any extent. Mr. Haigh has furnished me with two inscriptions; one from Landeryd, Sweden, the other from Vasby, Sweden, both strictly contemporaneous with the one at Fenni Foss, but employing several characters differently; and a good example, of English historical interest, is afforded by the inscription to a certain sytrix, who has been identified by Professor Rafn with the Danish Chieftain SYDROC or SIDRIC (remark the interchange of T and D), who was slain in a battle near Reading towards the end of the ninth century. In this, four letters out of our nine have a different form -namely, o, T, s, and M,4 the N is in both forms. inscription found in 1852, in St. Paul's Churchyard, has the same o, but a different A, s, and T. I conceive that the evidence of the writing points, therefore, to some probable connexion of the owner of the ornament, by nationality and epoch, with the authors of the Maeshowe inscriptions.

There is no substantial difference between the interpre-

^{1 &}quot;Old Northern Runic Monuments,"

^{1866,} p. 99, et seq.
² See frontispiece to Dr. D. Wilson's "Prehistoric Antiquities of Scotland," and Stephens, p. 591.

The Norwegian occupation of this Island dates from A.D. 888. Dr. Cumming remarks—"Although Professor Munch has conjectured some of the Runic crosses to be of the ninth century, I hardly feel disposed to allow them an earlier date

than the middle of the tenth century, or about the reign of Guttred, the founder of Castle Rushen, at which time we find, from the Chronicles of Rushen, Rolwer, or Rolf (an evident Norwegian), Bishop of the Isle. "Cumming," p. 4; and see Munch's "Chronicon Manniæ."

^{4 &}quot;Inscriptions Runiques du Slesvig Méridional par C. C. Rafn," 1861. ⁵ Figured in "Archæological Journal,"

vol. x., p. 82.

tations of the inscription, arrived at independently by different Runic scholars. In all of them, the first word is the proper name of the owner, the last a demonstrative pronoun, following the noun; the verb is the same, and there remain but two words which are slightly differently read. Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, to whose unfailing kindness and patient attention I beg here to acknowledge the greatest obligation, remarks:—

"From the style of the whole piece, I judge this lave to date from

about the ninth century.

"The staves are sharply and elegantly cut, and belong to the usual Scandinavian or later alphabet, not to the Old Northern or later English

"As so often happens in such old ristings, there are no dividing marks between the words, which, consequently, may be differently interpreted, as they are differently divided; but I conceive the whole to be in good Scandinavian, and to offer no difficulty whatever, only we must remember that the later alphabet had laid aside the old rune for w (now usually pronounced v in Scandinavia, but not in old times)—viz., p, and therefore used instead commonly the stave for v, sometimes the stave for r, sometimes the stave for o; here the stave for o is employed.

"Also, we must bear in mind the common Runic usage, to save space and work, not to cut a letter twice when it ends one word and begins

another. Thus here soertheta is certainly soerth theta."

The twenty-four runes, then, I would divide and translate as follows:—

It is curious that the writer should have used the strung letter for E, and not the strung letter for D.

A, the old English AH, third pers. sing. present of the

verb AGA[N], to owe, own.

SOERTH for SWERTH SWORD, a form which this word has also in old English.

Theta, acc. sing. neuter., is the old north English

THÆT; the old south English THIS.

We have many pieces, both Runic and non-Runic, bearing the formula

N. N. OWNS THIS.

Mr. Guldbrand Vigfussen, before the discovery that the

fourth rune is \ and not \ , pointed out the probable identity of DOMIAL, as then read, with the DUFNIALL of the sagas, a well-known Scandinavian form of the Irish name DOMHNAL. The Orkneyinga Saga, he informs me, mentions a captain of this name, a kinsman of the Earl of Orkney, who slew him about A.D. 1090, and he observes that many Norsemen in the second and third generations, after settlement in the west, assumed Gaelic names from intermarriage. We have abundant proof of similar connexions in the Irish annals. Brian Borumha and his cotemporary Malachy (Maelseachlainn), who succeeded Domhnall, son of Muircertach Mc Neill, as king of the northern part of Ireland, were both nearly related to the Danish royal families, although the latter inflicted on the Danes one of their greatest defeats at the battle of Tara, A.D. 979: and we are told at an earlier period that "the Lochlanns, then Pagans, had many a Gadelian foster son." "Book of Rights," p. 41, A. D. 909. The Irish name, therefore, does not necessarily involve Irish ownership. Mr. Vigfusson first suggested the reading SEALS HEAD, but his opinion is that the inscription is not older than the eleventh century, based principally on the employment of the form HOFOTH instead of HAFOTh: besides, he remarks, "were it very old we should have a diphthong HAUFOTh." The nickname SELSEISTA (seal's testicle) is found in the Sagas, and others not unlike it, as karls-hofud, carles-head; arn-hofdi, eaglehead; svins-hofdi, swines-head.

Dr. Edward Charlton, who at first regarded the second SELSHOF word as a proper name of place, now concurs also in the reading

in the reading

DOMHNAL SEALSHEAD SELSHOF OWNS THIS SWORD. He remarks:—

"I believe that many of the Norsemen settled in Ireland may have retained the old Runic writing; and besides, DOMHNAL may have had this engraved on his sword ornament when on a visit to the Western Isles, or to the Isle of Man, where runes of a very pure character were employed to a tolerably late period."

The Rev. Daniel H. Haigh, to whose valuable suggestion we owe the correct reading of the name, reads the line

DOMNAL SELSHOFOTH A SOER THETA.

DOMNAL SEALSHEAD OWNS THIS TRAPPING.

He observes :-

"soer seems to correspond to our old English seare, 'ornament,' equipment,' 'weapon.' Thera is common Norse for 'this.'

Thus on all hands we have the owner's name, and so, as on the magic sword of Beowulph, "was on the surface of the bright gold with runic letters rightly marked, set and said, for whom first was wrought the sword, the costliest of irons, with twisted hilt, and variegated like a snake." (J. M. Kemble:—wreothen-hylt and wyrm-fah, hilt-wreathed and

snake-rich, line 3394, Ed. Thorpe).

"Determiner l'age des inscriptions runiques," says Professor C. C. Rafn, "est le plus souvent un probleme dont la solution présente de grandes difficultés, attendu qu'il n'y a que très peu ou l'on nomme des personnes qui nous sont connus par l'histoire." Domhnall is as common a name in Irish history as Amlaf or Sitric among the North-There are more than thirty persons of this name mentioned in the ninth and tenth centuries, chiefly in the latter; some of them are clerics; of many of them nothing but their decease is recorded. The circumstances of this discovery do not warrant any confidence that the tumulus was erected over the remains of the owner of our ornament, or even that he lost his life on the Ridge of Battles; they only require his contemporary existence. Nor is it very probable that he was an Irish patriot. The adoption of the runic character and the Scandinavian language, no less than the Scandinavian nickname Sealshead, appears to me to preclude such a supposition. On the other hand, not only were the Norwegians and Danes in the constant practice of carrying off Irish captives of both sexes, some of whose names are to be found in the Sagas, but we also know that in the middle of the ninth century—

"'Many Irish forsook their Christian baptism, and joined the Lochlanns, and they plundered Ard Macha, and carried away all its riches; but some of them,' it is added, 'did penance, and came to make satisfaction.'"

On some occasions we have the Irish invoking the aid

¹ This poem is attributed by Kemble to the fifth century. "Beowulph," I., p. xix.

² "Three Fragments of Irish Annals," O'Donovan, 1860, p. 127, A.D. 854.

of the Danes against the Lochlanns (Norwegians), as in A.D. 852, when the men of Munster sent messages to Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, to request that he would come, bringing the Danes with him, which resulted in a great

defeat of the Lochlanns in Co. Tipperary.

There is one historical Domhnal, No. 8, of the subjoined selection who answers the condition of being an ally of the Danes; but, in my opinion, the tumulus is of earlier date than his time. He died peaceably, A. D. 976. We have then among the Domhnals of the ninth or tenth century.

1.A. D. 832. Domhnall, son of Ui Cennfaedladh, king of Ui Cairbre, gives battle to the Danes. (Book

of Leinster.)

2. A. D. 910. Domhnall, son of Gairbhith, Iord of Conaille (Louth), slain in Upper Kells, Meath, in battle with Flann, son of Maeleachlainn.

3. A. D. 917. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, slain by the Danes in Munster. (Wars of the G. G.)

4. A. D. 919. Domhnall, son of Flann, son of Maeleachlainn, Rigdamna of Temhair (Tara), defeated the fleet of Mumhan (Munster), on Loch Derg, A. D. 910, and was slain by his brother Donnchadh, at Bruighean da choga (Bryanmore, Westmeath, "Joyce," p. 279), A. D. 921.

5. A. D. 923. Domhnall, son of Cathal, heir apparent of Connaught, slain by his brother Tadhg.

6. A. D. 951. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, kills Aedh the Rigdamna of Temhair, son of Maeilmonaidh.

7. A. D. 961. Domhnall, king of Ireland, plunders Mainister Buithe with great butchery. Three hundred foreigners burnt by him in one house.

Another Domhnall 9. burns Lann Leire.

8. A. D. 978. Domhnall, son of Congalach, king of Cnoghbha (Knowth, Meath), and Amblaeibh (Amlaf), a Northman by his name, defeat Domhnall, son of Muircertach, at Cill-mona (Kilmorne, Meath).

9. A. D. 980. Domhnall, son of Muircertach, king of Temhair, died in penitence. He made an expe-

dition to Loch Erne, A. D. 951; another, to Dal Araibhe, in Down and Antrim, in 959; transported vessels from the Blackwater to Loch Aininn (Ennel, Westmeath), 962; burned the refectory of Lann Leire, when 400 persons were destroyed, 970 (or 968, "Four Masters"); expelled from the sovereignty of Meath, but invaded Meath again, 981; burned and plundered Cluain Eraird (Clonard, Meath, "Joyce," 224); Fobhar, Disart, Tola (Fore and Dysart, in Westmeath); and Llann Ela (Lynally, King's County), 972. Plundered shrine of Columcille (Kells), 976.

10. A. D. 990. Domhnall, son of Lorcan, killed at Carn Fordroma, "The cairn or sepulchral heap of the long ridge,"—where a battle was fought by Maelseachlainn with the people of Thomond, and therefore, not to be confused with

our Ridge of Battle.

I see no good reason for supposing any of these individuals to have been the Domnal of the inscription. It may be presumed from the richness of the ornament that he was a person of rank and consideration, but I believe that he was, as M. Vigfusson has suggested, a Norwegian with an Irish name.

Professor Stephens refers the inscription on internal evidence to the ninth century; M. Vigfusson, on philological grounds, to the eleventh; and its correspondence of type with those of Maeshowe, would point to a still later date, if the theory of Professor Munch be adopted, that the Jorsala farar (Jerusalem pilgrims), recorded to have broken into the Orkhill, in No. 20 of that collection, really cut most of the other inscriptions, and were the companions of Earl Ragnall in his expedition to the Holy Land, A. D. 1152. This, however, is an opinion not shared by several of those who have best studied the subject. Professor Stephens assigns the Maeshowe Futhorc, No. $6\frac{1}{2}$ of his series (but with a query) to the ninth century. Mr. Farrer, the discoverer, says:—

"Many of them are, no doubt, to be attributed to the Crusaders; but there are probably others of far earlier date than the twelfth century." In fact the theory, that they are nearly all of one date, and that a date later than the forcible opening of the mound by the Crusaders, rests upon assumptions which do not bear the character of proof. Professor Munch, indeed, in a letter quoted by Mr. Stuart, says: "—"Runes of this kind are never older than 1100 at the furthest," and to his opinion great weight is justly due. It is not, however, the opinion of Professor Stephens. On the contrary, in speaking of similar characters on the Largs brooch, he says:—

"Earlier than the eighth year-hundred these runes cannot be, for they are all Scandinavian; later than about the tenth, they cannot be, for the r (here = D) is not strung into D." ("Old Northern R. M." p. 591.)

Inferences from the position of the carvings, and the difficulty of cutting them unless the place were open at the top, appear to me, to say the least, precarious. The chamber at Maeshowe, which is only fifteen feet square, exclusive of the sleeping recesses, must have been warmed, and to some extent lighted, by lamps, probably, like the Greenland habitations of the present day, for it is impossible to imagine people remaining long in pitch darkness; or the Fair Widow, Ingebiorg, however 'stooping' (see Mr. Farrer's inscription, No. 8), to have been led to such a place; and the height of some of the inscriptions above the floor, which is as much as eleven feet, however difficult on other grounds to account for, would present no difficulty to Vikings. People who could build and navigate ships must have been familiar with a ladder. On all these grounds, I conceive that we are not bound to accept the twelfth century for the date of all the Maeshowe inscriptions, conceding it to No. 20.

One thing is, however, beyond dispute, the Greenmount runes are not "Old Northern." The bronze cannot have belonged to any Saxon invader of Ireland in the seventh century. They are "Scandinavian," and it belonged to the Norwegian or Danish invaders of the ninth or tenth. Earlier it cannot be than A.D. 795, when the first men-

^{1 &}quot;Notice of Excavations at Maeshowe," by J. Stuart, Secretary, Society of the Society, vol. v., 1865.

tion of the Gentiles or Pagan Danes (Norwegians) occurs in the Annals of Ulster; nor later than the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1013, when the Danes, throughout Ireland, embraced Christianity, as the Danes of Dublin had done, according to Sir J. Ware, so early as A. D. 948. The Irish, according to this great authority, erected tumuli before they embraced the Christian religion; "nor were anciently the funerals of the Ostmen unlike while they remained heathens." Mr. Stuart has quoted from one of the Capitularies of Charlemagne a prohibition, A.D. 785, for the bodies of the Christianized Saxons to be carried ad tumulos Paganorum.

Professor Munch repudiates, somewhat indignantly, the notion that the Cairns, Cromlechs, and other sepulchral monuments of Pagan times, near Largs, can have any connexion with the expedition of Hacon (A. D. 1263), because his countrymen were then Christians, and interred as such. In short, it is needless to multiply authorities for what is so generally recognized; and we must seek between the beginning of the ninth and the middle or end of the tenth century, for some event capable of accounting for the erection of a heathen tumulus, the burning of bodies, and the celebration of a heathen funeral feast in the territory of the Cianachta. I select from the annals three such events.

The first presents itself in the year A.D. 836, when a battle was gained by the foreigners at Inbhear na m'barc, over all the O'Neill, from Sinainn (Shannon) to the sea; and Saxolbh, chief of the foreigners, was slain by the Cianachta. In the old translation of the Book of Ulster, we read—

"A battle given by the Gentiles at Inver-na-mark, by the Nury, upon O'Neils, from Sinainn to sea, where such a havoc was made of O'Neils that few but their chief kings escaped."

I am aware that Dr. O'Donovan disputes the addition, by the Nury, and considers the place of this defeat to have been Rath Inbhier, near Bray; but it is a coincidence not

^{1 &}quot;Ware," ii., p. 145.
2 "Proc. of Soc. of Antiq. of Scotl.,"
vol. v.; and see references in "Horæ Fera-

les," p. 97, to earlier prohibitions of burning the dead.

3 "Chronicon Manniæ," p. 123.

to be entirely passed over, that Annagassan, which in primitive geography might be described as by the Nury. answers remarkably to the conditions of an "inlet of the barques." It is about half a day's sail, or twenty miles, from the head of Carlingford Lough; and O'Donovan himself, in another place, concedes the proximity. Referring to a great battle of two chiefs of the Lochlanns (A. D. 851), against the Danes, at Snamh Aighnech (which is Carlingford Lough), he remarks—" Near which, at a place called Linn Duachaill, the Norwegians had a strong fortress." Linn Duachaill, as we shall see presently, is Annagassan. Here two small rivers, the Nith now called the Dee, and the Glyde, unite their waters at one mouth, flowing the one from the north-west, the other from the south-west, and afford at certain seasons access for large boats to some miles of country. The character of either river has been a good deal altered, by artificial treatment, and it is evident from the character of the ancient banks in many places, that they once, and, perhaps, as recently as a thousand years ago, were streams of much greater volume. Mr. R. Manning of the Board of Works, Dublin, informs me that twenty-five years ago the River Dee was twenty-six feet wide, and six feet deep, at one mile above its junction with the Glyde. While the latter, at the same distance above its junction with the Dee, was fifty feet wide and seven feet deep; this was partly the effect of shoals at the mouth, since removed. They would at that time have been navigable for boats drawing two feet water for a distance of three or four miles inland. A shoal in the River Glyde, one mile above the Dee, proved to be almost entirely composed of bones of animals, chiefly, to the best of Mr. Manning's recollection, those of sheep and oxen; they were so numerous as to sell for 20l. or 30l.,—probably the result of some flood. The only other discoveries were a brass pot, perhaps like that presented to St. Patrick by Daire,— " æneus mirabilis transmarinus," an imported article, which was accompanied by a perforated strainer and ladle: a peggin bound by brass hoops perforated in a pattern: and

^{1 &}quot;Three Fragments," p. 121.

an enamelled ornament or button, which was inside this vessel. These objects are believed to be at present in the

museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

The next event is in the year A. D. 852, when the Annals of Ulster and of the Four Masters tell us that a fleet of the Black Gentiles (the Danes) first came to Dublin, and plundered, after great slaughter, the fortress erected by the White Gentiles; (the Finngall, or Norwegians), and there was soon after a great battle at Linn Duachaill, the place just referred to, in which the Danes were victorious; and Dr. Todd, from whose translation of the ancient MS. of the Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, this is derived, adds in a note:—

"Linn Duachaill was on the banks of the river called Casan Linné. This river is mentioned in the circuit of Ireland, as a station south of Glen Righe, or the Vale of Newry, and between it and Ath Gabhle, or the Boyne. Part of the name of Casan Linné is preserved in the name of Annagassan (Aonach g'casain, Fair of Casan), a village at the tidal opening of the Rivers Glyde and Dee. There is a townland called the Linns, in the parish of Gernonstown, which runs down along the sea to Annagassan bridge. The Casan Linné was probably the river now called the Glyde; and Linn Duachaill must have been at the united mouths of the Glyde and Dee (Nith). For this information," he adds, "the editor is indebted to Dr. Reeves."

Between the years A.D. 876 and 916, the same chronicle informs us—

"There was some rest to the men of Erinn for a period of forty years, without ravage of the foreigners."2

It was the period in which the Norwegians, under Harold Haarfager, having possessed themselves of the Isle of Man, were engaged in extending their conquests to the Sudreys and Orkneys, and although there are abundant evidences in the Annals that the rest of the men of Erinn was of a qualified nature, it is probable that the coasts of Down, Louth, and Meath, may have enjoyed comparative repose.

In A. D. 921, the Annals of the Four Masters again conduct us to this immediate neighbourhood; they record

Gaill, or the Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen." By James

Henthorn Todd, D. D., 1867, published for the Master of the Rolls, p. lxii.

2 Id.

"The plundering of Feara Arda, and Lann Leire (see supra, p. 471), and Fearna Rois (near Drogheda), by the foreigners,"

who probably landed at Annagassan. In the pathetic words of the chronicler:

"Until the sand of the sea, or the grass of the field, or the stars of heaven are counted, it will not be easy to recount, or to enumerate, or to relate what the Gaedhil, all without distinction, suffered from them, whether men or women, boys or girls, laics or clerics, freemen or serfs, old or young; indignity, outrage, injury, and oppression. In a word, they killed the kings and the chieftains, the heirs to the crown, and the royal princes of Erinn: they killed the brave and the valiant, and the stout knights, champions, and soldiers, and young lords, and the greater part of the heroes and warriors of the entire Gaedhil; many were the blooming, lively women; and the modest, mild, comely maidens; and the pleasant. noble, stately blue-eyed young woman; and the gentle well brought up youths; and the intelligent valiant champions, whom they carried off into oppression and bondage over the broad green sea. Alas! many and frequent were the bright and brilliant eyes that were suffused with tears, and dimmed with grief and despair, at the separation of son from father, and daughter from mother, and brother from brother, and relatives from their race and from their tribe."1

Under such circumstances it would be hazardous to connect the "Ridge of Battle" too positively with any one epoch; but I have found no records which fit the locality nearly so well as those here quoted; and if Professor Munch is correct in his belief, that, from A. D. 989 to A. D. 1080, the Island of Man, that perpetual source of piratical descents on the east coast of Ireland,2 was an appendage to the Norwegian kingdom of Dublin, we may conclude that the coast of Louth was free from them during that long interval. The character of the runes, as I have attempted to show, as well as the ornamentation, suggest a connexion with the race that settled in that island. Neither the relic nor the tumulus in which it was found can, I think, be of so late a date as A. D. 1080; and if earlier than A. D. 979, there appears to be no event with which they may be so well connected as the battle of Linn Duachaill in A.D. 852.

This event also but slightly preceded the first conquest of the Orkneys by Harold Haarfager, A. D. 880; and as we

^{1&}quot;Wars of G. G.," xxxvii., p. 43. The writer of this passage is apparently refer-

read about the same time that the Danes in Ireland "left not a cave underground that they did not explore," it is impossible to suppose that the conspicuous mound of Maeshowe escaped their cupidity. It is always regarded as the work of a race who long preceded the coming in of the Norse population, and was probably then first broken open; we have examples of repeated forcible entry into mounds. The runes on slabs 6 and 7, which Mr. Stephens regards³ as "among the most ancient of the carvings" may have been cut not long after. As we have already seen, they are identical in every letter with these cut on this Irish relic, and must, as we conceive, belong to the same Scandinavian family, and nearly the same epoch.

Reference has been already made (p. 479, supra) to the bronze axe or celt, weighing nearly 20 oz., found on the same occasion, and I have ventured to hint that it may have been interred at the same time, and in use in the same age. Sir W. Wilde has remarked,5 that even the adoption

of metallic implements

"Was neither sudden nor universal, for so late as the ninth century, stone weapons were still used in Ireland, and stone implements were fabricated with metal, probably even with iron tools."

And we may infer with him, elsewhere, that bronze swords

"Very likely continued in use until the general employment of iron, and even for long after."

A Celtic tumulus was opened at Anet, near Berne, in 1848, which yielded among other objects," une de ces haches, ou coins, en bronze communement appelés haches celtiques," which Dr. Todd regarded as of a date long subsequent to the introduction of Christianity into that country; that is, later, and probably much later, than the end of the sixth century.7

Unfortunately, the Irish Annals, while abounding in vivid poetic descriptions of battles, deal for the most part

 [&]quot;Wars of G. G.," xxv. A. D. 866, p.25.
 J. Stuart. "Proc. Soc. A. S.," vol. v.

³ Stephens, p. 757.

⁴TH SER., VOL. I.

^{5 &}quot; Descriptive Catalogue," p. 350.

⁶ Id., p. 440. 7 "Proc. of Royal Irish Academy," vol. vii., p. 42.

in general language with the equipments of the warriors. We are left to guess whether the—

"Two thickheaded, wide socketed battle spears, with their rings of gold about their necks"-

Which Conn of the Hundred Battles wielded at the Battle of Magh Leana, were of bronze or iron; but we are informed that this hero of the second century employed the former metal for defensive armour:

"He put his light strong leg armour, made of fine-spun thread of Finndruine upon his legs."

And this is explained by Mr. O'Curry to be—

"A kind of fine bronze used chiefly in ornamental works by the artists of ancient Erin."2

There are also more direct passages which support the view that the employment of bronze may have descended many centuries beyond the Christian Era:

> "The stipend of the King of Drung, which is not small. From the King of Eire--'tis not contemptible; Three curved narrow swords, And three ships very beautiful."-" Book of Rights," p. 85.

I believe that an ancient curved narrow sword of iron is unknown in any collection; but the description applies exactly to the ordinary bronze weapon, and it is perhaps in Drung (Kerry) that their employment would linger the longest:—

"Whoever wishes for a speckled boss, And a sword of sore inflicting wounds, And a green javelin for wounding wretches, Let him go early in the morning to Ath-Cliath.3

"This day Bruide fights a battle for the land of his grandfather. Unless the Son of God wish it otherwise, he will die in it. To-day, the son of Oswy was killed in a battle with green swords."

^{1 &}quot;The Battle of Magh Leana." Trans-

lated by Eugene O'Curry, 1855, p. 113.

² O'Donovan, however, defines it as a metal which would be represented by what we call German silver ("Three Fragments," p. 77), and is followed by Sir W. Wilde. The white metal of the exquisite

Ardagh chalice, found in 1869, would, according to this identification, be Finndruine, but it seems a metal ill adapted

for any purpose of defence.

3 "Four Masters," A. D. 919.

4 Three Fragments transl. by O'Dono-

van, 1860, p. 111.

I do not venture to affirm that the ascribing to a weapon the colour assumed by bronze, when not kept bright, amounts to proof that such was the metal employed; but it favours such a view. The description is not applicable to iron weapons, and the epithet seems not very likely to have been applied to the shafts or mountings. We find it applied to a Danish spear in an age when we know that the Danes used iron exclusively: "strong, broad, green, sharp, rough, dark spears, in the stout, bold, hard hands of freebooters," were plied at Clontarf; but to this it may be answered, that, when an epithet has once acquired a fixed poetic use, it is apt to be employed long after it has ceased to be literally correct. We still talk of our wooden walls and our hearts of oak, in metaphors quite out of date: but when we read of red gold, purple mantles, red cloaks, blue cloaks, we understand the language literally, and probably any one reading of blue swords, would at once associate the epithet with weapons of steel or iron, to which, in fact, it belongs. Thus we read of Donagh Mac Namara: - "His expert, keen-pointed, blue-coloured, and neat-engraved dart, . . . his long blue-edged, brightsteeled, sharp-pointed dagger;" and certain captives are exhorted "to shake and rattle the beautiful bright iron chains which are fastened to your well formed fetters of blue iron," for "there was a bright fetter of blue iron between every two of the heroes of the race of Conall and Eoghan at that time."2

But we have this very term applied to a sword, in a passage which applies the other term to a spear:—

"There is Domhnall in the battle.

Oh, the size of the expert blue sword,
Which is in his valiant right hand,
And the size of his great shield beside it!
The size of his broad green spear!

The term has, in fact, been used in bardic versions of events of so early a date, that, if they have any historical basis

Book of Rights, passim.
 The Battle of Magh Rath, translated

by O'Donovan, 1842, p. 197.

3 Id., p. 194.

at all, we must suppose bronze weapons to have been in use in Ireland. Thus:-

"There came not [to the battle of the ford of Cormar] a man of Lobar's people without a broad green spear, nor without a dazzling shield, nor without a Liagh-lamha-liach, (a champion's hand stone) stowed away in the hollow cavity of his shield."1

This was in the first century, B. C.

The annals of the "Wars of the Gaedhil and the Gaill," again, are full of allusions to the superiority of the Danish weapons; even so late as the Norman conquest—

> "Unequal they engaged in the battle, The foreigners and the Gaedhil of Teamhair, Fine linen shirts on the race of Conn, And the Foreigners one mass of iron.2

and the occurrence of "masses of iron" among the regal tributes in "The Book of Rights," recalling one of the prizes in the Homeric games, suggests that, in both cases, the metal had a character of rarity, consistent with the contemporaneous use of bronze for a purpose for which it was equally suitable. As a matter of fact, very little iron is produced in Ireland to this day.4 The battle axe, singularly enough, is not mentioned as a weapon in the metrical account of the Battle of Magh Rath. It cannot have been in very general use at that date; and the statement of Giraldus Cambrensis that the Irish employed "broad axes excellently well steeled," in the twelfth century, does not preclude the supposition that some bronze axes, may have been seen on the battlefield as late as the ninth. I cannot otherwise account for the presence of one in this tumulus, if the circumstances under which it was found have been correctly ascertained.

¹ Quoted by Sir William Wilde, "Cata-

logue," p. 73.

2 "Miscellany of the Celtic Soc.," p. 70.

3 See "Iliad," Book xxiii; "Book of Rights," pp. 97-105.

There is an anecdote in the life of St. Columba, as to the use of iron in his day, which may be quoted for its simplicity. The saint was besought by a brother, to give his blessing to a weapon ad jugulan-

dos tauros vel boves : he does as requested; but warns the petitioner, "Ferrum quod benedixi, confido in Domino meo quia nec homini nec pecori nocebit;" accordingly the brother, "vallum egressus monasterii, bovem jugulare volens, tribus firmis vicibus, et forte impulsione conatus, nec tamen potuit etiam ejus transfigere pellem!"—(Reeves' "St. Columba," p. 143).

⁵ See O'Donovan's note, p. 192.

I will conclude these remarks by one or two statements, called for by certain inaccurate reports, such as

generally obtain currency on these occasions:-

(a). The bronze ornament was, by the workmen's account, attached to something in a very rotten and mouldy state, doubtless a strap of leather. The presence of the cavity at the top of the mound ensured a great percolation of water, and at the time of the excavations, which were during and after heavy rain, the soil below it was very wet. They threw this strap away, and it could not be found.

- (b). We discovered no sign of an interment, either at the level of the bronze, or at the level of the passage. Professor Carte, of Dublin, who has kindly examined about the third of a bushel of bones and teeth from the mound, can find no human remains among them. These bones and teeth were found scattered throughout the soil moved, which I calculated at about fifty-two cubic yards. They can hardly be said to have been much more abundant in one place than another. Professor Carte had fully half of what were thrown out.
- (c). The marrow bones were all split, and many of them bore marks of the fire, but no mark of having been gnawed. A great proportion of them were of young and immature animals, such as would be preferred for food; and were probably consumed in larger proportion in early ages, than is the modern practice, from the difficulty of feeding them in winter. For this suggestion, I am indebted to Professor Rolleston. The fact is shown by many of the teeth in the jaws found not having completely pierced the gums. They give the idea of a great funeral feast having been held on the spot, the relics of which were gathered up with the surface soil, to form the mound.

(d). The base of the mound in the centre, or at the north end of the excavation, seemed to be composed almost wholly of sea sand; this was not observed at the south end. A cut was made in one of the transverse ridges across the top of the *Druim*, and this too disclosed, at a depth of not more than two or three feet, a pure dry sea sand, containing minute fragments of shells and a little lime, probably arising from their decay. The inference seemed to be that

the ridge itself was once a promontory washed by the sea, although it is now a mile and a half distant; but that such was the case so recently as the ninth century is disproved by the allusions to the port of Annagassan in the Annals, and by the present elevation of the ground; the base of the mound is above the 100 feet contour on the Ordnance Survey. It creates, however, a difficulty in determining how much of it is artificial, which cannot be solved until further excavations have been made.

(e). The centre of the tumulus appeared to have the character of a true cairn. It was composed of a mass of portable round stones of moderate size, perhaps all under the quarter of a cubic foot. The section presented at the south end was a dry gravel, for about five feet above the passage, then as much alluvial soil, then two feet of a coarser gravel, then bands of clay and gravel, for four or five feet more. There was nothing particularly artificial

in its appearance.

(f). It has been suggested that this long passage, 5 feet high, and 3 feet 4 in. wide, leading apparently to nothing, and with nothing evidently sepulchral about it, may have been somehow constructed for shelter or concealment. Unless, however, further explorations should show a connexion with undiscovered subterranean chambers of larger dimensions, I am persuaded that this theory is untenable. The space is too contracted; there is no trace of any access to it; and it is almost incredible that so much labour should have been expended on such a structure, at a date when the Round Towers and other architectural remains show the Irish to have been capable of building masonry structures above ground, in which they would have been much more secure against their enemies.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

AT a GENERAL MEETING, held at the apartments of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday July the 5th, 1871,

MAURICE LENIHAN, J. P., M. R. I. A., in the Chair;

The following election to a Fellowship took place:— George Stewart, Manager Provincial Bank of Ireland, Enniskillen: proposed by W. F. Wakeman.

The following Members of the Association were ad-

mitted to Fellowships:-

The Rev. M. H. Close; and Laurence Waldron, D. L. The Rev. James Graves begged leave to propose the admission to Fellowship, honoris causa, of the Chairman of the meeting, Maurice Lenihan, M. R. I. A., the Historian of Limerick, and to whom the Association was largely indebted for many valuable services rendered, not the least of which was the contribution to their Journal of the manuscript of Dr. Arthur's Fee-book.

Mr. Lenihan was unanimously elected.

The following new Members were elected:-

Mrs. Charles H. Gregory, Westcourt, Callan; James Frost, J. P., Ballymorris, Cratloe, Co. Clare; Messrs. J. Parker and Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Oxford; and Thomas Bosworth, Bookseller and Publisher, 198, High Holborn, London; proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

George Innis, St. James' Cottage, Kilkenny: proposed

by J. B. Fitzsimons, M. D.

G. Henry Wallis, South Kensington Museum: proposed by George M. Atkinson.

William A. Hinch, Longwood Avenue, Dublin: proposed by J. R. Joly, M. D.

Patrick J. Roche, New Ross: proposed by W. A.

Mahony.

On the motion of Mr. Graves, Dr. Riggs was elected Honorary Local Secretary for Armagh, and Albert Courtenaye, F. R. H. A. A. I., Honorary Local Secretary for

Clogheen.

Mr. Graves read a letter from Mr. Courtenaye expressing his regret to find that neither a seal for official documents, nor a form of diploma for Fellows, was possessed by the Association. He "thought that with their favourable financial prospects, such wants ought to be supplied. Every Fellow would be glad to pay a fee of 5s. for such a document attesting his position in the Association, and thus no expense would be entailed on the funds. Why not advertise for a design, and give a small premium for the best?"

The Chairman fully concurred in the suggestion of Mr. Courtenaye. Every Fellow would naturally wish to

possess a tangible diploma of Fellowship.

Mr. Graves did not consider a Fellow ought to be charged any additional fee for a document of the kind. As regarded a design for a form of diploma of Fellowship, they need not advertise for it, as he had in his possession an admirable design for the very purpose, made by their late deeply regretted associate, George V. Du Noyer. The frame-work was an Hiberno-Romanesque Church doorway, the details principally taken from the Killeshin doorway, Queen's County.

It seemed to be the feeling of the meeting that Mr. Du Noyer's design ought to be adopted, and that a device for a seal might be suggested by Mr. Graves himself; Mr. Bracken pointing out that it was due to Kilkenny, as having had the honour of establishing the Association, that the device should have some feature connecting it with

that city or district.

Mr. Graves said that he would lay Mr. Du Noyer's design before the next meeting, and it could then be adopted if approved.

The following presentations were received and thanks

voted to the donors:—

A thick folio manuscript book, being a compilation of the pedigrees of the ancient Anglo-Norman families of Wexford, most beautifully transcribed by the donor from the original MS. compiled by the late Herbert F. Hore: presented by J. Ennis Mayler, F. R. H. A. A. I.

On the motion of Mr. Prim, seconded by Mr. Robertson, a special vote of thanks was given to Mr. Mayler for his most valuable present, and the great trouble and care

which he had bestowed on the work of copying it.

"Christ Church Cathedral and the Synod Hall": pre-

sented by the Author.

This paper, reprinted with an illustration from the "Irish Builder," advocated a re-consideration of the site proposed by Mr. Street for the new Synod Hall in connexion with the restoration of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin.

The Rev. James Graves expressed his confidence, in which the meeting fully concurred, that so eminent an architect as Mr. Street would, if possible, secure a site which would enable two such important buildings to be grouped so as to give "each to each a double charm."

A collection of very beautiful photographs of numerous antiquities preserved in his own cabinet, amongst them a bronze sword retaining its original handle of bone, the second of the kind as yet recorded to have been discovered in Ireland: presented by A. Knight Young, J. P.,

Monaghan.

A series of valuable photographs of buildings and objects of antiquity in and near Dover, including views of Dover Castle, Kit's Coty house—the great Kentish cromleachs so called, &c.; also "Dover, by Samuel J. Davis, with Photographic Illustrations by Russell Sedgfield,"; London, 1869: presented by Captain T. Bigoe Williams.

An old twelve-pounder cannon-ball, found at Newbawn Castle, near Carrigburn, Co. Wexford: presented by J.

Ennis Mayler, F. R. H. A. A. I.

A stone axe from the South-sea Islands mounted for use; the manner in which the stone was attached to the handle might serve to illustrate the mode in which our Irish stone celts were mounted in primeval times: presented, through Mr. W. F. Wakeman, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen.

Several objects found in sinking the shaft to ascertain the depth at which a secure foundation could be obtained for the piers of the proposed new bridge of St. John, Kilkenny. They consisted chiefly of portions of old iron buckles, and conglomerates formed by the oxidization of iron amongst pebbles. There were some animal bones, which having been submitted to Dr. Foot, of Dublin, he decided that they belonged to a ruminant—most probably a deer. Four coins were found, two of silver, being respectively coins of Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, and two of copper, one being a halfpenny of George II., and the other so worn as not to be recognizable. These might be considered an earnest of more important and interesting remains of antiquity, likely to be found in the course of the work of erecting the new bridge. Also a measured drawing of one remaining arch belonging to the old bridge of St. John, which was in great part swept away by the flood of 1763. This arch was to be seen within the present mouth of the main sewer of the city; it seemed to have been a land-arch of the old bridge: presented by Peter Burtchael, C. E., County Surveyor, Kilkenny.

A photograph—an engraved copy of which forms the plate which faces this page—of a fictile vessel, found about the year 1840 at a place called "Yellow Jack's Carn," in the townland of Altegarron on the slopes of Divis mountain near Belfast; now in the possession of James Hunter, Esq., Dunmurry, Co. Antrim; the original was 5 inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the broadest part, and 6 inches in diameter across the mouth. The bottom was plain:

presented by W. H. Patterson, Belfast.

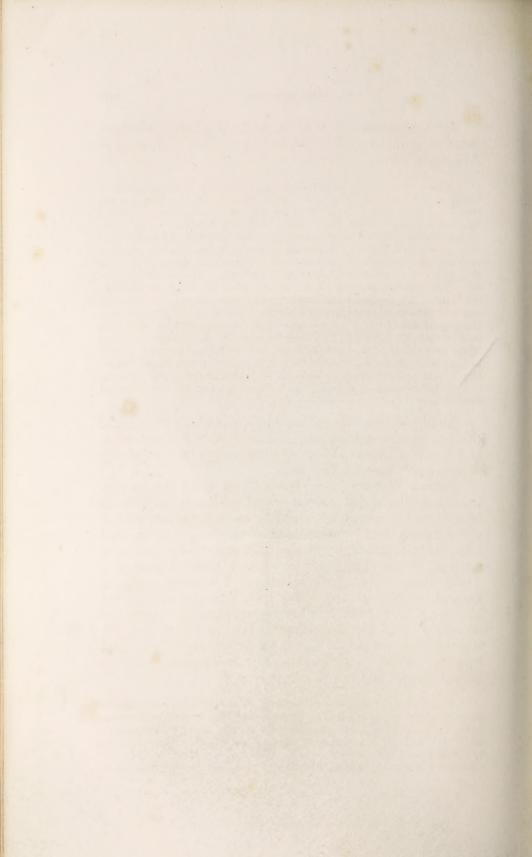
Mr. Graves read a letter which he had received from Lord Courtown, in which his lordship mentioned that he had heard from the Hon. L. G. Dillon, that a large portion of the Round Tower of Kilmacduagh had fallen, and that the rest of the structure was in a perilous condition. Lord Courtown asked—"Could further damage be stayed by an appeal to the public?"

The meeting expressed much concern at this intelligence, and requested Mr. Graves to communicate with the Hon. Mr. Dillon, in order to ascertain the exact extent of the damage, and what course might be taken to stay any fur-

ther injury.



FICTILE VESSEL FOUND AT ALTEGARRON, NEAR BELFAST.



Mr. Courtenaye, F. R. H. A. A. I., Clogheen, communicated a curious legend which he had recently picked up at Ardfinnan Castle.

"There remains embedded in the wall of the mill there (a portion of which is said to be as old as the Castle the erection of which is attributed to King John) a square stone bearing an almost effaced bas-relief figure of a woman's head. The stone is about 15 inches square, about 15 inches above the level of the road, and a few feet from the bridge pier. It is stated that for ages all passers-by on the bridge who are familiar with this object, have been accustomed to intimate their contempt for it, as they go by, the women of the district, in particular, always spitting upon The legend accounting for this is, that when the King was building the Castle, the workmen employed lived in huts around the building, and as it progressed towards its completion it was occupied by the servants and dependants of the king, amongst whom the cook (whose effigy this head is said to be), used to be frequently asked by the masons for a share of the good things of the castle kitchen; but she having declined to yield to their solicitations, they vented their disappointment and spleen against her, by setting up a caricature of her in this conspicuous manner, heaping every possible indignity upon it, which observance towards it was handed down to posterity.'

The Chairman said he had himself not long since heard this legend told on the spot. He referred to his note-book, and found a memorandum that the effigy was popularly

designated "Jane Squib's head."

Patrick Watters, Esq., Town Clerk, exhibited, in continuation of his series of specimens of the Municipal Records of Kilkenny, a document which he said he had chosen for the purpose chiefly on account of the beauty of the seal attached to it, although it was not altogether devoid of local interest, as the clergyman to whom it was intended as a "safe conduct" among the successful Williamite party in Ireland, might be supposed to be a Kilkenny man, from his name, and from his having apparently lodged the document with the Corporation here on his arrival. It was endorsed, in an old hand, "a Certificate of the good behavier of Pat: Brophy, a popish preist, from the Citty of Antwerpe," and ran as follows:—

"Nos, Consules Senatores et Concilium Civitatis Antuerpie, omnibus has visuris salutem; notum facimus et attestamur quod reuerendus Dominus Patritius Brofy Hibernus et Sacerdos Secularis hac in urbe habitauerit a 20^{ma} Julij Anni 1690 usque ad tertiam Aprilis presentis anni, et quod semper se pacificum et modestum exhibuerit, suisque superioribus subditum, absque eo quod unquam se regimini tam militari vel politico harum

prouinciarium se immiscuerit, aut aliquid in preiudicium regie sue Maiestatis eiusque confederatorum molitus sit, quod ad nostram cognitionem deuenerit: in quorum fidem has par infrascriptum a Conciliis et Secretarium nostrum juratum signari, et sigillo ad causas urbis Antuerpiensis muniri jussimus, die septima Julij, Anno Domini milesimo sexentesimo nonagesimo secundo.



"V. D. DE VATCKENISS."

[Translation.]

"We, the Consuls, Senators, and Council of the City of Antwerp, to all who shall see these, greeting: we make known and attest that the Reverend Mr. Patrick Brofy, an Irishman and Secular Priest, has lived in this City from the 20th of July, 1690, until the third of April this present year, and that he always showed himself peaceable, modest, and submissive to his superiors, that he never intermeddled in the military or political rule of these Provinces, or ever undertook anything to the prejudice of his royal Majesty or his confederates, which has come to our knowledge; in faith of which we have ordered these to be signed by the Council and our below written sworn Secretary, and to be confirmed by the seal ad causas of the City of Antwerp, the seventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety two.

"V. D. DE VATCKENISS."

The Rev. James Graves said that the seal, a very fine one, was impressed on a wafer; it was circular, and measured two inches in diameter. Round the margin was the legend in Roman capitals:—

*SIGILLYM CIVITATIS ANTVERPIENSIS AD CAVSAS.

In the centre the seal bore an elaborate architectural device, in the Dutch style, of a portcullised gateway in a turreted wall; over the gateway was a shield, supported by two lions rampant, bearing the double headed eagle, and surmounted by an imperial crown. At the dexter side of the gateway was a shield bearing a lion rampant, and surmounted by a cap of maintenance: at the sinister side was another shield with the double headed eagle in chief and the arms of Castile in base; whilst on three turrets on the top of the gateway were set three banners, each charged with a dexter hand couped at the wrist.

The following papers were read :-

THE PRECIOUS METALS AND ANCIENT MINING IN IRELAND.

BY RICHARD ROLT BRASH, M. R. I. A.

AT a remote period of her history, the inhabitants of Erin were acquainted with the art of working in the precious metals, out of which they manufactured articles of necessity, and ornaments, the beautiful design and execution of which we have even now opportunities of judging.

At A. M. 3656, the "Annals of the Four Masters" record the death of Tighearnmas, King of Ireland, and add

to it the following statement:-

"It was by Tighearnmas also that gold was first smelted in Ireland in Foithre-Airthir-Liffe. [It was] Uchadan, an artificer of the Feara-Cualann, that smelted it. It was by him that goblets and brooches were first covered with gold and silver in Ireland."

The "Annals of Clonmacnoise," in referring to the reign of Tighearnmas, thus mention the above circumstance:—

"He was the first who caused standing cuppes to be made, the refining of gould and silver, and procured his Goldsmith (named Ugden) that dwelt near the Liffie, to make gold and silver pins to put in men's and women's garments about their necks."—Mageoghegan's Translation.

Though the chronology of the reign of the abovenamed monarch may be open to dispute, the reign of such a king several centuries before the Christian era cannot be denied, nor is there any reason to throw doubt upon this recorded occurrence of his reign; on the contrary, its truthfulness is confirmed by its reference to the locality of the mines, and the country of the artificer.

Foithre, or rather Fotharta-Airthir-Liffe, signifies the territory east of the Liffey, and comprised the present county of Wicklow, and part of the county of Dublin. Now, it is remarkable that this (Wicklow) is the precise district where in our own day considerable quantities of gold have been found in the mountain streams, as I shall refer to

hereafter.

Feara-Cualann, the native place of Uchadan, the arti-

ficer, is a district in the same county.

The record respecting Tighearnmas is also preserved in a poem by Flan of the Monastery of Bute (Monasterboice), county of Louth, who died A. D. 1056. It is to be found in a poem on the Tuath-de-Danans, preserved in the "Book of Lecan," fol. 28:—

"It was Tighearmas first established in Ireland the art of dyeing cloth of purple and other colours, and the ornamenting of drinking cups and goblets, and breast pins for mantles, of gold and silver."

The next notice we have of the use of the precious metals is in the "Annals of the Four Masters:"—

"The age of the World, 3817. After Enna Airgtheach had spent twenty-seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Raitheachtaigh son of Maen, son of Aengus Olmucadha, in the battle of Raighne. It was by this Enna Airgtheach that silver shields were made at Airget-Ross."

Airgtheach is a cognomen which signifies argenteus, Enna of the silver. Airget-Ross, or silver wood, was a locality situated on the Nore, in the parish of Rathbeagh, and there was a silver mine on Knockadrina in the ancient Magh Raighne; both localities are in the county of Kilkenny. These shields were probably of wood covered with plates of silver, or ornamented with bosses of that metal.

Again-

"The age of the World, 3882. After Faildeargdoid had been ten years in the sovereignty he fell by Ollamh Fodhla son of Fiacha Finscothach, in the battle of Teamhair. It was by the king Faildeargdoid that gold rings were first worn upon the hands of chieftains in Ireland."—
"Four Masters."

The rings referred to above are no doubt the armillæ, of which so many specimens in gold, silver, and bronze have been found in the country.

Ten years before the above date the same authorities

record the introduction of gold chains :-

"The age of the World, 3872. At the end of the fifth year of Muineamhon, he died of the plague in Magh Aidhne. It was Muineamhon that first caused chains of gold [to be worn] on the necks of kings and chieftains in Ireland."

The "Annals of Clonmacnoise" have a similar reference.

Allusions to rings, chains, goblets, brooches, and other articles of gold and silver, as portions of the stipends and presents paid by the provincial kings to the reigning monarch, are very plentifully scattered through that remarkable work the "Leabhar na g-Ceart, or Book of Rights," as edited by the late Dr. O'Donovan for the Irish Celtic Society. This work which refers to a state of things existing in pagan times, is an account of the stipends, tributes, and privileges of the King of Ireland, and of the provincial chiefs, and is supposed to have been compiled by St. Benen, a disciple of St. Patrick under the direction of the great Apostle of the Celts from more ancient sources. It would seem that these stipends and privileges had become a source of serious misunderstanding, and consequently of war and bloodshed; it was therefore a matter of great importance to bring these evils to an end, by defining from the most ancient authorities the real nature and value of these tributes and privileges as they had been from ancient times. We have therefore in this remarkable work a complete picture of the political state of Ireland in the time of St. Patrick, and for several centuries preceding it, while the nature of the articles mentioned in these tributes, will show the wealth and social advancement of the island at that period.

Thus, among the stipends from the King of Cashel to

the King of Cruachan (Connaught), we find-

"A hundred drinking horns, a hundred swords from Caiseal, A hundred steeds, a hundred tunics besides," p. 33.

From the same king to the chief of Tir-connell in the present county of Donegal, p. 35—

"Twenty rings, twenty chess-boards,
Twenty steeds at the great Eas-ruaidh
To the king for whom no sorrow is fated,
To the king of the gap of hardy Conall."

The stipend of the King of Tara, p. 39-

"Thirty coats of mail to the hero of Teamhair,
Thirty rings—that is true,
A hundred steeds not wearied in a fatiguing service,
With thirty chess-boards for a banquet."

Again, at p. 75-

"Seven matals (cloaks) with ring-clasps of gold, And seven horns for carousing, Seven steeds, not used to falter, To the king of Ciarraidhe of the combat.

Seven steeds to the hero of the Leap, Seven shields with the brightness of the sun, Seven curved swords of battle, Seven ships, seven coats of mail.

Entitled is the king of Dealbhna of Drum Leith To six swords and six shields, Six steeds, six tunics with gold (ornaments), And six drinking horns for banquets." p. 113.

- "Three drinking horns to the king of Ui-Fiachrach, Three swords for the overthrow of battles, Three steeds to the Aidhne of the all, Ten rings, ten chess-boards." p. 117.
- "Thirty rings—that is true,
 Ten hounds, and ten matals,
 Ten drinking horns with handsome handles,
 And ten ships, very beautiful." p. 159.
- "Ten carved rings to the king of Raelinn." p. 211.
- "Eight steeds not driven from the mountains, With bridles of old silver." p. 163.
- "To three rings, three chess-boards." p. 215.
- "Eight good steeds of high distinction
 Are due to the king of the noble Deise,
 And eight green cloaks besides,
 With eight pins of findroine (carved silver)." p. 257.

The perusal of this curious work shows the ancient Gaedhal in a most oriental light. The inferior chiefs paid tributes to the provincial kings, consisting of beeves, hogs, wethers, cloaks, &c.

On the other hand, the stipends, or rather presents, made by the reigning monarch and the provincial kings to the feudal chiefs, consisted of war weapons, shields, coats of mail, steeds, chariots, ships, cloaks of fine texture, rings, pins or fibulæ, ornamented horse trappings, chess-boards and chess-men, slaves both male and female, and dogs for the chase; and in no instance are any of the above articles mentioned in the tributes from the inferior to the superior chiefs.

In the account of the death and burial of Fothaidh Airgtheach, king of Ireland, who fell at the battle of Ollarba, A.D. 235, we find in accordance with then existing customs that he was interred in a cistvaen of unhewn stone, beneath a cairn, and that his two rings, bracelets and torque, all of silver, were interred with him:—

"We were with Finn once," said he; "we went from Alba (recte Almhain), we fought against Fothaidh Airgtheach here with thee at Ollarba. We fought a battle here, I made a shot at him and I drove my spear through him, so that the spear entered the earth at the other side of him, and its iron head was left buried in the earth. This is the very handle that was in that spear. The round stone from which I made that shot will be found, and east of it will be found the iron head of the spear buried in the earth, and the uluidh (cairn) of Fothaidh Airgtheach will be found a short distance to the east of it. There is a chest of stone about him in the earth. There are his two rings of silver, and his two bunne-doat (bracelets), and his torque of silver on his chest, and there is a pillar-stone at his cairn, and an ogumis (inscribed) on the end of the pillar-stone which is in the earth, and what is in it is Eochaidh Airgtheach here."—Petrie's "Enquiry," &c., p. 107.

That large quantities of gold, silver, and bronze ornaments and jewels have been interred with the illustrious dead in this country is undeniable, and that in pagan times, as Christianity discountenanced such vain ostentation and waste of the precious metals. A remarkable instance of this occurred in the county of Cork in the year 1805, the following account of which is taken from "Researches in the South of Ireland," by the late Crofton Croker:—

"Throughout the whole of this district the lime-stone rock abounds with natural caverns, and in 1805, a curious discovery was made not far from Castlemartyr by a quarryman, in consequence of his crowbar having accidentally fallen through a fissure in the rock; he widened the aperture and descended in search of the instrument into a cavern, where he was not a little surprised to behold a human skeleton, partly covered with exceedingly thin plates of stamped or embossed gold, connected by bits of

wire, he also found several amber beads. The annexed sketch of one of these gold plates is the same size as the original, which is in the possession of Mr. Lecky of Cork, with the fragments of a bead. The remainder of the gold was sold, and melted in Cork and Youghal; and a jeweller who purchased the greater part told me the quantity he had melted—to use his own words—was 'rather more than the contents of half a coal-box'" (p. 253).

"The sketch" alluded to by Mr. Croker represents a thin leaf of metal two and a quarter inches long, seveneighths of an inch wide at the top, and two and a quarter at bottom, with four longitudinal ribs equi-distant, the spaces between being engraved with a fern leaf pattern. This singular find is corroborated by another discovery at Aghabulloge, about fifteen miles west of Cork, in an ancient grave; the finder was a peasant, in whose possession a portion of the find was seen by the late Mr. John Windele of Cork; it consisted of pieces of thin elastic gold plate, and the finder stated that it was but a small portion of a large sheet that covered the entire breast and upper part of the skeleton; the whole found its way to the melting pot of a Cork silversmith, a piece of gold ring-money was found with the skeleton which was purchased by Mr. Windele. I have been restrained from giving quotations from ancient Irish authorities respecting gold mantles so often mentioned in them, from a sense of the incredulity with which such statements would be met in many quarters, nevertheless, I have produced two authentic instances directly corroborative of the truth of such statements; whether these embossed gold plates, joined together by gold rivets, formed an ostentatious covering or mantle in themselves, or were the external ornamentation of a more pliable material which may have perished, it is now impossible to determine. similar discovery was made by the Russian Government in opening some tombs of ancient Tartar chiefs or kings in Siberia, in one of which were found two skeletons, male and female, each having a sheet of thin gold plate covering the face and breast. Seealso, for similar gold finds, Layard's "Nineveh and Babylon," p. 592.

In an account of the death of Eochaidh Belbhuidhe, who was slain by Asal, son of Con Cead-Cathah, about A.D. 140, is mentioned the eric paid by Asal in compensation,

it was "seven 'cumhals' of gold, and seven of silver, and

land of seven 'cumhals.'"--" Senchus Mor," p. 71.

The Scandinavian adventurers who for three centuries infested the coasts, and plundered many of the inland districts of the country, were well aware of the national custom of interring treasure with the dead, and in consequence of this knowledge rifled the sepulchres of the great cemeteries as we find it recorded in the "Annals of the Four Masters," at A.D. 861:—

"Amhlaeibh, Imhar, and Uailsi, three chieftains of the foreigners; and Lorcan son of Cathal, lord of Meath, plundered the land of Flann, son of Conang. The cave of Achaidh-Aldai, in Mughdhorna-Maighen; the cave of Cnoghbhai; the cave of the grave of Bodan, i. e. the shephard of Elemar, over Dubhath; and the cave of the wife of Gobhann, at Drochet-atha, were broken and plundered by the same foreigners."

Dr. O'Donovan, in a note to this annal, identifies the above caves as the souterrains under the sepulchral mounds of New Grange, Knowth and Dowth, situated on the banks

of the Boyne, not far from Drogheda.

The statements in the "Book of Rights" and other authentic Irish MSS., of the very general use of the precious metals in remote ages, has been received with considerable distrust by many archaeologists, nevertheless these statements have been fully borne out by the immense finds of gold and silver ornaments and utensils, which from time to time have been discovered in the country. If, for instance, we averred that the ancient Gael had used bridle bits of gold, with what an amount of incredulity would such a statement be met, yet it is on record that the Earl of Strafford during his administration in Ireland, presented to Charles 1st a bridle bit weighing ten ounces of solid gold which had been found in a bog. In the "Book of Rights," as already quoted, are mentioned as a part of the stipend of one of the sub-chiefs—

"Eight steeds not driven from the mountains (untrained) with bridles (bits) of old silver." p. 163.

In our "Journal," vol. 1, new series, p. 423, is given a plate of an ancient bridle bit of bronze, the mouth piece consisting of three links with two cheek rings; these were

different in design, the rings were flat with a raised pattern on each; on one the fret ornament, on the other the guilloche, as found on ancient Irish monuments; the spaces between the raised ornaments and the edge-rims were filled in with a beautiful crimson enamel.

That artificers, particularly workers in metal, were held in high estimation among the pagan Irish is evident from the frequent references made to them in our ancient litera-The Irish Pantheon has its Gobhan Saor who answers to the Greek Vulcan, and the Scandinavian Væland Smith; he was both a miner and a smith, and according to tradition worked certain mines in a hill called Sliabh-an-Iarain; in process of time architecture and building were added to his other accomplishments in the national traditions; and to this day, the Round Towers and other buildings of any considerable antiquity, are by the peasantry attributed to the Gobhan Saor. Irish folk-lore is full of wondrous and strange myths of this personage, one of which in particular has a remarkable identity with the story of Psammeticus, and the architect who built his treasure house.

We have also Creidne who made the artificial hand for Nuadha Airgead-lamh (silver hand), Nechin the smith of Tara, Druine who forged the great Inneoin (anvil) of the Daghda, Cuileanceard, the smith of Sliabh Cuilean, who forged the magic sword and shield for Concovar Mac Nessa. The smith was looked upon as endowed with magic powers up to a very late period; and before the institution of poor laws and dispensaries, was esteemed in remote districts as a surgeon and an exorcist and charmer.

Indeed, it would appear that the writer of the Hymn of St. Patrick was not without a taint of the national superstition, as in the hymn he is stated to have composed when about making his journey to Tara (as given in the "Liber Hymnorum") he prays the protection of heaven against the incantations of *Smiths* (goband) and *Druids*.

The position which artificers occupied in the remote ages we are writing of, is evidenced in the accounts handed down to us, of the House of Assembly at Tara (Teach Miodhchuarta).

In the great hall where the provincial chiefs and other

dignitaries of the state met in the presence of the King; the Gobhain (smith), the Nascair (ring-maker), the Rinnair (engraver), and the Humaidid (brazier), had their

places assigned to them.

In proof of the notices in our native MSS. respecting the very general abundance of the precious metals, I would quote some records of the more remarkable finds of gold and silver in Ireland. I have before alluded to the finding of a bridle bit of gold during the Earl of Strafford's administration in Ireland. In Sir John Piers' description of Westmeath given in the "Collect. de Reb. Hib.," vol. i., p. 52, he states that, in 1441, a gentleman digging in a bog discovered some links of a gold chain. In our "Journal," vol. ii., new series, p. 207, is published the deposition of one "Kate Moyluny," made in the year 1673, wherein she states, that there was then in the possession of one Farrell McMorris of Ballymackmorish, Queen's County—

"A yard of pure gold completely wrought, about twenty-eight inches long and as thick as deponent's middle finger, and one great ring that might compass any man's head with his hat on, and each of the three loopes neare as longe as her finger, and much of the same thickness; and another ring of lesse compasse plain and round; and another piece in the figure of a pair of tongs two spans long and of equal thicknesse with the yard."

In the third volume of the Archæologia, p. 359, we have an account by Governor Pownall of some gold finds. The articles were discovered from time to time in a small bog near Cullen, in the county of Tipperary; in—

"1732. A labourer found a piece of gold like the frustum of a spheroid, less than half an egg, which weighed three ounces, four pennyweights, and seven grains.

"1739. A boy found a circular plate of beaten gold about eight inches in diameter, which lapped up in the form of a triangle, inclosed three ingots of gold, which they say could not weigh less than a pound.

"1742. A child found in the brink of a hole a thin plate of gold in

the form of an elipsis.

"1744. A poor woman found a small gold cup.

"About the same time, a man found a tube about four inches long,

which weighed one ounce, seven pennyweights, twenty grains.

"1747. A girl found in the turf dust a thin plate of gold rolled on another, which, when extended, was fourteen inches long and about a quarter of an inch broad.

"1749. A man found some gold, part of which he sold from time to

time, and which he says was of the same piece with part of a plate which he sold last September, and which I saw at the same time. The plate from which it was broken was round and no less than ten inches in diameter; there was a gold wire inlayed about the rim, and about three inches towards the centre there was a gold twist sewed in and out.

"1750. A man found a small plate of gold in the form of an equila-

teral triangle.

"1751. A man found a bronze sword, the hilt of which was ornamented with a plate of gold, it had also a pomel of the same metal with

three links of a chain hanging out of it.

"1752. A boy found a plate of gold five inches wide at one end, and four at the other; in length six inches, beautifully chased and embossed. The goldsmith to whom it was sold said he supposed it was portion of a crown; it weighed close on two ounces.

"1753. May 23.—A man found a piece of hollow gold in the form of the point of a scabbard of a sword, which weighed one ounce, twenty-three

pennyweights, seventeen grains.

"1753. June 25.—Was found a gold vessel much in the form of our own chalice except that the handle was curved; the cup was bulged and cracked, but opened to its full capacity would contain almost a pint. The handle and cup were chased and engraved, and weighed ten ounces, twelve pennyweights, twenty-three grains, the bottom was broken off and not found.

"June 30th. Two thin leaves of gold of curious form.

"July 17. Was found a piece of gold almost in the form of a scallop shell which was purchased by the lord of the soil from the finders, being poor people, for fourteen guineas and a half.

"July 21. A man found two pieces of gold of curious forms, which

weighed three ounces, nine pennyweights, twenty-one grains.

"August 12. A boy found a piece of gold two inches in length, which

weighed one ounce seven grains.

"1760. A woman found imbedded in a piece of turf a thin plate of gold, and five small square ingots, which weighed twenty ounces, four pennyweights, three grains.

"1762. A man found a piece of hollow gold in the form of a triangle enclosing seven small ingots of the same metal, the whole were sold for

six pounds five shillings.

"1764. A man found a piece of gold which weighed one ounce three

grains.

"1765. A man found about a handful of gold in small bits not much thicker than a straw, and about a quarter of an inch long. All weighed two ounces some grains.

"1769. June 14.—A man found in a sod of turf a plate of gold which

weighed two ounces and a half and eleven pennyweights.

"1771. A boy found in the border of the bog a piece of gold about six inches long, much like the pipe of a trumpet, hollow in the middle; which weighed three ounces, fifteen pennyweights, twenty-one grains."

In addition to the above articles, there were found in the same bog a great quantity of bronze utensils, and from thirty to forty leaf-shaped bronze swords; some of the bronze was analysed and found to contain a per centage of gold. The catalogue given in Governor Pownall's paper seems to have been but a portion of what was found in this locality, as Mr. Armstrong, who communicated the account, and lived on the spot, states that though he had informed (repeatedly) all the people of the village that he would give the highest price for anything found there, "yet still they carry them privately to Limerick," p. 370.

June 7th, 1792. Mrs. Molesworth exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries two gold torques found in Ireland,

"Archæologia," vol. xi., p. 429.

In 1808, a twisted rod of pure gold was found near Ballycastle, county of Antrim, and which weighed twenty-

two ounces, "Archæologia," vol. xvi. p. 353.

In 1748, a remarkable discovery was made at a place called Carne, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, the particulars of which were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, by Dr. Poccocke, then Lord Bishop of Meath, and was published in the "Archæologia," vol. 11, p. 32. In ploughing the ground six graves were discovered in the form of rude cistvaens, composed of slabs of stone; they were regularly disposed, one being in the centre, the others uniformly arranged round them. The contents of the centre one was a human skeleton, the bones of unusual size; an urn of yellow clay, which upon handling fell to pieces, beside which lay a ring consisting "of twenty-five table diamonds, regularly and well disposed, set in gold." This was certainly a pagan interment—the cistvaen of unhewn stone, the urn, and the absence of inscription or symbol that in anywise could connect it with Christianity, unmistakeably proclaims it a pre-Christian interment, yet here we have a remarkable work of art which could only have been produced by a people far advanced in civiliza-The Bishop argues from the position of the tombs that this was an interment after a battle, that the centre tomb contained the remains of a king or chief, and that the other five cistvaens contained the bodies of friends or companions slain with him; he further quotes from "Keating's History of Ireland," p. 146, which gives the death of Breas, monarch of Ireland, who was killed at Carn-Chluain, A.M. 3301; also from O'Flaherty, who makes the

event happen one hundred and thirty one years later, and designates the place as Carn-Conluain: now the exact locality where the graves were found is called Carne, while

the barony adjoining is called Clon-lonan.

In the "Archæologia," vol. xvii. p. 333, is the representation of a beautiful silver brooch dug up in a bog at Ballymoney, county of Antrim, 1812. Shaw Mason in his "Parochial Survey of Ireland," vol. iii., p. 46, states, respecting the parish of St. Peter's, Athlone, that "several lunettes or crescents of gold were found in a bog not far distant from the town, which with some other articles of the same metal were sold, as I have been informed within these few years, to a jeweller in Dublin, for the sum of £858, and for want of purchasers of antiquarian tastes melted down for more common uses."

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, M.R.I.A., in his "Letters concerning the northern coast of the county of Antrim, states, "Within the limits of my own knowledge golden ornaments have been found to the amount of near one thousand pounds in value," p. 45. A curious musical instrument of gold was found on the strand at Youghal in the year 1800; it was a curved shank or handle, at each end of which loosely attached by rings was a bell-formed cup about six inches in length, and three inches in diameter at the mouth; the interior of these cups or bells gave evidence of there having been tongues or clappers suspended in them; a drawing of this curious relic was published in "Ireland's Mirror," Nov. 1804. The same plate exhibits a bracelet of pure gold, found with others in a bog near Mallow, Co. of Cork, in 1799, and which were sold to a goldsmith in Cork for £48.

In 1848 some labourers while earthing potatoes near Carrick-on-Shannon, found eleven balls of gold, which seemed to have formed a necklace; the largest, which was in the centre, was four inches by two, being egg-shaped; the smallest, two inches by one, the rest graduating in pairs; they were formed each of two halves of gold plate neatly joined together, and weighed 20 oz. 8 dwts.; they were pierced in their breadth, evidently intended to be strung; they are so neatly soldered that the uniting material can only be detected with a lens. They are now in the Museum

of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

In 1810 two magnificent gold torques were found at Tara, Co. of Meath, which are now in the Museum of the R.I.A. One of these ornaments measures five feet seven inches in length, and weighs 27 oz. 9 dwts.; the other weighs 12 oz. 6 dwts. In Dubourdieu's "Statistical Survey of the Co. of Antriin," p. 585, is a plate of a remarkable utensil; it is a double patera of gold, united together by a curved handle of the same metal, and ornamented with engraving; it weighed 19 oz. 10 dwts., and was sold to a Mr. Delander in Dublin, who could not find a purchaser for it to save it from the crucible. The above Mr. Delander is stated to have purchased a number of gold bracelets which were found in the Co. of Roscommon, and which he subsequently sold to the Marquis of Lansdowne for £1200. In the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin, is a very beautiful specimen of the same article, which is sometimes called a fibula, it is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and weighs 33 oz.; the pateræ or cups are rather bell-shaped, and the external surfaces are chastely ornamented. There is also a very fine specimen in the Museum of the R.I.A. Another was found on the Keeper Mountain, Co. of Tipperary, in 1859, it weighed 12 oz. 13 dwts.; it was cut up into pieces by the finders for the purpose of division, and so was lost. Another was found near Fermoy, Co. Cork, and was sold to Mr. Tate, a jeweller in that city, in 1857, for the sum of £52 16s. 10d., though it was in a mutilated state when it came into his possession; this also went to the crucible. In the "Archæologia," vol. ii., p. 40, is an engraving of one found in the Co. of Galway, and which weighed 15 oz. On the estate of Henry Adair, Esq., near Dunboyne, Co. of Meath, was found a very large specimen of this class, a model of which is to be found in the illustrative collection of the R.I.A.; it is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, and weighed 40 oz. 10 dwts.; what became of the original is not known.

It would be endless for me to enumerate the articles of gold that have been discovered from time to time in this country during the last century, the finding of which has been made public, much less can we form an estimate of the vast quantities of gold ornaments and utensils which have been secretly melted down and disposed of through the

fears of the finders. I shall conclude this portion of the subject by referring to a few remarkable finds, which will more powerfully illustrate the existence of vast quantities of the precious metals in the country in remote ages.

In 1854 an immense treasure in gold was found in the Co. of Clare during the construction of the Limerick and Ennis railway; the discovery was made by some navvies while excavating on a portion of the line which ran near the lake of Mooghan, within two miles of Newmarket-on-Fergus. The treasure was found under a cairn of low elevation, in a rude stone cistvaen of small dimensions. The late Mr. John Windele in a communication to the "Ulster Journal of Archæology," vol. ix., p. 42, thus describes the particulars of the find:—

"The discovery was made by one of the railway labourers who had remained behind after his companions had gone to dinner. The first article turned up by him was a specimen of ring-money, which having carelessly looked at he flung into the lough as valueless. In removing more of the stones a similar piece of gold was exposed, which he treated in the same way. Meantime continuing his operations some of the navvies had returned, and one of them took a few of the pieces with him to the village, where they were reported to be gold. A general rush was now made to the spot, a fierce scramble ensued, and an almost incredible quantity of the precious metal was exhumed. The Rev. Dr. Neligan of Cork was one of the first who obtained a sight of some of this large treasure, and to his kindness I am indebted for the following note—'A day or two after, the matter was reported to me, and I hurried to Limerick where I heard that large quantities of the gold was disposed of. Being anxious to procure some for my late friend, Lord Londesborough, and having purchased about £60 worth, consisting of various specimens of ring-money and three of the lunette shaped pieces, I was told that so vast was the quantities of gold that wheel-barrows were employed in carrying it off. Men were seen with hats full, and women with laden aprons of it. I was informed that one party in Limerick purchased between £200 and £300 worth the night before for £40, and immediately melted it down. Also that four men went to America with about £6000 worth each. I give the story as it was related to me. Being in Dublin a short time after, I saw ninety ounces of this very gold brought into a silversmith's shop and sold at once. I saw at another silversmith's about thirty ounces. And I saw a large quantity consisting of ring money and lunettes produced at a soirée of the R. I. Academy, when Dr. Todd gave some interesting details as to this 'find.' I heard since that there was a tradition that some celebrated Irish chieftain and his followers had been slain on that spot."

Sir W. Wilde has stated that the Academy has purchased about £300 worth of this gold.

In 1860 a letter appeared in the Athenæum from Mr. Clibborn, the Curator of the Museum of the R. I. Academy, stating, that a considerable gold find had been made near Athlone to the value of £27000, which was entirely lost to

the antiquarian world.

From the above notes of treasure finds it is quite evident that gold was the predominant metal in use for personal ornaments, the quantity of silver relics being very small. Antiquarian science has endeavoured to appropriate the various objects from time to time discovered in the country, and which are thus classified by Sir Wm. Wilde in his "Catalogue of the Antiquities of gold in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy," "diadems, tiaras, lunulæ, hair-plates, and ear-rings; those used for the neck, as, for example, gorgets, small torques, flattened beads, globular balls, and necklaces; for the limbs, as armillæ, bracelets, finger-rings; and for the chest and waist in the form of large torques; besides various minor trinkets and miscellaneous articles, such as, bullæ, small circular boxes, penannular shaped articles supposed to represent money, bracteate medals, and some other objects of undetermined use."

The Museum of the R. I. Academy contains about three hundred and fifty specimens of Irish antiquities in gold. The Museum of Trinity College has also some very fine objects; a considerable number are to be found in the collections of private individuals in Ireland, England, and Scotland. There is a considerable collection in the British Museum, while not a few continental museums are enriched with specimens of early Irish art. The great quantities of the precious metal discovered in Ireland has given rise to some speculation as to where it was procured. The peculiar form and character of the articles, and their distinctive ornamentation, stamp them with a peculiarly national character, while the absence of Christian symbols, and their archaic type, assign the majority of them to an age anterior to the introduction of the faith in this island. The question then naturally arises, from whence came this abundance of gold at so early a period? Some have attributed its introduction to the Phænicians, who trading to Cornwall for tin became acquainted with our island,

and its inhabitants, and who are supposed to be the Fomorians or African pirates of Irish history. Others to the Iberian Celts, who it is said migrated from Scythia to Egypt, and from thence across northern Africa into Spain and Ireland. Mr. Clibborn, in a communication published in the 7th vol. of the "Ulster Journal of Archæology," most ingeniously labours to prove, that these ornaments were brought into Ireland by Jewish fugitives after the fall of Jerusalem. Others have attributed their introduction to the Danes; but gold was plentiful in Ireland before these invaders set foot in the island, and they were much more likely to export that precious commodity than to import it, as I have already shown by their plundering not only the towns and religious establishments, but also the very sepulchres of the country. We must account for the presence of gold, and of the art exhibited in its manufacture, from other sources. That the art of melting and working gold was brought to Ireland by some of her colonists is more than probable, for though gold in its native state has been found, it is not likely that the savage aborigines who used stone celts and hammers, and pointed their lances and arrows with flints, could have of themselves arrived at such a state of refinement and civilization as is indicated in these relics of ancient art. We must, therefore, I think, be compelled to entertain the probability already advanced. The question, then, to be decided is, which of the various bands of colonists were most likely to be the introducers of the precious metals. Of the Firbolgs we have only very hazy and traditionary accounts, even such do not definitely state from whence they came; the Tuath-de-Danans are even more mythic still. I think we must be obliged to fall back on the band of adventurers who, led by the sons of Mileadh came hither from Spain, subdued the previous inhabitants, and became masters of the island. O'Halloran places this event at A.M. 2736; little dependence can however be placed upon our early chronology, and all research has proved futile in fixing even an approximate date to the event. These Spanish colonists could not but have been acquainted with gold, as the country from whence they came was in ancient times prolific in the precious metals, as is stated by Aristotle, Polybius, and Strabo; now the sons of Mileadh

landed at Inbher-Sceine, supposed to be either the bay of Dingle or Kenmare, in the Co. of Kerry, in which district they first established their power, having gained their first victory at Sliabh-Mis near Tralee. It is remarkable that the people of this south-west district of Ireland have been noted for their Spanish physique, and for a special trade and intercourse with Spain from the remotest times down to a late period. It may also be noted that Sir William Wilde specially alludes to the large quantities of gold found in this south-western district contrasting with what has been found in other parts of our island ("Cat. of Gold Antiq. in the Mus. of the R. I. A.," p. 3). It will not therefore be unreasonable to conjecture, that the use of, and the art of working in the precious metals, were brought into Ireland by this people; neither will it be so, to give them the credit of having soon found the gold deposits of the country of their adoption, and of having worked them; accordingly we find that it was in the reign of Tighhearmas (as already quoted) of the race of Eremon, the son of Mileadh, that gold was first smelted in Ireland, that his saor or artificer was Uchadan, and that the district was the present county of Wicklow, as I have already set forth.

Now it happens that in this county gold has been extensively found. The first instance we have in reference to its existence is in Harris's edit. of Ware's Antiq., vol. i., p. 203, where it is stated, that gold had been extracted from the copper mines of this county; but it appears that gold had been for some time occasionally found by the peasantry in certain districts, and secretly sold in Dublin. In the year 1796, however, public attention was directed to large quantities of this metal having been found in the Ballinvally stream, a tributary of the Ovoca, as is detailed in Frazer's Statistical Survey of the Co. Wicklow, p. 19; that writer states, that from the latter end of August in that year, until the 24th of October, when the government took possession of the locality, the peasantry had received £10,000 for the gold they had picked up. At that time the authorities commenced working the mine, but the proceeds, £3,671, not paying the expenses, further working was abandoned; since then, however, considerable quantities have been found by the peasantry, from nuggets of considerable size down to single sand grains. The Dublin jewellers, on an average, purchase yearly since that period about £2,000 worth. There is now in Trinity College Museum the cast of a nugget which weighed twenty-two ounces, one has been got of nine ounces, another of eight ounces, and in 1856 a poor labourer found a piece of six ounces. The localities where it has been thus discovered are—Crogan-Kinshella, Ballinvally, Cronebane, Crogan-

Mor, Ballyteampul, Killahurlan.

It has also been stated that gold has been found in a rivulet called the Miola. Co. of Antrim, see Boates' "Natural History of Ireland," also on the estate of the Earl of Erne near Lisnaskea. A practical writer in the "Mining Journal" states, that gold is unquestionably to be found in various districts of the kingdom, both in "gosson" and in quartz; but it is a question whether it can be produced in sufficient quantity to render it a source of profitable industry'; that the diggings of Wicklow were known to the ancient Irish is therefore more than probable, and that they ceased to produce, as did the mines of old Spain, and in modern times various mines both in Australia and California. The disintegration of the granite of the Wicklow mountains, and the wearing action of their torrents and streams, will account for the revival of gold finding in modern times. Traces of ancient mining have been observed in various parts of Ireland. In a report to the Royal Dublin Society on the metallic mines of Leinster, in 1828, by Richard Griffith, Esq., there is the following passage :-

"If we may judge from the number of ancient mine excavations which are still visible in almost every part of Ireland, it would appear that an ardent spirit for mining adventure must have pervaded the country at some very remote period. In many cases no tradition that can be depended on now remains of the time or people by whom the greater part of these works was originally commenced. It is worthy of remark, that many of our mining excavations exhibit appearances similar to the surface workings of the most ancient mines in Cornwall, which are generally attributed to the Phænicians."

Another geological writer in the "Transactions of the Geological Society," vol. v., p. 595, makes the following refer-

ence to the traces of ancient mining operations at Lough Lein, Killarney:—

"The vein of Mucrus has been held in high estimation in every age of which tradition has preserved any accounts. Rude and laborious traces of ancient minings remain in several places, and are regularly though erroneously known by the name of Danish works. Many shafts at several miles distance have been sunk, though long since filled up, of which no history gives us any relation."

In the "Historia Britonum" of Nennius, a writer of the ninth century, we have a curious reference to the mines or metalliferous riches of Lough Lein: "Loch Lein; four circles are round it, viz., a circle of tin, and a circle of lead, and a circle of iron, and a circle of copper:"—

"Est ibi stagnum quod vocatur Loch Lein, quatuor circulis ambitur. Primo circulo gronna stanni ambitur, secundo circulo gronna plumbi ambitur, tertio circulo gronna ferri, quarto circulo gronna æris ambitur, et in eo stagno multæ margaritæ inveniuntur, quas ponunt reges in auribus suis."

In Dr. Hamilton's account of "The Northern Coast of Antrim," at p. 35, he mentions the discovery of ancient mining at Ballycastle. In 1770 he writes:—

"On examining this subterranean wonder it was found to be a complete gallery which had been driven forward many hundred yards to the bed of coal: that it branched off into numerous chambers where miners had carried on their different works: that these chambers were dressed in a workmanlike manner: that pillars were left at proper intervals to support the roofs. In short it was found to be an extensive mine wrought by a set of people at least as expert in the business as the present generation. Some remains of the tools, and even of the baskets used in the works, were discovered, but in such a decayed state that on being touched they crumbled to pieces. The antiquity of the work is pretty evident from hence, that there does not remain the most remote tradition of it in the country; but it is still more thoroughly demonstrated from a natural process which has taken place since its formation; for the sides and pillars were found covered with sparry incrustations which the present workmen do not find to be deposited in any definite portion of time."

In a note to the above account the author mentions that the adit had been carried forward 450 yards and the level carefully preserved; there were thirty-six chambers discovered, which were esteemed so valuable, that they were again occupied by the workmen; some of the mining tools found were only thinly shod with iron, as if the mate-

rial had been scarce and difficult to procure among these

ancient people.

In reference to the mines of Lough Lein, O'Halloran, who wrote his "Introduction to the History of Ireland," in 1803, states:—

"It is not above thirty years since a very rich copper mine was discovered on the border of this lake, and worked with very great profit to the proprietors for many years, but what is greatly to our purpose is, that in pushing on their works they found shafts had been regularly sunk and implements of mining were found. . . . As to the lead mine, it is an uncontroverted fact, that about seventy years ago an English company worked one at Castle-Lyons on the side of the lake, and many years after the same works were resumed under the inspection of one Longstaff, from which they extracted large quantities of silver. Though the tin mine has not yet been found, nor I suppose searched for, yet Smith in his 'Nat. Hist. of Kerry,' confesses to have found near the lake an ore which contained tin; and as for the iron mines the proofs that they were largely carried on here are many, and at this day one is worked in Muckross." p. 204.

When the copper mines on Ross island were re-opened in 1804, under the inspection of Colonel Hall, that gentleman discovered the fact of their having been worked at a period very remote, and in a very rude and primitive manner, by a people probably unacquainted with the use of iron, as several large stone hammers were found; these had a groove cut round the centre, to which was probably attached the handle; one of these hammers is figured in Hall's "Ireland," vol. i., p. 240. The above facts are confirmatory of the record made by Nennius, and we must therefore conclude that these mines had been worked previous to his time.

An ancient lead mine exists at Miltown, barony of Tullow, Co. of Clare; it was re-opened by the "Royal Irish Mining Company," who after clearing out the old workings and driving a level a short distance into the north side of the mine, abandoned it after raising eleven tons of ore. In 1836 a lease of this mine was taken by John Taylor, Esq., of London, who commenced working it; "The ancient workings were now completely cleared and some rude tools discovered, such as oaken shovels and iron picks, the latter of an extraordinary size and weight, also the remains of fires, which had been evidently made use of to crack and

loosen the masses of calcareous spar and carbonate of lime in which the ore of this mine is chiefly imbedded."—Kane's

"Industrial Resources of Ireland," p. 201.

The same authority states, that the Bonmahon Mines Co. of Waterford, had been worked by the ancient inhabitants. "One almost insulated promontory is perforated like a rabbit burrow, and is known as the Dane's island, the peasantry attributing those ancient mines, like all other relics they cannot account for, to that people. In the abandoned workings antique tools have been found, stone hammers and chisels, and wooden shovels."—Ibid., p. 179.

Ancient mine workings have also been discovered in the west of the Co. of Cork. In 1846, Captain Thomas, an experienced Cornish miner, while searching for copper on the lands of Derricarhoon, near Ballydehob, came on some ancient workings; a neighbouring gentleman, Mr. Swanton, communicated to the late Mr. John Windele an account of the discovery, in which he states, that they were six in number, "all parallel lodes; one was about thirty fathoms in length, and ten feet in breadth; they were found filled at bottom with rubbish, and at top were overlaid with peat in some places to a depth of fourteen feet." A number of stone hammers were found in the bottom of the mine, weighing from three to seven pounds, similar to those already described as found in the old workings at Killarney; also a curious sort of tube of oak of a curved form, which was in the Dublin Exhibition in 1853, and a ladder of black oak eighteen feet long, formed of a single solid piece, having fourteen steps notched in the side—" Ulster Journal of Arch.," vol. ix. p. 213.

A glance at Sir Robert Kane's work, "The Industrial Resources of Ireland," will show the extent of the mineral wealth of Ireland to be much more than is generally supposed, as far as gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron; it is true the gold is now but sparingly procured, but he gives

evidence that it was once got in greater abundance.

That the ancient Irish were acquainted with some portion of their mineral wealth is evident from what has been already advanced, and that they worked them at an exceedingly remote period is shown by the primitive nature of the tools found in their workings—stone hammers, chisels,

and oaken shovels; we can no longer be at a loss to account for the immense quantities of bronze utensils, arms, and ornaments, found in the country; they had abundance of copper at home, and tin nigh at hand in Cornwall, which county was indeed in the possession of the Irish for some time.

I have before stated, that it is probable that the first gold was imported into Ireland; our ancient bards seem to have had some idea of this being the case. In an ancient tract contained in the "Book of Ballymote" it is stated, that Iban brought gold into Ireland, and Eban idols:—

"Iban and Eban were
Partholan's two merchants;
Iban was the first importer of gold,
Eban was the first importer of idols."

I have also referred to the probability that the first gold came from Spain with the sons of Mileadh. A curious passage from a poem by "Flan na Mainstreach" is found in the authority above quoted, that directly refers to the importation of gold from Spain:—

"Creidne, the skilful mechanic, was drowned In the boisterous tide of the ocean, While conveying gold dust To Ireland from Spain."
"Book of Ballymote."

Before dismissing the subject of the metallurgic arts, and the use of the precious metals in Pagan Ireland, I would wish to refer to these subjects in connexion with early Christian times; the authorities for which may be considered by some as less open to criticism. I am not here going to advance as evidence the statements in the "Acta Sanctorum" of Colgan, as to the artist's workshop kept by St. Patrick, and as to the great variety of articles manufactured there—"Campana, cymbala, baculos, cruces, scrinia, capsas, pyxides, calices, discos, altariola, chrysmalia, librorumque coopertoria, quædam horum nudem, quædam verô alia auro atque argento gemmisque pretiosis circumtecta, pro amore Dei et sanctorum honore sine ullo terreno pretio ingeneosè ac mirabiliter composuit" [vid. A SS. Aug., tom. iii.]. St. Dageus, who is referred to in the above

passage, is fabled to have manufactured 300 bells, 300 pastoral staves, and written 300 copies of the Evangelists. Such statements smack more of Colgan's own time, than that of the great Apostle of the Celts, who appears to have

been engaged in more weighty concerns.

There is no doubt, however, that the early Christian Church in Ireland made use of native artists for the production of such utensils as were used in the services of religion, such as the paten and chalice for the celebration of the Divine Communion, croziers, and covers or cases for those beautiful copies of the Holy Scriptures, the copying and beautifying of which was a labour of love with the primitive Christians of our native land.

Of ancient native Christian artists in metal we have recorded the names of Essa, Tasach, Fortchern of Rathaidme, MacCeacht of Domnach Arnoin, and Dageus; these lived in or about the time of St. Patrick, and are stated in the Annals of the Four Masters to be, or to have formed,

a portion of his household—

"His three smiths expert at shaping, Macecht, Laebhan, and Fortchern. His three artificers of great endownment, Aesbuite, Tairill, and Tasach." "Four Masters," A. D. 448.

The name of Conla, an artificer in gold and silver, is mentioned as having flourished in the fifth and sixth centu-

ries (Colgan's "Tr. Th.," p. 452).

The late Mr. John Windele of Cork, in one of his admirable papers contributed to the Ulster Journal of Archæology, "On Ancient Irish Gold," has the following passage:-

"The 'Book of Armagh' (Tirechan) transcribed or written in the seventh century, describes as property devoted to the Church by Cummin and Breatan, three ingots or ounces of silver, a bar of silver, and a collar, three ounces of old gold of the dishes of their ancestors, half an ounce for their sons, half an ounce for their sheep, and they paid half an ounce for their vases (Betham's 'Irish Antiq. Researches,' p. 398). Cogitosus, a writer of the sixth century, as Colgan, Ware, O'Connor and others assert, or of the earlier part of the ninth as Dr. Lanigan thinks, describes the monuments of St. Bridget and Conlaeth at Kildare as ornamented with gold and silver gems, and precious stones, with crowns of gold and silver suspended from above ('Trias. Thaum.,' p. 523).

In the reign of Hugh (A. D. 580) the bards carried their rampant insolence so far as to claim from that monarch the golden buckle and pin which fastened the royal robes on his breast (Walker's Irish bards). Aldfred king of the Northumbrian Saxons, whilst in exile in Ireland, about the year 685, was known by the name of Flann Fiona, a name derived from his mother, the daughter of Colman, King of Meath ("Rerum. Hiber. Script. Vet.," 1, 188). He has left a poem still extant, the original of which has been published in Hardiman's "Irish Minstrelsy," ii., 372, and a translation by Dr. O'Donovan appeared in the first volume of the "Dublin Penny Journal," p. 94. In this the royal exile sings:—

"I found in every province there
Of the fair provinces in Erin
Both in Church and State
Abundant provision, much of raiment;
I found gold and silver,
I found honey and wheat."

In the ninth century St. Donatus an Irishman, a bishop of Fiesole in Italy, who died according to Camden in 840, testifies to the wealth of his native country in gems, vesture, and gold:—

"Insula dives opum gemmarum vestis et auri."

In A. D. 907, Cormac, the King-Bishop of Cashel, by his will left legacies of a large amount in gold, &c., to the principal churches in Ireland—To Armagh twenty-four ounces; Cashel twenty cups of gold, one hundred ounces of silver, &c., ("McCurtin," 93). About the same period Saxo-Grammaticus records that the Danes who had invaded this island in 879 and murdered its king Hughlet (Hibernice Aodh), found in the royal treasury "such a quantity of money that the victors needed not to quarrel about it, since each man had as much as he could carry." It was under the domination of this people that a capitation tax called Airgid Sron, or nose money, being an ounce of gold (uinge óir), was annually levied from each head of a family, or in default he had his nose cut off. This, if strictly true, must have amounted to an immense sum, even although

considering that, at the height of this people's power, it was never universal over the island. In the period of its decline the cruelty of this tax was avenged, although after a more humane fashion; when the Irish monarch Malachi in 988 retaliated by compelling the Danes to pay an ounce of gold for every cultivated garden which they held. was the prince who won the "collar of gold" from Tomar the Dane, which the poet Moore has sung of in his wellknown popular melody. Their exactions in the day of prosperity enabled this people to carry off immense treasures; this included the plunder of churches and monasteries where valuable church-plate always abounded; their course of indiscriminate rapine was spread over more than two centuries. Yet, notwithstanding this long and wide spread drain, enormous as we may suppose it to have been, gold was still far from scarce.

If we may credit the poet MacCoise, "chief chronicler of the Gaels," who died, according to Tighearna, in 964, gold was used in the lettering upon tomb-stones. Thus in his elegy upon his patron Fergal O'Ruairc he says:—

"Happy for thee O Cluain MacNois.
This treasure of gold which is under thy sod
Treasure of the poets of Inisfail
Feargal accustomed to impose tributes.

This red gold upon his tomb
Which was sometime since melted down upon it
Like the sun as he looks in the West
Had a brilliancy like to that sun."
See our "Journal," vol. i., new series, 341, 350.

In 1006 the great Soisceal or gospel of Colum Cille was stolen at night from the western erdamh of the great church of Kells. This was the principal relic of the western world on account of its cover (cumdach), and it was found after twenty nights and two months, its gold having been stolen off, and a sod over it (Four Masters, ii., p. 759). The great subduer of the northern marauders, "the exactor of tributes," was enabled to manifest his bounty and generosity by the distribution of gold; in 1004 he remained on a hosting with his army at Armagh a whole week, and at his departure he left on the great altar of the cathedral, a

collar of gold weighing twenty ounces, as alms ("Ann. Innisfallen"). At his death he bestowed upon the same church twenty ounces of gold. This monarch was buried there in 1014, and his son Donchad thereupon sent a large treasure with jewels and other offerings to the successor of St. Patrick and the clergy of Armagh ("Trias. Thaum.," 298). In 1029 Amlaff, lord of the Danes, captured by Mahon O'Riagain lord of Bregia, paid for his ransom, besides cows and horses, three ounces of gold, sixty ounces of white silver, &c., ("Ulster Journal of Arch,"

vol. ix., p. 37).

I shall not extend this part of the subject any further by allusion to those objects of early Christian Celtic art which are preserved in both public and private museums, as the cumdachs or covers of books and bells and pastoral staves, some of which date from the early ages of Christianity in Ireland, and are remarkable specimens of the metallurgist's art as well as of the taste of the designers of these really beautiful works, which are richly ornamented in gold, silver, and bronze, and set with precious stones, and in some instances beautified with enamel. Now, we know that art does not grow up in one age, for how many centuries did she struggle in Europe before she produced a Giotta, a Michael Angelo, a Cellini.

The names of the artists of the fifth and succeeding centuries handed down to us are Irish, and they must have inherited the secrets and principles of their art from those who preceded them, for in those days art was hereditary in families, I mean the art of the craftsman; the fathers instructed their sons from generation to generation, and none others dare practise their craft, or intrude on their privileges, No doubt in Christian times a new impetus was given to native talent, foreign intercourse improved and varied Celtic taste, religious feeling gave it a higher tone, the result of which we see developed in those relics of early Christian art

which remain to us.

I have thus endeavoured to give some idea of the state of the metallurgic arts in the pre-Christian age of Ireland's history as one element in her early civilization. DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH THE ANCIENT CORPORA-TION OF GOWRAN—No. I.

CONTRIBUTED BY PATRICK WATTERS, ESQ.; EDITED BY JOHN G. A. PRIM.

Amongst the Municipal Records of Kilkenny, which have long been deposited in the office of the Town Clerk, and placed in the custody of that official, there is a considerable bundle of documents connected with the Corporation of Gowran. Mr. Watters, the present efficient and widely-respected and esteemed Town Clerk-by whom the originals were exhibited at the meeting of the Association, and the transcripts are permitted to be arranged by me for publication—is quite unable to account for the circumstance of these papers and parchments, very few of which have the remotest connexion with the affairs of Kilkenny City, having been placed in the charge of his predecessors, from whom they came into his guardianship; and he can only form the supposition that, they being chiefly connected with lawsuits in which the Gowran Corporation were engaged in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and such suits having been occasionally tried before the Judges of Assizes in Kilkenny, the documents used at the trials may have been lodged with the Mayor, who was associated as a Justice in the Commission with the Judges, or given into the custody of the Town Clerk of the day, he also holding the office of Clerk of the Peace for the city. But this is merely conjecture. All that can be stated for certain is, that the documents exist in the repository indicated, and that they are of a nature such as renders them likely to be of interest to many members of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, as throwing some light on the history of an ancient community enjoying from a remote period down to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act the dignity of incorporation, and, before the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, sending representatives to Parliament.

A few words as to the history of the Municipality of Gowran, anterior to the period to which the documents

belong, may be suitably offered as introductory to the matters of which they treat. The town, which was once of much greater importance than at present, or than it is likely ever to be again, owes its origin to the locality having been selected for a residence by one of the ancient Kings of Ossory, and so continued by his successors, long previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. The royal rath was constructed on a site contiguous to one of the ancient roads leading from the direction of Dublin to Munster. here known as belac Zabpan, or the pass, or way, of Gabhran. A settlement grew up about the King's residence, and was termed the baile (corrupted into bally), i. e. the town, as the road on which it stood was the belac, and Ballygauran, Ballygawran, or Ballygaveran, was the usual name by which the town was known for centuries, till, as it began as simply Gabhran, so it became again modernly abbreviated once more into Gowran. It was obviously one of the chief seats of the King of Ossory, as from it he was frequently designated King of Gabhran. Throughout the Book of Rights he is generally so termed. We are told that amongst the "stipends of the King of Caiseal to the kings of his territories," there was an allowance of "ten steeds, and ten drinking horns, and ten swords, and ten shields, and ten scings, and two rings, and two chess-boards to the King of Gabhran." And again-

"The stipend of the King of fair¹ Gabhran
From the King of great and Merry Munster,
A pleasing distinction in his crowded house,
This King is entitled to sit by his side.
And at the time he [Caiseal] goes to his own [Gabhran's] house,
He [Gabhran] is entitled to a steed and trappings too,
And of the number who go [with Caiseal] eastward,
A steed and dress for every man."—(pp. 69, 85).

as the Johnswell mountains, which was termed Bealach Gabhran, having appeared of a blue colour, as distant eminences always do to those looking at them from afar off. Cormacan Eigeas, chief poet of the North of Ireland, applies another descriptive appellation to the place, in tracing in the year 942, the journey made the year before by Muircheartach MacNeill, prince of Aileach, for the purpose of taking hostages from

¹ The term "fair" applied here to Gabhran, may have been used only by the poet to make out the complement of his line. In another portion of the Book of Rights, the poet gives it a different descriptive title:—

[&]quot;Ten steeds to the King of blue Gabhran, From the King of Dala, and ten drinking horns."

Probably this description was applied from the hilly district, modernly known

After the Anglo-Norman invasion, the district came to be the property of Theobald FitzWalter, the ancestor of the Ormonde family, who attended King Henry II. hither, and assisted that monarch in reducing a portion of the country, receiving for his services several grants of lands, and, in 1177, the office of Chief Butler of Ireland. Some time before his death, which occurred in 1206, he gave a charter of incorporation to his "free burgesses of Baligaueran," endowing them with a considerable grant of lands for commonage, which I shall have occasion to show hereafter their successors appear to have retained the full enjoyment of down to the first quarter of the seventeenth century at least. Theobald, and those of his family who followed him for some descents in the Lordship of Gowran,

the native chiefs who were most likely to oppose his succession to the throne of Tara:—

"A night we passed at Bealach Mughna; We did not wet our fine hair; The snow was on the ground before us In the noisy Bealach Gabhran."

The late Dr. O'Donovan, in "The Circuit of Ireland, by Muircheartach MacNeill," which he edited for the Irish Archæological Society (Tracts Relating to Ireland, vol. i., 1841, page 39), remarks that the meaning of the epithet 5londe, noisy, applied to Bealach Gabhran, is not clear, "unless it alludes to the shouts or clamours of the inhabitants." This is likely to be the correct solution; for, as the prince of Aileach was married to Dubhdara, daughter to Kelach, king of Ossory, he would naturally be received with acclamations by the people on arriving within his father-inlaw's territories. The name of Gabhran seems to be derived from gabhar, the Irish for a horse—still popularly applied in the form of garran to an old "screw" or worn-out horse. The hilly portion of the present barony of Gowran, may, in some of its ridges, have presented to the eye of observers in time remote the appearance of 5abpa, horses. In the Book of Rights (page 213), amongst the stipends of the sons of Feidhlimidh Fir Urghlais, we find—

This name, which was evidently that of some remarkable hill in 'Idrone,' is unknown to the editor." It may be presumed to be the head or extremity of the Johnswell range, running up to Idrone. In "The Circuit of Ireland" (page 55), the poet, Cormacan Eigeas, has a stanza which shows that the beallagh, or road of Gabhran, was through a hilly country. Apostrophizing Sabia, or Sabina, whom Dr. O'Donovan supposes to have been the wife of Kellach, king of Ossory, and mother of the Queen of Aileach, he exclaims—

"Sabia of Ballagh-Gabhran, district of Glens, Has surpassed the women of Erin In chastity, in wisdom, in purity, In giving, in bestowing."

But the name must have extended to the neighbouring plain on the Ossory side, as the town of Gowran is some distance from the hills. Mr. John Hogan has suggested to me that, in the townlands of Rathgarvan and Dungarvan, the first situated northwest, and the latter southwest of the town of Gowran, and both in the plain, we have evidence of the ancient name of the district still being retained in connexion with remarkable local features. There is every reason to consider this conjecture well founded.

The charter is every reason to consider this conjecture well founded.

The charter is given by Carte, in his Life of the Duke of Ormonde, vol. i., introduction, p. xvii. It is not dated, nor is the place of its repository stated. If it was in Carte's time preserved in the Evidence Chamber of Kilkenny, it must have sub-

sequently been removed.

[&]quot;Eight steeds to the Ui Drona of Ceann Gabhra From the hand of the king, with good profit."

Dr. O'Donovan appends a note to this — "Ceann Gabhra," i. e., head of the horse.

we must suppose to have had a residence there, although they had many others in various parts of Ireland and England; but it probably was but the rath of the ancient Celtic chieftains, which their Anglo-Norman successors had adapted to the purposes of an occasional dwelling, and a fortress suited to their time, for it was James, the Third Earl of Ormonde, who built a castle at Gowran; and, before he made the purchase of Kilkenny Castle in 1391, having used it as his general residence, was "commonly called Earl of Gowran." In Gowran Castle he died in 1405, and was buried in Gowran Church, as had previously been his grandfather, James, First Earl of Ormonde, in 1337, and his great grandfather, Edmond le Botiller, Earl of Carrick, in 1321. Being a frontier town of the English settlement of the county Kilkenny—neighbouring the hostile Irish septs of the Kavanaghs and O'Nowlans, and more immediately the O'Rians of Idrone, and the branch of the same sept inhabiting the district of Farran O'Rian, situated between Gowran and Graiguenamana, in the locality of Ullard-it was necessarily a place of some strength. In connexion with the incursions from "the Irish enemy" which it was obliged to sustain, and was apparently not always able effectually to resist, the charter of incorporation, given to the burgesses by Theobald FitzWalter, received a royal confirmation. King Henry V., in 1414, made it a grant, which recited that "The town of Balygaveran, in the county of Kilkenny, in the marshes of the said county, is situated far from any English aid, surrounded by Irish

son of Laidhgnen, Lord of Ui-Ceinsealaigh, and other chicftains along with him, were slain." A.D. 868, "The plundering of Leinster by Aedh Finnliah, from Ath-cliath to Gabhran." A.D. 893. "An army was led by the Deisi, the foreigners, and Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, over Osraighe, as far as Gabhran, where Maelmordha, son of Maelmhuaidh, and a great number of others along with him, were slain." A.D. 901, "An army was led by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and by Cearbhall, son of Muireagan; and they plundered from Gabhran to Luimneach." i. e. from Gowran to Limerick. (O'Donovan's "Annals of the Four Masters," vol. ii., pp. 357, 359, 518, 551, 563).

¹ Previous to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, Gowran was also on the frontier of the Irish principality of Ossory. One of the "five prohibitions of the king of Munster," was "To hold a border meeting at Gabhran" (Book of Rights, pp. 5, 17). Gowran was the scene of some ancient battles fought thus on the frontier of Ossory to prevent the marching of hostile princes through that territory by the road, known as Bealach Gabhran. In A.D. 754 "The battle of Gabhran [was gained] by Anmchaidh, over the Leinstermen." A.D. 756, "The battle of Bealach Gabhrain [was fought] between the men of Leinster and Osraighe [Ossory], in which the son of Cucerca had the_victory, and Donngal,

enemies who have lately burned it and destroyed the lieges in it, and daily threaten to do so again," for which reason he conferred on the burgesses and commons the privilege that they and their successors, in aid of surrounding their town with a stone wall, paving their streets, and other necessary works, should take such tolls and customs as were taken in the town of Kilkenny by royal charter, for the space of forty years, rendering all accounts thereof before the Earl of Ormonde, and not to the Treasury. Some other royal recognitions of the Corporation of Gowran followed. By an exemplification under the Petty Seal of Chancery, on behalf of "the portrife, commons, and inhabitants of the town of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny," including a certain order or ordinance passed by Sir James Crofte, Knight, late Lord Deputy, and others, then of the King's Council in this realme, bearing date the 25th November, in the sixth year of Edward VI., it appears that it had been ordered that thenceforth the said town and the inhabitants therein dwelling should remain clearly exonerated, disburthened, and discharged from bearing or being contributory, with the rest of the county of Kilkenny, for any cess or cesses that should be levied on that county, and remain clear and free from all such, in as large and ample manner as the towns of Kilkenny and Thomastown then remained free. And, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this grant was recited in and ratified by a certain "concordatum" or order, "by the Lord Deputie and Counsell," given at Kilkenny, the 5th of February, 1566. But Gowran's most important Charter was received from King James I., in 1608, whereby the corporate body received the title of "The Portrive, Chief Burgesses, and Freemen of the Towne and Borough of Gowran." The preamble of the Charter sets out that-

"Whereas the town of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny, is seated

have a particular motive for doing any injury in his power to Gowran, as it was a manor belonging to Edmond le Boteler, Earl of Carrick (father of the nobleman who received the title of Earl of Ormonde), who was governor of Ireland at the time, and in command of the opposing army for the king of England.

¹ Just a century previously, during the Lent of 1316, Gowran was taken by Edward Bruce with his army of Scotch and Ulstermen, and although the fact is not stated, there can be little doubt that he burned and destroyed the town in every possible way, as he had done with other places along his line of march. He would

in the high and thorough way from the province of Munster to Dublin, and is and hath been, by reason of the commodious situation thereof, like to prove a place of great importe and consequence, both for our service and the safety of our subjects residing in the county of Kilkenny; and whereas the inhabitants of the said towne, as we are informed, have been true and loyall to the Crown of England, and as well in the late rebellion as in other comotions in the former times, did relive our garrisons and such of our armyes as were occasioned to travill that way, in which times of disorder, alsoe, the inhabitants aforesaid have performed many good services with the losse of their blood, as we are likewise informed; and now, as we understand, by reason of the former troubles and rage of the late plague,1 the said towne is greatly damaged and dispeopled, which probably will be the better recovered and repaired again if the same be newly encorporated, and the franchises thereof enlarged-whereupon humble suite made unto us in the behalf of the inhabitants of the said towne, know ye, that we, by the advise and consent of our right trusty and well-beloved Councilor, Sir Arthur Chichester, Knight, our Deputy General of our said realme of Ireland do ordaine, and by this our present charter, give and grant unto the said inhabitants of the said town of Gowran, that the said town or place called Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny, shall from henceforth be called the Town or Borough of Gowran, and that there shall be a Corporation and Body Pollitique made and constituted of the inhabitants of the said town, and the same to consist of one Portrive, twelve chief Burgesses, and so many as are now free and inhabiting in or of the said town and borough, and of so many freemen as the said Portrive and Burgesses for the time being amongst themselves shall hereafter think fitt to choose or admitt, according as the multitude of inhabitants shall increase and grow from time to time. And to the end it may appear to Posteritie that the said Corporation is now upon this new Establishment thereof, made and compounded of civil and honest persons, We, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by the advice aforesaid, do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, make, ordaine, constitute, and appoint our well-beloved Nicholas Hackett to be Portrive of the said towne of Gowran, for the first year, beginning from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, last passed before the date hereof; and doe likewise make and constitute Gabriel Everarde, David Archer, John Nashe, Redmond Nashe, John Swayne, Edmond Staunton, Thomas Kealy, William Raghtor, Richard Swayne, Melchior Staunton, Edward Walshe, and Thomas Staunton, to be freemen and Chief Burgesses of the said towne and Borough of Gowran, and to be of the Common Council of the said town and Borough; and such to be freemen and to exercise free trade and traficque in the said town as are now freemen, or exercising free trade or traficque, or now inhabiting in the said town and Borough, and such others as the said Portrive and chief Burgesses, for the time being, shall from time to time admit or receive into the freedom of the said town."

¹ King James, no doubt, entertained a very disagreeable recollection of this plague, which ravaged London in 1603, and struck terror into the Court. In the autumn of 1604 the pestilence had reached

Kilkenny, as appears by the municipal records both of that city and the adjoining borough of Irishtown, and it was probably at the same period that it thinned the population of Gowran.

The Charter further made provision for enabling persons of one trade to unite themselves into guilds or fraternities, and gave power for the election of an efficient person, learned in the laws, to be Recorder and Town Clerk; the Portreeve to have the right, with the consent of the greater part of the chief Burgesses, to substitute in his absence some discreet and substantial person, being one of their body, to act as his Vice-Portreeve; he, or in his absence, the Vice-Portreeve, to be a Justice of the Peace and quorum within the boundary and limits of the town; and also to be Coroner, Clerk of the Market, and "Master of the Say." Under this Charter, too, as being constituted a borough, a writ was issued to the Portreeve and Burgesses to send two representatives to the Parliament summoned by the King to meet in Dublin Castle on the 18th May, 1613, and they accordingly elected two of their Councilmen, Thomas Staunton and John Swayne, for that purpose.

The Corporation of Gowran seem to have had a full perception of the increased importance of their position under this Charter; and it would appear that, immediately upon its obtainment, or even before its actual issue—when the arrangements for the making of the grant had been settled with the Lord Deputy-they began to resist the demands made by the officers of the Lord of the Manor for the olden dues and customs claimed from times remote, as his right to levy from the inhabitants of his seignory—the Lord in this case being Thomas, the tenth Earl of Ormonde, the representative of the original patron and incorporator of the Burgesses, and whose lands, with which he had endowed them for commonage, they were still in full possession and enjoyment of. These exactions, however, were exceedingly oppressive, and were chiefly derived from the old Irish usage, and discountenanced by English law. Henry VIII. and Elizabeth had issued commissions, before which the lieges of various counties and boroughs in the south-east of Ireland were invited to declare their grievances as regarded the exactions of the nobles; and the presentments made, in consequence, have been printed in the "Annuary" of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. In the "Verdyt of the Corporacon of the Town of Irishtoune," in 1537, the grievances of the inhabitants of Gowran are set out -the chief of which was that the Earl of Ormonde "Dothe at his pleasure charge all the towne of Garon [Gowran] and all the countie of Kilkenny, with coyne and lyverey, as well as his tenauntes." Under the first James and Charles, also, the inhabitants of the Irish towns received the fullest encouragement to endeavour to shake off the burthens thus imposed upon them by the feudal lords of their respective districts, not only because that the royal exchequer was replenished by the sums which the various Corporations paid for the granting of additional privileges by new Charters from the Crown, but also because the Government of the period being engaged in straining the royal prerogative to the utmost, it was its policy to endeavour to obtain popularity with the trading classes, by curbing the nobles in the abuse of the privileges which they claimed to enjoy from olden time, of levying exactions on various pretences from their tenants and neighbours. The portion of the Gowran documents, exhibited by Mr. Watters to the Association, which I propose to print at present, shows the Portreeve and Burgesses engaged in appealing to the Lord Deputy and Council against the distraints made by the Earl of Ormonde's constable at Gowran Castle, under the plea of levying the manorial customs.

There would appear to have been two petitions, embodying the same complaint of the Corporation, forwarded to the Lord Deputy, Sir Arthur Chichester, early in the year 1608, on either of which, strange to say, a different order was made on the same day. The following is one of

the memorials referred to :-

in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth," forming the Annuary of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland for the years 1868 and 1869; page 132. Many "Irish exactions" are therein charged against the Earl of Ormonde.

[&]quot;To the Right honorable the Lo: Deputie. The Humble Petition of the Portrieve, Burgf, & Comons of the Toune of Gourrā, in the coun' of Kilkeny.

[&]quot;Complayning that one David Archer, of the same, gentleman, Constable to the Erle of Ormond & Ossory, in the Castle of Gourra, and one David

¹ See "The Social State of the Southern and Eastern Counties of Ireland in the Sixteenth Century: Being the Presentments of the Gentlemen, Commonalty and Citizens of Carlow, Cork, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wexford, made

Ohikie, yeomā, in Awgest last, came to Gourran aforesaid, & tooke away wth them two bras pottes, one pann, & a gerron, price all ten poundes ster. of the goods of the Inhabitauntes of the said Towne, and the same ever sethence dothe detein, for a certain vnlawfull demandes of meat and drink by ways of Cvnys & Livery,¹ & for Sumner othes called the oethes of the great horss,² being meere Irish exactiones, and abolishid by the lawes of the Realme; Whearfore, & forasmuche as such vnlawfull Demanndes wer never paid by yo¹ Suppliantes but by Cohercion, y¹ would please yo¹ Lp. aswell to comaunde the Deffend¹¹ to restore the said goodes as to Inhibit the Deff¹¹¹s vpon apain nott to disturbe yo² Supliantes w¹h anny the like extortions, vntill they shall recover the same by som course of law. And the poore Playntifs will pray, &c."

The other memorial I give here also, as it supplies the names of the inhabitants upon whom the distress was levied, and some further particulars of interest:—

"To the Right Höble the Lo: Deputie and Councell. The humble Petiticon of the Portriff, Burgesses, & Comons of the Toune of Gaurane, in the Counti of Kilkeny.

"Humblie complayning shewethe to yo' Hōrs yo' Petitioners, where one David Archer, of the said Toune, Gent., and one David O'Heikie, hosboy, distrayned in August last, uppon one Melcher Stantone, John Nashe, of the said Gawran burgesses, and Cono' o'Brinan, Fearmer, and tooke from theme tou brass Pottes, a pane, & a plowe garrane, supposed to be worthe tenn Poundes ster: and that Distresses dothe sithence detayne under collo' of unlawful exactions as coinow—vizt., horsmeat and mansmeat, with many other such like barbarous customes, whereof yo' suppi was by severall comaundem's, as well in yo' Lo: tyme as before, redie to be showne, grounded uppone sevrall concordatms, disonerated. It may therefor please yo' ho: Lop to addresse yo' expresse comanndm's to the aforesaid Archer, comaundinge him therby either to make present restitutione to yo' suppi' of the said Distresses, or refusing so to do to make their indelayed apparence to answer & sho good cause to the contrary. And they shall pray."

It may be noted here, that the David Archer against whom these complaints were levelled was himself actually a member of the Corporation of Gowran, his being the second name on the list of those, as already given above, who were by the Charter of King James constituted the first chief Burgesses and Common Council of the town;

Coyne and livery, an Irish exaction. 2 One of the grievances of the inhabitants of Gowran set out in the verdict of the Corporation of Irishtown, in 1537, was—"Item, they doo present that my Lord of Ostery (the Earl of Ormonde and

Ossory), doth in the tyme of Lente levie and take of his tenauntes and all other inhabitauntes within the said countie, otes for his horses, without paieng anything therefoe." See "Annuary" for 1868-9, page 133.

but, doubtless, he was more largely interested in discharging the duties of his office of Constable of Gowran Castle, under the Earl of Ormonde, than in aiding his fellow-burgesses to resist the exactions enforced in the name and for the profit of the Lord of the Manor. On the first of the petitions the following was the order made:—

"The 28th of April, 1608.

"The defend are required to restore the distrsses in the bill mentioned to the inhabitantes of Goran, and to forbeare to molest or troble them for anie such vnlawfull exaction, yf they can not shewe sufficient reason before vs at the Councell table why they should doe it; wen they are required to doe in defaulte of performinge our order in this behalfe, by the beginings of the next tearme.

"ARTHUR CHICHESTER."

On the second petition the ensuing order, of a different nature, was made, under exactly the same date:—

"The 28th of Aprill, 1608.

"Ref^d to the Examination and Order of the Sheriffe of that Countie, or the next Justice of the Peace adioyninge.

" ARTHUR CHICHESTER."

To both these documents the signature of the Lord Deputy is in autograph. The first order is that which was most probably acted upon, for an attachment was issued against Archer and his assistant in the levying of the distress, in consequence of their not having attended to the directions of the Lord Deputy and Council therein set forth. The original attachment is amongst the bundle of Gowran papers in the Kilkenny Town Clerk's office, and a copy may as well be here supplied:—

"By the Lo: Deputie.

"These are to will and desire y".... repayer to the dwellinge houses of the psons hearevnder written, and them and everie of them to atach and bringe before vs, aswell to answer to the comp^{lt} of the Portrefe, Burgesses, and Comās of the Towne of Gorran, as theire contempte in that behalfe mad. Hereof fayle you not, and for y' doeinge this shalbe yo' warrant. Geven at his Ma^{ts} Castle of Dublin, this 4th of June, 1608.

"Davyd Archer, Cunstable to the Earle

of Ormond, in the Castle of Goran, David Hykye.
"Afidauit is mad and entered.

"To anie of his Mats pursevantes to whome it shall apptaine."

The blank in the document is caused by its having been worn at the fold, the "pursevant" charged with its execution having seemingly kept it for a considerable time in his pocket. A letter addressed to the Portreeve by the father of the person who had thus been employed to serve the attachment on Archer and O'Hickie, affords a curious glimpse of the state of things which resulted at home in the little borough, whilst the case was proceeding in the Castle Chamber in Dublin. We must suppose the Constable was terribly incensed at the course adopted by the Corporation in resistance of the Lord of the Manor's alleged rights, if the allegations in this epistle were well founded:—

"Good Mr Portrif, vnderstanding yor resolucon to remove my sonn out of yor prison, and to send him for Kilkenny iaile, I thought it fiete to comend this to yor consideracon or ever you doe so: ffirst, you all know that my sonn servid my Lo: Deputies warrant, vppon weh David Archesent his sonn in law, who was in the said warrant, for a Srgiant, and arrestid my sonn on an action of debt of twentie nobles ster; and so he was therbie in the rest of yor Srgeant, and so to remaine vntill he founde sufficient suerties to answr the said debt. Then aftr xxiiij howers imprisonment, the said Archr being ashamed of that fowle act of wrongfull and false arrest, knowing that my sonn had never to bargin or deale with him for on single penny, devised a new matr, and challengid my sonn to wrestle wthim self in the midst of the streate, whose milde aunser of deniall you best know that hard it, and imediatly vppon his deniall did moste rashly cach a papr booke, and swore before you that he was a frede of his lief, goods, and all that he had; how liekly this is to be trew, I refer it to yor self, and all donn of malice and in pollicie to detaine him in prison, ythe maie not appere before my lo: Deputie to show his grevaunce there, I praie you remembr the first action whereon he was comittid, and vntille he is acquittid or found giltie thereof that yu suffer him not to be removid on the second arrest, as you will answr the contrarie. And so in all haste I leave you to Godf goovrmt this prent Satrdaie,

"Your wors to be comandied,
"HE: GWYLLYM."

We have hitherto only had the manorial officials on the stage, but the next document in point of date serves to show that they were not acting without warrant from their superior. We have an attested copy—all the previous documents are originals—of a letter, from Thomas, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, addressed to the Serjeant of the Manor, directing him to take steps for the collection of his "ancient customes" there. There is no allusion to what had occurred already in connexion with the matter, but the letter was probably written with the view of its being seen by the Portreeve and Burgesses, under the impression that under such circumstances they would discontinue their resistance to those levies. Earl Thomas, who had taken a prominent part in the government of Ireland under Queen Elizabeth, and was a special favourite of the Queen, to whom he was distantly related through the Bolleyn family, was at this time very far advanced in years, had lost his sight, and had ceased to take part in the administration of public affairs, so that the Lord Deputy is not likely to have entertained such consideration for the old nobleman as he would have commanded from the royal representative in Ireland a short time previously. However, here is his letter:—

"James Waton, where sut of neyn reaping hookes, and other ancient customes & dueties are due & answerable unto me by the Portereve & Burgess's of the Towne of Gawrā, according as the same, tyme beyond the memorie of man, was paid unto my ancesto's, Thies are to will and auctoriz yo', as my S'jant of my Mano' of Gawrā afor said, to take upp for me and to my use all my said auncient customes and duties. And such of the said Burgess's or Inhabitants of Gawrā as shall resist to pay the same, to take his or ther distres for refusing to the double value of the demand & those distresses to putt into the Castle of my said Mano', ther to be kept saulf untill I be satisfied for my said auncient customes & dueties, as heretofore my self & my ancesto's have been. Faill nott her of, and for yo' doing herein this shalbe yo' war". Dated at Carrick, the xxviiith of September, 1608.

"THOMAS ORMOND OSS."

"Copia vera."

Fortified with this missive from a nobleman whose will once was law throughout Ireland, the manorial officials at Gowran would seem to have set at naught all previous

the day, "to take measures to free the Earl of Ormonde's lands, in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, from all cesses, other than royal subsidies, in the consideration of his abandoning certain taxes, which he had been accustomed to raise off the inhabitants, for his personal expenses: but allowing him to receive victuals for his house, at the Queen's rate of payment:" ("Annuary" of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, for the years 1868 and 1869, page 92, note).

¹ It seems certain, however, that if the petitions of the Portreeve and Burgesses of Gowran stated truthfully the nature of the exactions which were being enforced by the officials of the Earl of Ormonde, the Lord Deputy would not only be warranted but might be considered even bound to interpose, for on the 30th June, 1569, as appears by an entry on the Irish Council Book, temp. Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, an order was received from the latter Queen by the Lord Deputy of

injunctions and attachments from Dublin Castle, and proceeded to make new distresses for their alleged "unlawful exactions." We have the result in the ensuing memorial from the Gowran Corporation:—

"To the right hoble the Lo. Deputy.

"Humblie maketh peticon to yor hoble to Richard Hackett, Portrefe of Gaurane, in the behaulfe of himselfe and the poore inhabitants of the saied towne, that wheare they have exhibited compit to yor lp heretofore against Davyd Archer, Constable to the right hoble the Earle of Ormonde, of the Castle of Gaurane aforesaied, for taking of Distresses vppon pretence of certeine horssemeat, cuiny for horsse boyes, and other vnlawfull exactions demanded by him of yor poore peticoers in right of his office of Constableshippe, and that it pleased yor to sende Direction therevppon to the said David, not onlie to restore the said Distresses, but to forbeare from such vexacon vntill the right of the said Demand weare tryed, weh Direction the saied David did disobey, vppon affidavit wheareof an attachment was graunted, with further commandment to the Sherife to restore the said Distresses, which, as touching the restitucon, is in parte performed; since which tyme one Terrelagh fitz Thomas, a man of the saied Earles, with one Sheary O'Loughlyn, by procurement of the said David, as seemeth, vpon Sonday Last, late in the evening and after sonnsett, came vnto the lands of Gauran aforesaied, and tooke from thence som cowes belonging to som of yor poore peticoners, not declaring to the coweherde vppon what occasion, but, as is pretended, for the saied vnlawfull exacone; whearefore the saied Terrellarh, being neither knowen nor the cause of the takeing of the cowes being by him disclosed, the coweherd, thincking that they weare taken by way of spoyle, did rayse the hugh and crye, by occasion wheareof som of yor peticoers did pursue the saied Cattle, and with much trouble and travell recovered them, som seaven or eight myles distance from Gaurane aforesaid, on the morrowe, and tooke the said Shearye prysoner, whoe was sent by the saied Portreve with his mittim9 to Edwarde Rooth of Kyllkenny, being marshall of the shire gaole; and the saied marshall refused to take the prisoner to his warde, excusing him selfe that the late Charter of encorporacon graunted vnto yor peticoners, which maketh the Portrefe of the saied Towne for the tyme being Justice of peace, was not published at the Last Assisses, wheare the same did not passe for six or seaven wyckes after the saied Assisses, which is but a practize to overthrowe the poore estate of yor supits wh were honorably respected by yor to in graunting of the said Chartor. In tender consideración wheareof, yor supits Doe moste humbiy praye that if the saied Davyde Archer shall appeare vppon the said attachment, that he may be punished for his contempt and som course taken to restrane both hym and others not to molest yor peticoners for the saied wrongfull exacone vntill the right shalbe censured at this honorable table. And that yor to also will be pleased to give warrante for the comyttment of the saied Terrellagh and Sheary to answeare the said fact at the next assizes. And they according theire bounden Dutie will praye, &c."

The following was the order made by the Lord Deputy on the foregoing, the signature being in autograph:—

"26 of November, 1608.

"We have lately referred this matter to be determined at the next Assizes, & yf any distresses have bene taken since or last order for restitutio, we require the sherife that the same be presently restored, & that no other distresse be taken for that cause till the Assizes, & for the contempt of David Archer, yf the same shalbe proved before the Justice of Assize, we require them to se him punished, & we comand the gealer of the Coutie to take notice of ye portrefe, beinge a Justice of peace.

"ARTHUR CHICHESTER."

It may be supposed that the foregoing order was put into effect, and matters as regarded the suit of the plaintiffs remained so pending the Assizes, which would not take place till the following spring; but, in the meantime, towards the close of 1608—it is scarcely necessary to say that we inust follow the arrangement of dates according to the "old style," when the year ended on the 25th March—we have a short document, from which the inference is deducible that Archer, and his fellow manorial officials, filed a bill in the Star Chamber, not merely in justification of themselves as an answer to the complaints brought against them, but making charges against the Corporation of Gowran. The following is a transcript of an attested copy:—

"By the Lo. Chancelor.

"I require the Cleark of the Starr Chamber to bringe vnto me the bill preferrid in that Court against certain poore men of the Towne of Gowran, that I may Consider therof, according to the Lo. Deputies Refermt Directed to me in that behalf. Given at St. Pulchere this sixt of ffebruary, 1608.

"Tho: Dublin: Cancr.
"To Anthony Staughton, Esquire,
"Cleark of the Castell Chamber."

"Copia vera."

What may have been the counter charges of the Constable of the Castle against the Corporation, we have no information; but it would seem that as the period for holding the Assizes approached, the Portreeve and Burgesses became apprehensive as to a change of venue. They probably feared that a tribunal sitting in Kilkenny would be disposed to favour the chief lord of the district, and, per-

haps the allegation put forward in the following memorial, as to their inability to procure the aid of Counsel, was but an excuse for seeking to have the case removed for decision to the Court of Castle Chamber, in Dublin:—

"To the Right Honrable the Lo: Deputie.

"The Humble Petition of the Portreffe of Gouran,

"Declaring where yo' lp. haue been pleased to referr to the Lo. Justices of Assizes, in the Countie of Kilkeny, a demaunde of certain Irish exactiones p'tended to be due, by the Constable of the Castle of Gawran, vpon the Inhabitaunts of the said Toune. For asmuch as the said poor Inhabitauntes have no Councell in that pte to repose vpon, and that the Councell retained by them doe vsually attend here in Tearme tyme yo' Sup't therfore dothe moste humbly pray that the contraversie may be ended either befor yo' Lp. at the Councell Table, or be referred to the Judges the next Tearm, when the said poore Inhabitauntes wilbe reddy to attend the same by Atoney instructed in that behalf. And they shall pray, &c."

The Lord Deputy's order on this was as follows:—

"14 of February, 1608.

"Referred to the Lo. Cheife Justice who in his circute can best judge whether the petitioners can have indifferencie in the Country, & yf any just impediment thereof shall appeare to him; then we require that the cause be remitted hether.

"ARTHUR CHICHESTER."

And here we have the report of the Chief Justice, as requested, which is endorsed on the Lord Deputy's order:—

"xvij Die Marcii, 1608.

"The Portreeve of Gawran doth refuse to retaine any learned Councell or to have the cause heard this assizes wherefore I leave the same to the consideracon of the Right Honell the Lo: Deputy.

"H. WINCHE."

Whether the proceedings in this case ever went further, I find nothing amongst Mr. Watters' bundle of Gowran papers to show. But whatever may have occurred during the two ensuing years, it would seem that in 1611 there were new distresses by the Constable of the Castle, and a new suit instituted by the Portreeve and Burgesses of Gowran. We have only one document connected with this matter, but it refers to a previous award made in the same year, in the case.

"To the Right Hoble the Lo: Deputie. The humble Petiton of the Portreffe & Commons of Gawran.

"Declaring that whear yo' Lp. and the Counsell graunted Directon, vpon peticon exhibited the last Tearm by yo' Sup^{lts} requiring one David Archer, Constable of the Castell of Gawran, and Jamis Waton, S'giant to the Earle of Ormonde, of his said mano' of Gawra, to restore somm distreses taken by them from yo' Sup^{lts} for Irysh & vnlawfull exactones, & that the said directn was shewed to the said David and Jamis, whoe, notwthstanding, refused to restore the said Distresses, & as yett doe detein them. Yo' Sup^{lts} therefore doe most humbly beseech yo' Lp. either to graunt an atachm^t against the said David and Jamis to answer for their said Contempt, or that yo' Lp. wilbe pleased by warrant to comande the Sherife to tak order for restitution of the said distresses, the rather for that yo' Supliantes are reddy to pform the ord's taken by the Lo. Wailsh and others vppon yo' Lps references in this contravsie.

"And they will pray, &c.

"Copia vera."

The order on this memorial is signed not only by the Lord Deputy, but by the Privy Council at large:—

" 3° Junij 1611.

"If the pties complayned of in this peticon have not according or form directiones of the 6 of May last deliver'd the distresses, we hereby comaund them, and either of them, whout delay to restore the same, wen yf they do not vpon sight hereof, then we comaund the Sherif of the County to see the said distresses delived whout delay, or to delive to the peticoners so much of the defed goods as mey contervalle ther distresses, and whall to require the said Defetes to apeer before vs whin tenn dayes after sight hereof to answer their contempt in that behalf.

"ARTHUR CHICHESTER.

"Tho: Dublin: Canc.
Tho: Ridgway.
John Denham.

FRAUNCES BARKLEY. FRANCES ANGIER. ADAM LOFTES."

"Copia vera."

We have no document to inform us as to the result of the suit, but there can be very little doubt that the proceedings terminated in the Lord of the Manor being compelled to abandon all claims which could be shown to be in the nature of "barbarous Irish exactions." The following schedule of the manorial customs of Gowran was doubtless furnished to the Court in the progress of the proceedings, but it bears no date:—

- "A Note of the Dewties and coustomes dew upon the inhabitants and Burgesses of the Towne of Gouran unto the Castell of sa Manner of Gouran as followeth videlicett.
- "Imprimes The Burgesses and commones of Gauran is to ansewer to the suett of Court with all frayes strayes and studshels (sic).
- Itm. To the Seutt of the Mill and also for drought of timber and Mill Stones upon ther owne charges and also for the clensing and making clene of the Pound.
- Itm. They are also to pay one choyse beste once in the year.
- Itm. They are to pay xxiiii Gallons of Beare once in the year.
- Itm. One Pottell of the best aquavita.
- Itm. Upon every forren in Gauran viid ster once in the year.
- Itm. Everie forren in Gauran wch hath a Garran or a Plowe of his owne is to give what strangth he hath unto the Castell of Gawran, videlieet one dayes plowing in whett harvest, and an other dayes plowing in barly or otten harvest.
- Itm. Every forren in Gauran weh hath a Garran or plowe of his owne is to give one Garranes labor once in the year, videlisett in the whett harvest to drawe corn or haye.
- Itm. Every forren is to give one reping hooke once in the year with a sufficient man to reape with the same.
- Itm. Every forren is to give and bring into the Castell of Gauran when my Lo: doth come one sufficient fagott.
- Itm. Every Butcher of the Towne of Gauran is to give to the Castell of Gauran when they doe kill or slay any beste one stone of tallow for tooe shillings ster.

All these Dewties and Costomes hath bin payed unto me, David Archer, Constable of the Castell of Gauran, and to my Predicessiners."

[Endorsed] "Dutys payable to the Constable of the Castle of Gowran."

Whatever manorial "duties and customs" were not deemed to come within the forbidden "barbarous Irish exactions," we may presume the officials of the Earl of Ormonde continued to levy, and it must be supposed without the claim being resisted. The last document in the Gowran bundle at the Kilkenny Town Clerk's office, bear-

¹ i.e. every foreigner. Inhabitants not admitted to the freedom of the borough, were esteemed as, and termed, "foreigners."

The "verdyt of the Corporacon of the Towne of Irishtoune," in 1537, opens

thus:—"First, the jury present that the constable of the Towne of Garon [Gowran] dothe daily charge the Inhabitauntes of the said towne with coyne and livery to 4 men appoynted by the said constable."—See "Annuary" for 1868-9, p. 132.

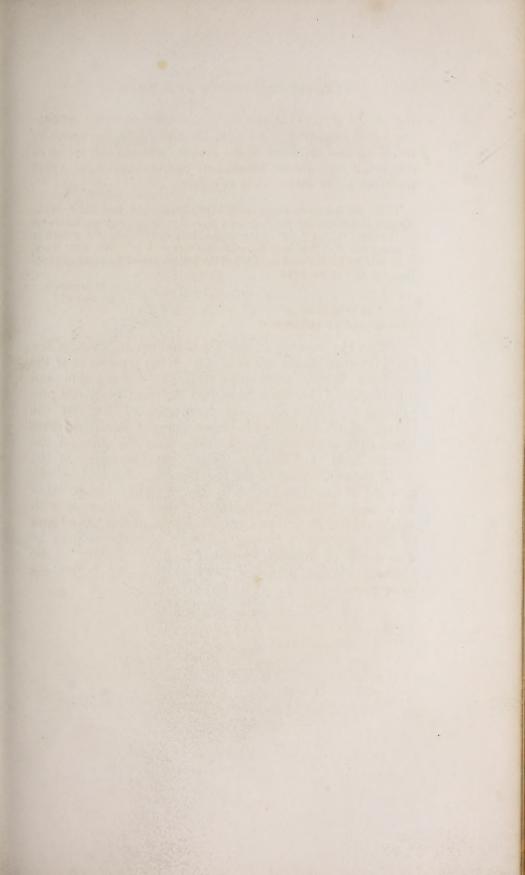
ing on the subject, shows the Ormonde Seneschal arranging for the holding of a Court Leet there, in the name of the King and the Lord of the Manor, even in the midst of the social convulsion which had commenced three years previous to its date. It is as follows:—

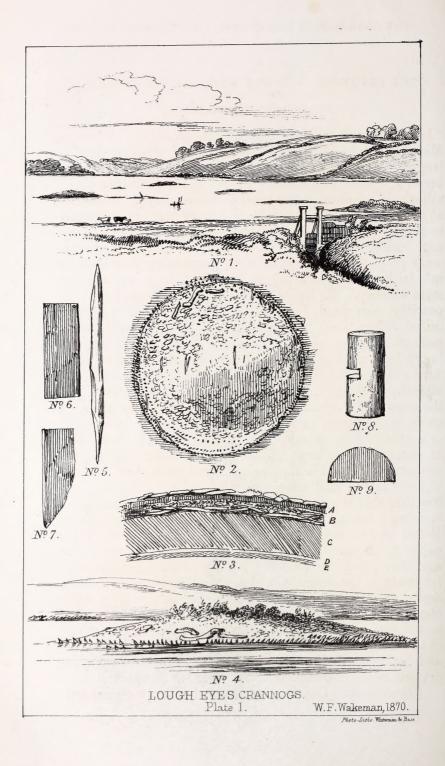
"Yo" are hereby to warne all the Inhabitants and free Suto" of the Mannor of Gowran and the deamegne thereof to be and appeare before me on Munday, beinge the 2^d of December next, at y° hower of 9 o'clock in y° forenoone, that they may doe suite and service to y° Courte leete there, to be held for his Maie and the Lord of the leete, whereof they may not faile Dated y° 20th of No. 1644.

"Jo: MANDEUILE, "Seneschall."

"To ye Portriffe of Gowran and his assistants."

With the success of the Cromwellian invasion of Ireland, Gowran passed entirely out of the possession of the Ormonde family, and since then the Corporation and inhabitants of the town have had different manorial proprietors to deal with. Any documents to illustrate the history of Gowran, under these changed relations, must come from some repository other than the office of the Town Clerk of Kilkenny. The most important of the other papers contained in the bundle exhibited at the meeting of this Association by Mr. Watters, refer to other suits and collisions of the Corporation of Gowran with neighbouring proprietors, respecting mears and boundaries of their respective lands, and such of these as may be considered of interest in illustrating the history of the borough at the period, I hope soon to lay before the Association.





THE CRANNOGS IN LOUGH EYES, CO. FERMANAGH.

BY W. F. WAKEMAN.

"Lough Eyes" (as the name appears upon the Ordnance Maps) is a lake of about two-thirds of an English mile in length, by less than a quarter of a mile at its greatest breadth, situate at a distance of two miles north-east of the village of Lisbellaw, in the county of Fermanagh. Hitherto, at least within historic times, the lough was not supposed to possess any manner of interest, scenic or otherwise, except indeed for anglers, who found it well stocked with scaly prey of various kinds, or to consumers of or dealers in "Irish wine" (potteen), as Peter the Great was wont to style whiskey. Its ancient name appears to have been lost, possibly corrupted, or perhaps translated, for a spring, called Tobernasoul, "The Well of the Eyes," is still extant near its southern shore. This well is connected with the lough by a small stream, so that in all likelihood we have here a clue to the derivation. Like the crannoged retreats of Ballydoolough and Drumgay, distant respectively, "as the crow flies," about two and a-half, and three miles or so from the place, Lough Eyes was anciently embowered in a dense forest of oak, pine, and alder. The trees were of immense size, larger than any seen growing in this country, or indeed in England. Their roots, and portions of their stems, still remain in situ, and are often so close together that the upper branches must have commingled, forming a canopy impervious alike to sunshine and storm. When or how the giants fell it is not the purpose of this paper to inquire; but I may suggest that in their green age they served to shelter a town of "lake habitations" (crannogs), the ruins of which may still be seen in wonderful preservation. From Plate 1, facing this page, a fair idea of the appearance of the scene will be derived. The sketch was taken from the south-east, and shows the whole of the islands, six in number, as they appeared in August and September of last year, when, in consequence of the dryness of the summer, the water was unusually low.

Upon most careful examination I was convinced that

although the elevation of the works above water was unequal, the rows of piling by which the several shores were enclosed are almost uniformly on about the same level. In one instance, however, in deep water, the crannog would appear to have sunk; and its immersion may be attributed to the perishable nature of its component parts, timber and branches, which as they decayed settled down. The other islets are built upon shoals, or as would in at least one case appear, upon a natural turf-bank, which was artificially strengthened, and covered with layers of sticks, brambles, earth, and stones. The sluice, figured in the sketch, heads a deep cutting (made some years ago by the Rev. J. G. Porter), by which the mill-dam at Lisbellaw is principally fed. The natural outlet of the lake is on the opposite shore. In the Plate, Figs. No. 2, 3, and 4, &c., will be seen an elevation, section, and some details of what appears to have been anciently the most important crannog of the group. It measures about two hundred and eighty-eight feet in circumference, the greatest height above the lowest summer level being ten feet. It is never entirely submerged, a remark which applies only to it and to one other of the crannogs under notice. Mr. J. G. V. Porter, of Bellisle, having kindly, at my suggestion, caused a trench to be cut across the island from shore to shore, I was enabled to make the section given on the Plate (No. 3), and which very clearly illustrates the character of the work. The excavators first of all removed a coating of stones, laid without any regard to regularity, and which were more thickly deposited in some places than in others. The stones averaged about one foot in depth, and rested upon earth (A), containing pieces of bone much broken, and small particles of charcoal. This layer, also about one foot in average depth, immediately surmounted a stratum composed of boughs (B), with the bark on, of oak, alder, pine, hazel, and perhaps of other trees, intermixed with brambles, decayed foliage, small stones or gravel, a little earth, and some bog mould. Next followed about six feet of very good peat (C), or turf-bog, which appeared to have grown there naturally, and never to have been previously disturbed. The bog lay upon sand and marl (D and E), probably at some very remote period the bottom of the

lough. The stockading still exists in a very interesting state of preservation. To the west and north the stakes are four deep, and are placed so close together as almost to touch. They are all, or nearly all, of oak; roughly worked, and sharply pointed by a metal axe or adze, as shown in the sketch which appears on Plate 1 (No. 5). No trace of the framework of the house which doubtlessly stood here was forthcoming; but half buried in the soil about the water's edge, were several pieces of oak, which had evidently been fashioned by man. The barrel-shaped block to the right of the plan (No. 8) is one foot four inches in length by one foot ten inches in circumference, a groove cut in one of its sides is two inches deep by one and a-half broad. The largest of the blocks drawn in the Plate (No. 6) measures one foot seven by six inches; a second is slightly smaller; a third (No. 9), which I have also sketched, has all the appearance of having been a portion of the bottom of a bucket or vessel. It measures twelve inches across.

It would appear that at some time or other this crannog was not considered large enough for the requirements of its inhabitants; and that a long, low-lying shoal, extending from it in a southerly direction, was staked in order to supply the deficiency. The piles in this addition though "few and far between," are, however, sufficiently numerous to attest the ancient occupation of this generally submerged ridge by a crannog building people. It shows, when the water is very low, as a long and narrow islet, or rather as two islets, but being so slightly elevated, the action of the water has almost obliterated its features. Upon the main crannog, as well as upon the extension referred to, occurred a very large quantity of bones similar to those found at Ballydoolough, and like them, broken for the marrow which they contained. They are evidently remains of the Bos longifrons, or ancient Celtic shorthorned ox, of the red-deer, ass, sheep, goat, and pig. Here, too, was found, mixed with the animal remains, an extraordinary collection of broken earthen vessels of that very interesting and hitherto undescribed class referred to in my papers on The Drumgay and Ballydoolough Crannogs. Nearly all, if not all, the specimens are

more or less ornamented with indented patterns, sometimes arranged simply in lines, in other cases presenting chevron designs of early style. I append illustrations (Figs. 1 and

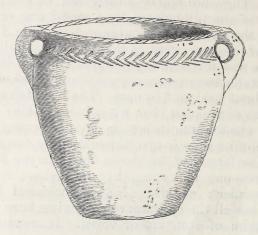


Fig. 1.—Restored vessel from Lough Eyes, drawn one-fourth the real size.

2) representing two of these vessels carefully restored from existing examples.



Fig. 2.—Restored vessel from Lough Eyes, drawn one-fifth the real size.

It may be here remarked that a number of flat discs, of the same material as the vessels, were found with them, and would seem to have been their covers or lids. A curious provision for the escape of steam during the process of boiling, or cooking, is observable in several of these earthen pots. It consists of a small circular hole in the neck or Fig. 3.—Baked clay plate, or pot cover, from Lough Eyes, drawn one-fourth upper side of the vessel, just below



the point where the lid would be supported or caught. It is not possible to determine whether these vessels, when

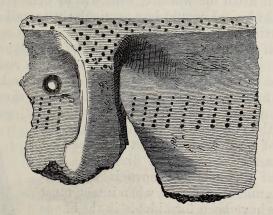


Fig. 4.—Portion of a perforated vessel from Lough Eyes, drawn one-half the real size.

entire, were invariably perforated or not; the aperture, however, occurs in not a few of the fragments we possess.

It is usual in suggesting the probable age of antiques of new type, or hitherto neither described nor classified, to be led by the character of objects found with them, the period, or approximate period, of which has Fig. 5.—Portion of a perforated vessel from Lough Eyes, drawn one-third the real size. already been ascertained. It is



therefore well worthy of notice that, amongst the few artificial objects which accompanied the pottery, were

bracelets, apparently of jet, exactly similar to articles of that class discovered in Ireland and elsewhere, and which there is reason to believe cannot be later than the time of the occupation of Britain by the Romans. Of these bracelets only two fragmentary specimens came under my own observation; but I am given to understand that several others had been from time to time picked up from the shores of the Lough Eyes crannogs. As in Switzerland the builders of the "Pfaulbauten" appear to have utilized the antlers of deer in the manufacture of tools or weapons, so here have we evidence of the ingenuity of a probably semi-savage in converting the horn of an animal, upon which he had perhaps fed, into an instrument well fitted for warfare, offensive or defensive, as the case might be. I would beg particularly to call attention to a portion of the antler of a red-deer which was found by myself when searching the shore of the island just described. That it had served as the head of a rude battleaxe there can be little question. Its broader end has been roughly fined to a cutting edge, and a notch shows where a string, or, perhaps, leathern thong or sinew, was tied to

prevent the axe-head from slipping from the handle of wood into which it had been set in the manner of a stone or flint celt. weight of this piece of horn is very considerable, and the weapon, when intact, must doubtless have been formidable in the hands of a crannog-dweller, used to feed on "Cervus elaphus," "Bos longifrons," good oaten or wheaten bread, or porridge (as the early quern stones found indicate), &c. &c. Strokestown, Ballinderry, and other crannogs, bone daggers and spear-heads have been discovered, but this I believe is the first notice of a horn axe-head on record. In Switzerland, it is the handle which is of Fig. 6.-Axo-head of horn, the cutting portion being composed of flint or stone inserted into the shaft at its

thicker end.

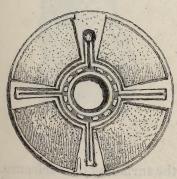


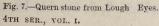
horn of the red-deer, drawn one-fourth of the real size.

If ever there had been a "kitchen midden" in the place I believe that its contents must have been washed out, as

the bones, pottery, whetstones, &c., seemed to be distributed equally all round the island. There is a story current amongst the people of the neighbourhood that from time to time brass or copper vessels have been found in the lough in connexion with this and some other of the islands. No attention was paid to their preservation, as they were supposed to have formed a portion of the apparatus of potteen distillers who worked here within the memory of persons still living. The probability is, that these so-called "copper or brass" utensils were really of bronze, and belonged to a very early age; but they have been hopelessly lost. No one can give even a verbal description of their appearance, and we have only to regret the ignorance of their finders.

Referring to Plate 1, a very small island will be seen in the distance. It is the second from the left side of the This is the sunken crannog, stones and some timbers of which extend from the little patch usually (when the lough is at its lowest level) uncovered, as far as the eye can pierce through the surrounding waters which about here are of considerable depth. Its appearance is shown in the lowest sketch of the second Plate. Passing from left to right in the general view (Plate 1), the next island we meet is the most northern of the group. Its plan, elevation, and some details, form the four upper sketches of Plate 2, facing this page. The form is circular—diameter about fifty feet. In consequence of the action of the water but little of the original timber, except the piling,





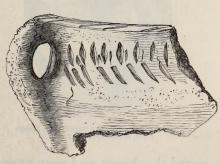


Fig. 7.—Quern stone from Lough Eyes. Fig. 8.—Portion of a vessel from Lough Eyes.

remains. The stakes could not be so easily moved, and they stand as originally placed, while the horizontal timbers, &c., of the interior have disappeared. In a cruciform section made at my request by Mr. Porter, it was shown that the island consists of a low mound formed of sand, earth, and stones, which appear to have settled down in their present

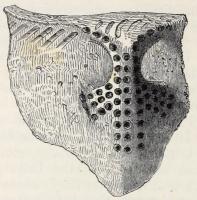


Fig. 9.—Portion of a vessel from Lough Eyes, with unique ear, drawn half size.

position. Here were found many bones and pieces of pottery, a whetstone, and portions of a highly decorated quernstone, which I have restored in the illustration (Fig. 7), given at p. 559. There was, of course, no trace of log house or "kitchen midden." The bones, &c., were scattered all

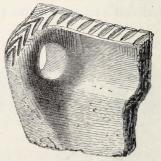
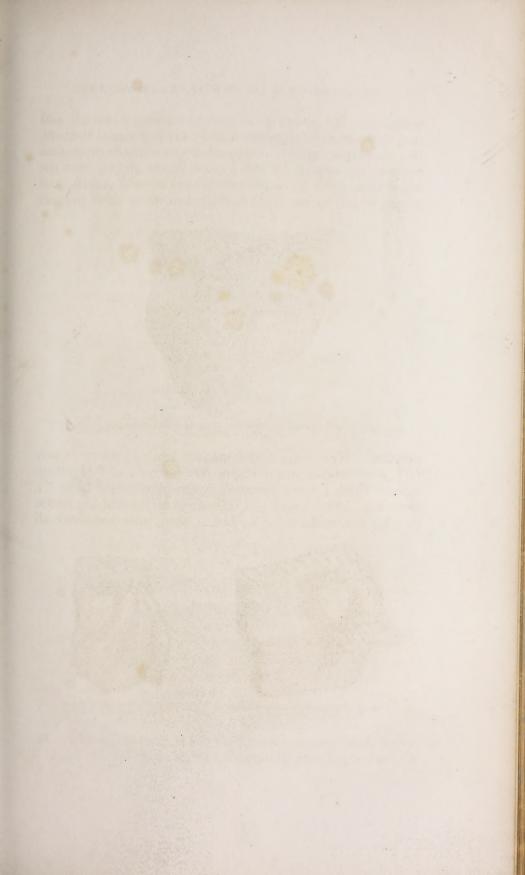


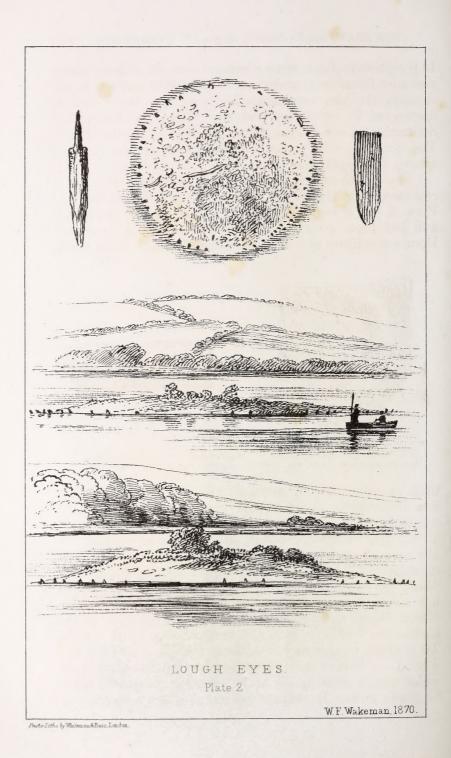
Fig. 10.—Portion of a vessel from Lough Eyes, drawn half the real size.



Fig. 11.—Ear of a vessel from Lough Eyes, drawn half real size.

round the shores, and even over the surface of the enclosure. The accompanying illustrations (Figs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and





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13), represent characteristic examples of the pottery which was here found in abundance. The dotted pattern is curiously like the ornamentation seen on fictile vessels discovered in connexion with the "Lake Habitations" of Switzerland—see "The Ulster Journal of Archæology." The cut Fig. 8 by some mistake or other was printed among the engravings of the Ballydoolough paper.

The fourth and next island from the left of the view is represented in the sketch, the second from the bottom of Plate 2. It is very similar to the example last described, and has been greatly ruined by the action of the water. Upon a cruciform section of considerable depth being made,

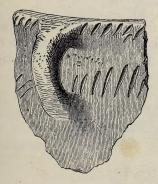


Fig. 12.—Portion of a vessel from Lough Eyes, drawn one-third the real size.

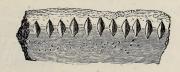


Fig. 13.—Lip of a vessel from Lough Eyes, draw one-half the real size.

little to illustrate the internal construction of the place was discovered. There were layers of earth and sand, and some disturbed sticks. A portion of the upper stone of a quern, many fractured bones, and portions of earthen vessels rewarded a search and diggings along the shore. Here as indeed in all the islands in Lough Eyes, were pieces of "slag" or dross of iron ore. The fifth crannog lies very low and narrow, and seldom remains for any considerable period above the water. It may be described as of the sunken class, though some of the stakes are still visible. To examine it thoroughly without the aid of navvies and a good equipment, would be a hopeless undertaking, as the water would speedily fill up any excavation which might be made in it. Its surface presented some bones, a few

bits of pottery, of which I engrave four rims (Figs. 14, 15, 16, and 17), a whetstone, and a bracelet (unfortunately

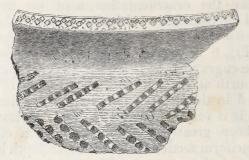


Fig. 14.—Portion of a vessel from Lough Eyes, drawn one-half the real size.

broken), of the rare class already spoken of. The only crannog of this interesting lough which remains to be noticed is figured in the extreme right of the general view

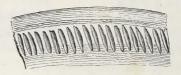


Fig. 15.—Rim from Lough Eyes, drawn one-half the real size.

(Plate 1). Though staked round in many places it forms in summer time a small peninsula. Probably from its proximity to the land it has been robbed of all its woodwork, and, upon being cut into, presented no instructive

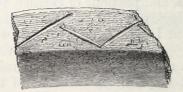


Fig. 16.—Rim from Lough Eyes, drawn onehalf the real size.

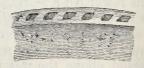


Fig. 17.—Rim from Lough Eyes, drawn one-half the real size.

feature. Like the other islands it contributed its quota of pottery and bone fragments, but the pieces of the former

(Figs. 18 and 19, 20 and 21,) were very small, anything conspicuous having no doubt been from time to time picked up and thrown away by the idlers and children of the neighbourhood.

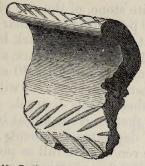


Fig. 18.—Portion of a vessel from Lough Eyes, drawn half the real size.



Fig. 19.—Portion of the base of a vessel from Lough Eyes, drawn half the real size.

The destruction of these relics is much to be lamented, as, from the style of ornamentation which several of the fragments exhibit, we must conclude that when perfect, or nearly so, the vessels were of great archæological importance. The design was usually a chevron, such as is



Fig. 20.—Rim from Lough Eyes.
Drawn half the real size.

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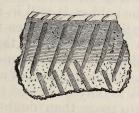


Fig. 21.—Rim from Lough Eyes. Drawn half the real size.

often found upon fictile ware discovered in tumuli, as well as upon several varieties of our bronze celts, and other weapons or instruments of prehistoric times. In no single instance was there any trace of what might be called Christian art or design. The vessels, large and small, belonging to this group of crannogs were all hand-made, and appear to have been well burnt. It is a curious fact that in many ex-

amples the action of the fire would seem to have been greater on the interior than on the outside. The material is the sandy clay of the district, or perhaps the grit was added in order to give greater consistency to the paste. Most of the vases show this sand quite distinctly, and in the ruder examples particles of white stone, of the size of very small peas, may be seen roughly projecting from their sides. Their colour varies from light drab to very dark brown, almost black. A few are slightly red in appearance, and all are unglazed. I may here remark that Figs. 20 and 21 have already, by mistake, appeared in connexion with my notice of Ballydoolough published in this Journal. They are now reproduced, not only that an error might be corrected, but also that the list of decorated fragments of fictilia from Lough Eyes might be rendered as full as possible. I look upon these designs as singularly interesting. only by comparing objects found in our crannogs with antiques of a similar class discovered elsewhere, that light can be thrown on the question of the origin and occupation of our "Lake Habitations." Most of the specimens figured in this paper were picked up by myself from the shores of the crannogs. A few were kindly presented by Mr. J. G. V. Porter, of Bellisle; and for several fine examples I am indebted to Mr. Martin, of Drumlone.

The subject is still in its infancy, and yet crannog investigation has not been without some interesting result. It has shown, at least, that the remote ancestors of the Irish people had in daily use pottery, peculiar to themselves, of graceful design and of admirable manufacture, superior indeed to any possessed by the Britons or Saxons, a fact hitherto more than doubted even by our best informed

writers upon archæological questions.

In none of the Lough Eyes crannogs did I discover any trace of the wicker-work flooring or partitions noticed by Mr. Kinahan; but floors of this description may have been

washed away.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

AT a GENERAL MEETING, held at the apartments of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, April the 5th, 1871,

PATRICK WATTERS, Esq., in the Chair,

The following Members of the Association were ad-

mitted to Fellowships:—

The Hon. B. E. B. Fitzpatrick; Lieut.-Colonel Edward Cooper; Captain H. M. F. Langton, High-Sheriff of Kilkenny County; Albert Courtenay; the Rev. J. L. Darby; Eugene Shine; R. R. Brash, Architect; Thomas Watson; Nicholas Ennis; Joseph Digges; F. E. Currey, J. P.; John Hill, C. E.; J. Ennis Mayler; and W. R. Molloy.

The following new Members were elected:—

Robert O'Brien, Old Church, Limerick: proposed by

the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Limerick.

The Rev. Frederick Charles Hamilton, St. John's Vicarage, Limerick; Richard W. Banks, Ridgebourne, Kington, Herefordshire; and W. Forbes Skene, 20, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh: proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

John H. Browne, Kylemore Castle, Galway: proposed by

G. H. Kinahan, M. R. I. A.

John Cramsie, Lisavon, Strandtown, Belfast: proposed

by W. H. Patterson.

William Charles Bonaparte Wyse, Woolly Hill House, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts; and James Martin, M. D., F. R. C. S. I., Portlaw: proposed by Maurice Lenihan, J. P.

Thomas C. Atkinson, Beaureau Veritas, Halifax, Nova

Scotia: proposed by R. R. Brash, Architect.

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John O'Neill, Sarsfield Court, Riverstown, Cork: proposed by the Rev. G. H. Reade.

The following presentations were received, and thanks

voted to the donors:—

"The Journal of the Ethnological Society of London," Vol. I., Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and Vol. II., Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4:

presented by the Society.

"The Archæological Journal, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," No. 107: presented by the Institute.

"The Journal of the British Archæological Association,"

for December, 1870: presented by the Association.

"The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine," Nos. 24, 25 and 26; also "Some Account of the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury," Part II.: presented by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

"Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," new series, Vol. X.: presented by the So-

ciety.

"The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal," Part 4: presented by the Yorkshire Archæological

and Topographical Society.

"Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society," for the years 1868-9: presented by the Society.

"Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Dublin,"

Vol. V., Parts 1 and 2: presented by the Society.

"Archæologia Cambrensis," fourth series, No. 6: pre-

sented by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

"Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London," second series, Vol. IV., No. 9: presented by the Society.

"The First Annual Report of the Natural History and Philosophical Society of Derry:" presented by the Society. "Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society

"Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland," Vol. V., Part 39: presented by the Society.

"The Reliquary," Nos. 43 and 44: presented by Llew-

ellynn Jewitt, F. S. A.

A circular perforated stone, about two inches in diameter and one and a half inch thick, found during excavations in the interior of the Cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny, probably a distaff weight: presented by the Dean of Ossory.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

AT a GENERAL MEETING, held at the apartments of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, October the 18th (by adjournment from the 6th), 1871:—

BARRY DELANY, M. D., in the Chair:

The following election to a Fellowship was made:—
Rev. William Gowan Todd, D. D., Park House,
Blackheath, London.

The following Member of the Association was admitted to Fellowship:—

Edmond Fitzpatrick Browne, Enniskillen.

The following new Members were elected:—

The Rev. Churchill Babington, D. D., Cockfield Rectory, Sudbury, Suffolk; Sir Benjamin J. Chapman, Bart., Killua Castle, Clonmellon, Kells, county of Meath; and P. Maxwell, Coolvok, Athlone: proposed by the Rev. J. Graves.

J. Westby Gibson, Glentworth-street, Limerick; George James Hewson, A. M., Hollywood, Adare; Martin Morris, Board of Public Works, Ireland; and Robert W. Mylne, F. R. S., F. S. A., &c., Whitehall-place, London: proposed by Maurice Lenihan, M. R. I. A.

Thomas Potter, Ashfield House, Kilkenny: proposed

by Dr. J. B. Fitzsimons.

Philip H. Hore, Pole Hore, Wexford; and Martin J. Farrell, C. E., Wexford: proposed by Captain Colclough.

Henry Thompson, M. D., Omagh: proposed by W. F. Wakeman.

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On the motion of the Rev. James Graves, W. H. Patterson was elected Hon. Local Secretary for the county of Down, and Dr. J. H. Stakpole Westropp, Lisdoonvarna,

for the county of Clare.

A letter was read from the Rev. Abbé Ryan, P. P., Claragh, observing that he did not find his name printed in the list of Fellows under the Queen's Letter, as being an original or Founding Member of the Association; and pointing out that he had been a subscribing Member from May, 1849, the year in which the Association was founded.

Mr. Graves said the Rev. Abbé Ryan was quite right. In making out the list of Founding Members they had, in consequence of the occurrence of another clergyman of the same name on the list, failed to identify the Rev. Abbé with the Rev. James Ryan, R. C. C. of Freshford. He was, of course, fully entitled to have the mistake rectified, and to be placed on the roll of Fellows.

An order to that effect was made accordingly.

With reference to the proposed works for the preservation of the Round Tower of Monasterboice, Mr. Graves read the following report of Mr. Graham, of Monasterboice, as to the preliminary arrangements:—

"At length, after much interruption and consequent delay, we have reached the top of the tower inside—that is, as far as it is at one side broken down to. The height from that to the highest point now standing is sixteen feet, and the height from the base to that point is about ninetyfive feet, the original height probably 110. It appears to have had originally at least six lofts, or floors, in it. I have got five lofts constructed in it exactly where the former lofts were. The highest point can be readily reached by a ladder from the uppermost loft. I have also got the foundation poles of the exterior scaffolding fixed in their places. That part of the tower about the south window which is between the third and fourth lofts is in a very bad state: it admits the light through it in several places, so that it is almost miraculous that half of it did not fall long ago. The building over that is in a much safer state. It is evident that the best cement and grouting stuff must be used with it, and that the whole tower must be pinned and pointed inside as well as outside, and done by a very skilful hand. It would be idle to expect that all this could be done in one season; time must be given and pains taken with it for the sake of its future permanency. In broken, unfavourable weather, even in summer, such as we had, I may say, during the whole of the past month, men could not safely work at it. This was a great cause of our delay, so that after all much would not be gained even if access could be had to the top of it sooner."

Mr. Graves said he had been just reminded by Mr. Lenihan of a loss which their Association, and the cause of Archæology in general, had sustained, in the death of the Earl of Dunraven. No one but those engaged in such pursuits knew how much the deceased nobleman had that cause at heart, and how actively and liberally he promoted He himself (Mr. Graves) had not many days since received a letter from Lord Dunraven, dated from Malvern —he little expected at the time that it would be the last evincing his Lordship's interest in the proposed reparation of the Round Tower of Monasterboice. He was most anxious—as every archæologist should be—that every care should be taken to prevent anything being done which would interfere with the ancient character of the structure; and he particularly expressed a hope that no attempt would be made to rebuild the lost portion of the top of the tower, stating that he was aware of certain features connected with the structure as it stood at present, which bore upon the general evidence as to the original object and use of the Round Towers, which he feared might be He (Mr. Graves) had written in reply, asking what were the particular circumstances referred to; but his Lordship's last illness prevented any answer from being received. Lord Dunrayen had recently directed much of his attention to the propriety of establishing a Government Department of National Antiquities in Ireland; and his influence would have been most important on that subject; but, unfortunately, the hand of death had intervened.

Mr. Lenihan referred to the number of judicious reedifications of ancient buildings which Lord Dunraven had carried out, at a great expenditure, at Adare and the sur-

rounding district.

Mr. Graves said that Lord Dunraven had of late years devoted much time to obtaining correct photographs of the architectural features of the more ancient ecclesiastical structures in Ireland. He had gone round personally with his artists to these ancient buildings, and directed their operations. The last time he (Mr. Graves) had met his Lordship was on the occasion of his being on his way to Kilkenny, from photographing the doorway of the old

church of Clonamery in this county, when he called upon

him at Inisnag for a few minutes.

A general expression of regret at the loss to archæological research and the cause of our national antiquities sustained in the death of Lord Dunraven was made by the Members of the Association present.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors:—

"Archæologia," Vol. XLIII., Part 1; and "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London," second series, Vol. V., No. 1: presented by the Society.

"Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scot-

land," Vol. VII., Part 1: presented by the Society.

"The Archæological Journal, published under the Direction of the Central Committee of The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," Nos. 108 and 109: presented by the Institute.

"The Journal of the British Archæological Association," for March, June, and September, 1871: presented

by the Association.

"Archæologia Cambrensis," fourth series, Nos. 6 and 7: presented by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

"Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall," No. 12:

presented by the Institution.

"The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal," Part 5: presented by the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

"Journal of the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society for the County, City, and Neighbourhood of Chester," Parts 8 and 9: presented by the Society.

"Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society,"

Vol. V., part 2: presented by the Society.

"Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæo-

logical Society," Part 9: presented by the Society.

"Lapidarium Septentrionale: or a Description of the Monuments of Roman Rule in the North of England, publshed by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," Part 2: presented by the Society.

"Original Papers published under the Direction of the

Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society," Vol. VII., Part 4: presented by the Society.

"The Reliquary," No. 45: presented by Llewellynn

Jewitt, F. S. A.

"The Third Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland:" presented by Samuel Ferguson,

Queen's Counsel.

"Catalogue of the Books in the Tasmanian Public Library, Hobart Town;" "Report of the Royal Society of Tasmania for the year 1870;" and "Lecture on the Aborigines of Tasmania:" presented by the Tasmanian

Public Library.

"Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Skrifter. Femte Række. Historisk og Philosophisk Afdeling," Vols. I., II., and III.; "Oversigt over det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Forhandlinger og dets Medlemers Arbeider, 1 Aaret 1865–1869;" Id. 1870, Nos. 1 and 2; also four pamphlets: presented by the Royal Society of Antiquaries of the north, Denmark.

"The Bardic Stories of Ireland," by Patrick Kennedy:

presented by the Author.

"The History and Antiquities of Glendalough," by Joseph Nolan, F. R. G. S. I.: presented by the Author.

A number of interesting objects from the Ballydoo-lough Crannogs, on the part of the Earl of Enniskillen; a grinding-stone, found in "The Miracles" Crannog, near Monea, on the part of Mr. Plunkett, Enniskillen; another grinding-stone and several stone balls from the same place, a portion of a jet bracelet from Lough Eyes, and other crannog articles; also four tradesmen's tokens, found near Enniskillen, on his own part: presented by W. F. Wakeman.

A curious javelin head found at Crover Castle, in Lough Sheelin, County Cavan, about the year 1848; also an ancient bridle-bit and key found at Ross Castle, county Meath; and some large leaden bolts for fastening on the original heavy roofing-slates, from the old castle of Annagh, with part of the guard of a sword and a buckle of brass, from the same: presented by John Love, Annagh Castle, North Riding, County Tipperary.

A box ticket of the "Gentleman's Plays," of Kilkenny, 1818, bearing the signature upon it of "Richard Power:"

presented by Rev. J. Graves.

A photograph of the celebrated ancient moat of Knock-graffon, near Cahir, the ancient residence of that branch of the descendants of Oilill Olum who, at a later period, assumed the name of O'Sullivan; also, a photograph of the Black Prince's tomb, in Canterbury Cathedral: pre-

sented by Captain Bigoe Williams, Dover.

On the part of the Marquis of Ormonde, a blunderbuss barrel, curiously mounted on a swivel. His Lordship knew nothing of its history, but that it was found amongst other old arms in Kilkenny Castle. The stock was of beech, very much worm-eaten. It was suggested that it had been prepared with the swivel for duck-shooting, to be used in a boat on a river or lake: presented by J. G. Robertson, Kilkenny.

A sketch of a pocket-shaped celt, found in Omey Island, by a man named Michael Lacy, a few weeks since, in a graveyard, where none but women are buried, according to a custom originating in the belief of St. Festie's mother having been interred there. Report adds, that the only man who was ever buried there, was found the next morning lying on the top of the grave: presented by

Edwin A. Eyre, The Rookery, Clifden, Galway.

A tradesman's token, found in the garden at Butler House, Kilkenny, which was struck, as the legend showed, by "Mathew Long, of Tallowfelen [Tullow Phelim, Co. Carlow?] Merch^{t.};" as also a halfpenny of Queen Elizabeth, a Cronabane halfpenny, and some other more modern coins, found in the same place: presented by Dr. James,

Kilkenny.

Maurice Lenihan, M. R. I. A., exhibited a very curious and valuable vellum manuscript, originally bound in oak boards, known as "The Triumphalia," being a register made by Father John Hartry, a monk of Holycross Abbey, county of Tipperary, in the second quarter of the seventeenth century, of all the old deeds and writings connected with that religious community which he could obtain access to, and also all the traditionary lore on the same subject which had been handed down to his time. The manuscript, which is noticed very fully by Harris (in his continuation of Ware's Writers), who had a loan of the document at the time, was for a long time in the custody of the O'Fogarty family, of the Holycross district,

but found its way ultimately to the Archiepiscopal Library, Thurles. Mr. Lenihan said he was indebted to the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, for a loan of the book, with, of course, strict precautions as to its careful preservation and due return, and he had permission to make a copy for his own use. He now also exhibited his copy, which was very beautifully made, and the illuminations, which illustrated the original, most carefully reproduced. Amongst these, the illustration of the legend "The Miracle of the Eight Hands," and a representation of a procession or pilgrimage from Kilkenny to Holycross, in the year 1602 were particularly vivid and striking. Amongst the traditions recorded in the manuscript, the very curious legend of the endowment of the Abbey by "The Good Woman's Son" is supplied at length, and a picture of the sedilia is given as a representation of his tomb. The full title of the manuscript is, "Triumphalia Chronologica de Coenobio Sanctæ Crucis Sacri Ordinis Cisterciensis in Hibernia. In quibus Plura a Salutifero Ste Crucis Ligno Patrata miracula, aliaque memoratu desiderata illustrantur. Authore R. P. fr. Joanne als Malachia Hartry monacho cisterc. Waterford. Not. Aptico. Anno The writer was a native of Waterford, residing first in the Abbey of Nucale, in Spain, and afterwards at Holycross; and he compiled his work between the years 1640 and 1649.

The Members present expressed much interest in the old manuscript, and in the admirable copy which Mr. Lenihan had made, and felt much indebted to him for

bringing them for exhibition at the Meeting.

Mr. Lenihan also exhibited a silver pectoral reliquary cross, bearing the initials "C.B.," and which was believed to have belonged to the Most Rev. Dr. Christopher Butler, of the House of Kilcash, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel.

The following notice of the Church of Killeena, and the "Goban Saer's Cave," in the county of Antrim, was contributed by George Langtry, Fellow of the Association:—

"Killeena has been erroneously described by many writers as 'Gobbins'

[&]quot;In the month of August last I visited this most interesting locality, which is situate in the townland of Drumeeny, parish of Ramoan, and in the beautiful valley of Glenshesk, county of Antrim.

Heir Castle' (Goban Saer Castle), whilst, as the Rev. Dr. Reeves has ably pointed out, the building was entirely of an ecclesiastical character. Some authors, indeed, have gone so far as to affirm that the 'Castle' was occupied by the O'Kanes, or Ua Cathains, a powerful sept who came from Inishowen, and, after defeating the M'Quillans about the year 1425, obtained

possession of the Route.

"The dimensions of the building—which stands nearly east and west on a gentle eminence not far from the River Shesk—when Dr. Reeves visited it in 1844, were as follows: length, twenty-eight feet nine inches, by fifteen feet wide in the clear; in shape, it was a plain oblong. The walls were three feet thick, and were well faced with quoins of dressed sandstone. The north and east walls were about ten feet high; part of the south wall was also standing, but the west was levelled with the ground. There was an aperture in the east gable, which was, undoubtedly, a narrow window; there was another in the north wall, near the east end, and also one in the south. Since that time the north wall has been removed to within two feet of the ground, and the eastern also, except a fragment of about three feet in either direction. Still, however, I experienced no

difficulty in tracing them so as to decide the measurements.

"It is curious to think that we can even approximately ascertain the date at which this ancient structure may have been erected. The church is called 'Killeena,' which name is derived from cill, a 'burying ground,' and ena, or enan, a saint, who was a disciple and contemporary of St. Patrick, as the following passage, taken from the 'Tripartite Life,' amply testifies: —'In regione etiam Cathrigiæ ædificavit Ecclesiam de Domnach-Coinri ubi duos Connennanos discipulos suos posuit. Item Ecclesiam de Druim-Indich, cui S. Enanum; et Cuil-Ectrann cui Fiachrium Episcopum præfecit.' 'Ecc. Antiq. Down, Con., and Drom.,' pp. 322, 323. Moreover, in the region of Cathrigia [Cary], he founded the Church of Donagh-Coinri, where he placed the two Connennans, his disciples. Also, the Church of Druim-Indich [Drumeeny], where he placed St. Enan, and Cuil-Ectran [Culfeightrin], over which he placed Fiachrius as Bishop. Again, in the Trias Thaum., p. 182, col. 2, Colgan has the following note: 'Videtur esse S. Enanus filius Muadain qui colitur 24 Mart.; cum Rath-Muadain [Ramoan], id est Arx Muadain a patre ejus forte sic denominata, sit in eadem regione.' St. Enan seems to be the son of Modain, who is commemorated on the 24th March, since Rath-Modain [Ramoan], so called perhaps, from his father—that is, Modain's Fort—is in the same region. The name of the townland is also derived from the saint, i. e., Drumeeny, 'the ridge of the hill of Enan.' The old cill, or burying ground, is now entirely under cultivation. In an adjoining field are several large pillarstones, lying prostrate; it is not unfrequently that we find the temple of the true God in juxtaposition to the remains of the worship of our pagan predecessors, of whom the poet has said-

> 'The druid's altar and the druid's creed we scarce can trace; There is not left one undisputed deed of all your race.'

[&]quot;Regarding the other antiquity (Goban Saer's Cave), and, in my opinion, the most interesting of the two, a very short sketch will prove sufficient for my purpose. Indeed, I am only induced to send this account to our 'Journal' owing to its not having been, so far as I have been able to ascertain, described at length in any work. In fact, the fullest notice that I amaware

of, is to be found in Reeves' 'Ecc. Antiq.,' p. 284, where the following is recorded, under the name Killeena:—'On the S. E. is a long cave, running northwards, in the wall of which, according to the report of the tenant of the land, are "two stones, one with a crucifix carved on it, and the other with a cross."'

"Now, in the first place the cave does not run northwards, but nearly east and west, with an apartment almost at right angles on the south side. The entrance is extremely small, and very difficult of access. It is four feet in length, and at one point is only one foot high by one foot three inches wide. You have first to descend an old ditch, and then proceed, serpent-like, horizontally through this narrow passage. Once inside, you find the main apartment is thirty-one feet long. Its greatest width is four feet two inches, with a height of five feet four inches. The anteroom occurs about half way, and is twenty-four feet five inches long, the greatest width being three feet three inches, and the height four feet four This passage is not so straight as the other, it having two angles; however, the end is plainly visible from the entrance. The ends of both the main passage and the ante-room have become blocked up by a fall of the roof. It is my opinion that the main apartment ran underneath Killeena church, and was connected with it; but whether it was used as a place of refuge in troublous times I do not pretend to decide. Certain it is that in some caves of a similar nature in the neighbourhood cinerary urns have been discovered, thus testifying that they (the caves) were contemporary with those people who used cremation previous to sepulture. have never heard of anything valuable to the antiquarian having been found here. But the most remarkable feature in this cave is the large cross of which Dr. Reeves speaks. It is carved on one of the roof stones directly over the entrance to the ante-chamber, with the head towards that apartment. It is a Latin cross, formed by double incised lines carved on a sandstone slab. It is very regular, and extremely well executed. The extreme length of the shaft is thirty-one inches, with a width of seventeen inches across The lines are so even and regular, one would almost imagine they had been ruled. The width of eight inches is strictly maintained throughout. This is the only cross in situ. It is probably that which Dr. Reeves' informant called a 'crucifix.' The smaller one, which is nearly an equal armed cross, has now been removed to M'Caughan's house adjoining, where it forms a flag stone in the kitchen, being situated at the foot of the stairs. It is extremely rudely cut in a block of trap rock, measuring fifteen and a half inches by eight inches; the cross measures six inches by five inches, and the cross beam (if I may use the term) is not at right angles with the shaft.

"Dr. Reeves considers that the name 'Goban Saer's Cave' is derived from Joban paop, 'Goban the Artificer;' and if this be the case, another work will be added to the long list of buildings which the famous architect is reputed to have built. The following notices of this remarkable man I have gleaned from Dr. Petrie's admirable book on the 'Round Towers.' Speaking of St. Mullin's, in the county of Carlow, he says:—'The artificer being the celebrated St. Gobban, whose reputation as a builder, under the appellation of Gobban Saer, is still so vividly preserved in the traditions of most parts of Ireland, and of whom, in the ancient life of St. Abban, as published by Colgan, it is prophetically said that his fame as a

builder, in wood as well as stone, will exist in Ireland to the end of time.' p. 343. Again, at p. 380-1, he has the following—'I have already alluded to the historical evidences which prove that the Goban Saer was no imaginary creation, however legendary the memorials remaining of him may be considered; and I may here add that it would appear from a very ancient authority, namely the Dinnsenchus, preserved in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, that he was the son of a skilful artizan in wood, if not in stone also; and that this artizan was, if not a foreigner, at least very probably of foreign extraction, and thus enabled to introduce arts not generally known in this country; and further, that the Goban himself was probably born at Turvy, on the northern coast of the County Dublin, which, it is stated, took its name from his father, as being his property. As he was not a person of known Milesian origin, it is but fair to infer he received it as a reward for his skill in mechanical art.' The following passages have been translated from the combined tracts in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote:—

"Traigh Tuirbi, whence was it named? Not difficult. Tuirbi Traghmar, the father of Goban Saer, was he who had possession in that land. He was used to throw easts of his hatchet from Tulach-in-bhiail [i.e. the hill of the hatchet], in the direction of the flood, so that the sea stopped, and did not come beyond it. His exact pedigree is not known, unless he was one of those missing people who went off with the polytechnic Sab, who is in the Diamars [Diamor in Meath], of Bregia, unde Traigh Tuirbe

dicitur.

'Traigh Tuirbi, whence the name, According to authors I resolve; Tuirbi of the strand [which is superior to every strand], The affectionate kind father of Goban.'

'His hatchet was used to be cast after ceasing [from work]; By this rusty large black youth, From the yellow hill of the hatchet Which the mighty flood touches.'

'The distance he used to send his hatchet from him, The sea flowed not over it; Though Tuirbi was southwards in his district mighty It is not known of what stock his race.'

' Unless he was of the goodly dark race, Who went from Tara with the heroic Lugh, Not known the race by God's decree, Of the man of the feats from Traigh Tuirbi.'

"The Goban Saer is said to have erected the towers of Kilmacduach, Killala, and Antrim, and the age assigned to the building of Kilmacduach is a. d. 620. There is a fine cross over the doorway of the Antrim tower. I do not know if all his architectural works were ornamented with the symbol of Christianity.

"Annexed I send sketches of the crosses, together with a ground plan of the cave. I may here state that the walls are perpendicular, and do not contract towards the roof, as is not unfrequently the case in similar

structures."

The Rev. Benjamin W. Adams, D. D., communicated the following notice of Moylagh, county of Meath:—

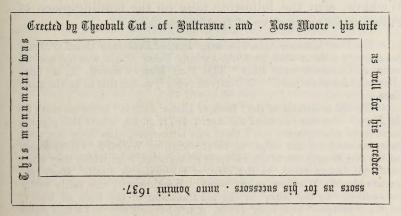
"This parish forms part of the union of Loughcrew. The ruins, situated three miles south of Oldcastle, consist of a castle and church; the

former, erected by the De Lacy family, and last inhabited by a member of the Dunsany family, is situated on a lofty mound, exceedingly difficult to climb, even in its present dilapidated condition; and the latter, which Lewis says belonged to the Priory of Fore, consists of a fragment of the eastern gable (containing an aumbry), of a still smaller fragment of the southern wall, and of the nearly perfect remains of the massive tower that rose at the S. W. corner of the church; its lower story, now nearly choked up with debris, was entered from the nave, while its upper stories were adapted to form a residence, as they contain a fireplace, a recess for a bed, with seats at the sides of the windows, &c. Access from this portion of the tower to the body of the church was by a flight of steps in the north wall of the tower, beneath which steps was the entrance to a large vault extending the entire width of the church. This entrance is now closed, the floor being raised above it by successive intramural burials. In the northwall of the tower are two stone corbels, which probably assisted to support a gallery over the western end of the nave. Du Noyer assigned the 14th century as the probable date of the erection of this church.

"The oldest tombstone now in the adjoining cemetery, discovered in the spring of 1867, while digging a deep grave, is a mural slab (19 in. by 15 in.), in good preservation, except that one corner is broken off; it bears the following inscription:—Orate p'anīa Edmödi maolag⁹ corp⁹ sub hoc lapide facet 1583 et willielmi filius clusd' qui fabricauit hūc lapidē sub q'

iussit ipm poni ī.

"Near this is a slab, now used as a headstone, and half buried in the earth, bearing the following inscription:—



"Besides these are the following tombstones of the last century :-

PRAY FOR $\overset{e}{Y}$ SOU OF PATRICK FOX WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL $\overset{e}{Y}$ 18th 1749 AGE^{D} 48.

PRAY FOR Ye SOUL OF DANIEL SMITH WHO DIED

APRIL Ye 15th 1762 AGED 42 Y'*

Pray for the Soul of Catty Fox who died June 7th 1755 aged 35 ord^d by P. R.

Phillip Farraley Died Nov 14, 1787 aged 9 Years.

"The pygmean headstone of Phillip Farraley measures only 5 in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. The upper portion of an ancient cross in a circle, measuring sixteen inches in diameter, is lying in the cemetery; while part of its shaft, measuring 49 inches high, 11 inches broad, and 5 inches thick, forms a headstone for an adjoining grave.

"The following coins, some found in this neighbourhood, are mostly in

my cabinet :-

"1867, a labourer found, on the townland of Baskin, parish of Cloghran, county Dublin, an English sixpence of Elizabeth, 1573, moneyers' mark an acorn.

"1870, May, there was dug up at Kinsealey, county Dublin, a Scotch

XL. penny piece of Charles I.

"1870, June, in removing the foundations of an old cottage, near the mill at Swords, was found a three-crown groat of Edward IV. About the same time, in a garden in Swords, to the left of the Malahide road, was found a Dutch ducatoon, 1677. Also, a half-crown of the Gun Money, October, 1689, was dug up near Feltrim. 1870, July 5th, in the townland of Lacken, Co. Wicklow, near Lord Powerscourt's demesne, some labourers, when digging a foundation for a cottage, turned up near 200 silver pennies of the type of Ethelred II.—an extended hand between the Greek letters A and Ω—different busts and moneyers.

The Rev. Richard Galvin, P. P., Rathdrum, county of Wicklow, sent the following note on the landing-place of Palladius as suggestive of further research:—

"The Four Masters, A. D. 776, say, 'Lord of Rath-inver slain.' O'Donovan (note h) calls it Rath Inver-dea, which Usher thinks was the ancient name of Oldcourt, near Bray. The Four Masters record, A. D. 836, 'Battle of Inver-na mark.' O'Donovan (note b) makes this to be the same

place.

"The old translator of the 'Book of Ulster' calls it 'Inver-na-mark by the Nury.' See our 'Journal' for April, 1871, p. 93, where this place is made to be Annagassan; but I think this Rath-inver, alias Inver-dea, alias Inver-na-mark (of the ships) to be the town of Wicklow, Viking-lough (of the Sea Kings), one of their seaport strongholds, from which they often burnt all before them, to the city of Glendalough itself. Many old writers identify Wicklow as Inver-dea. Wicklow will also fairly verify the addition 'by the Nury' of the old translator of the Book of Ulster, for the Newragh ('Yew tree,' Joyce, p. 494) is only one and a half miles N. near the sea from the town of Wicklow. Newragh-bridge Hotel, well-known to tourists, is on the spot. The commons or village of Rathnew (Newrath, perhaps), famous for its ancient church and saint (see Bollandists and Colgan), and also for its being certainly in Hy-garchon, is some distance inland. Wicklow is at the mouth of the Leitrim, the name given to the Vartry from Newragh Bridge to its mouth at Wicklow. The parish of Kilpoole (Paul's Church) comes in near to Wicklow town south,

and Kilpedder (Peter's Church) village and old graveyard are some considerable distance to the north of the town (Relics of Peter and Paul, brought by Palladius). In the townland of Laragh East, two miles from Glendalough, on the road to Wicklow, is Kilfine, the name which people call still this townland. The old bushes of the Kill have never been touched, and the field is known as Church Field. Might not this be Cil-finne of Palladius not yet identified? In a list of the possessions of Glendalough, as confirmed by Strongbow, I found Cill-fin-Magi; this I would identify with the present Kilmagig, in the Parish of Ballymacadam, barony of Arklow. It is called Kilmageige in the Wicklow Inquisitions, 25 Charles I.; and there is in the townland a neglected and very old graveyard where the poor are still buried. Teg-romain (Wicklow Inquisitions 2 James I.) is, no doubt, the present Tigrony, Parish of Castlemacadam; Knockanduffe, found with it in the same Inquisition, and still unchanged, proves this. The remaining Church of Palladius, Domnach Arta, O'Dono. van (note Four Masters, A. D. 430) makes to be Dunard in the adjoining Parish of Redcross. All are situate within a circle of three or four miles in the Barony of Arklow, which comprises Ui Eanach-glas-Cualann (O'Donovan, Four Masters, A.M. 3501); thus, the old Life (Prosper's, I believe) would be verified as to Regio Cualanorum being the locality."

The Rev. J. H. Scott, Seirkyran, King's County, contributed the following cutting from "Nature," as explaining in some degree the apparent mode of the manufacture of flint implements:—

"The Flint Knives of Savages .- On this subject Nature remarks that-' The manner in which the Maoris use their cooking ovens suggests an explanation of the mode in which these flakes of chert came to be found in such profusion, while only a few of them show any signs of having been trimmed in order to fit them for implements. The native method of cooking is to heat the hardest stones they can find in the fire, and then placing the food to be cooked on the top to cover the whole with leaves and earth, and through an opening to pour in water, which, coming in contact with the hot stones, causes the formation of steam, by which the food is cooked. If masses of the white chert be heated and quenched with water in the manner described, the result is the formation of flakes of every variety of shapes, with sharp cutting edges. It is natural to suppose that when one of these flakes is found of shape convenient for a particular purpose, such as a knife, cleaver, or spearhead, it was trimmed and dressed in the manner of a gunflint, when the edge became defective, rather than thrown away, and favourite forms might be preserved and carried even as far as the coast."

Sir Denham Jephson Norreys contributed the following paper on certain hitherto unnoticed features, suggested to be stone doors and shutters, in the "Priest's House" at Kilmalkedar, Co. Kerry:—

"My only justification for calling this the 'Priest's House' is, first, that it is situated close to the stone-roofed church of Kilmalkedar (which has been so well described and delineated by Mr. Arthur Hill, in his 'Ancient Irish Architecture'); and, secondly, that as at a short distance to the south-west of the church there are the remains of a building which, in the one inch Ordnance Map, is called 'The Chancellor's House,' I may presume that this district was one of ecclesiastical importance, and that some dignitary of the Church, and the priests who served it, must have resided here, and wished to make it as secure as possible. Perhaps it served as a 'Treasury.'

"The house has, externally, no architectural feature of interest. Its walls are not very thick, and are mainly composed of selected boulders, partially dressed, with but a small portion of quarried stones. Its upper floor did not rest on arches, but was supported by beams and joists. In each gable there is a small window, with cut stone jambs, and an ogee head. It may have been erected in the fifteenth century; perhaps earlier.

"It has, however, one peculiarity to which I desire to draw attention: its doorway and the three lower windows have sliding doors and shutters of stone; a defensive construction which is, as I am informed, so unique, that I have been requested to publish the sketches which I made of them, in the belief that the same mode of defence may have been

adopted elsewhere, but been overlooked.

"It will be seen by the accompanying illustrations that, both in the doorway and the lower windows, rough slabs of green slate, of a hard, coarse quality, were placed vertically in recesses prepared for them in the building of the walls; and as flat stones are placed over each recess to prevent the upper work from pressing on the slabs, they could be drawn out, or be forced back, without much effort.

"In the doorway of the 'Chancellor's House,' I found reveals for the door frame. In the 'Priest's House' I could find no indication of there having been fixed wooden frames and doors. I saw no bolt-holes, and

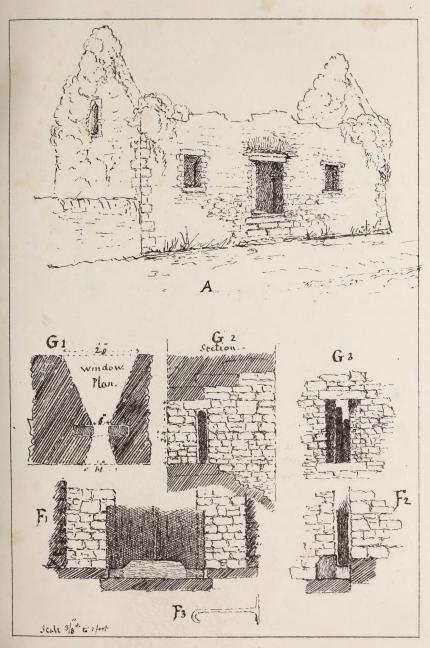
no sockets, or other contrivance, for hinges.

"I can offer no explanation why the stone slabs of each opening are of unequal heights. When the period of the erection of the building shall have been ascertained, the defensive weapons then in use may account for it.

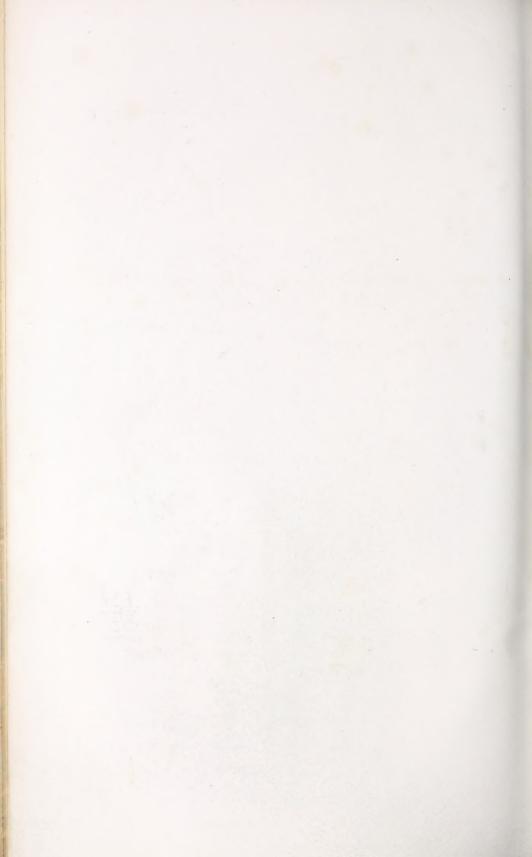
"There is also a peculiarity about the lower ends of the door slabs: they terminate at about two inches below the top of the upper step, and do not appear to rest on the sill below it. I think they must have stood, when put back, on flat stones, four or five inches higher than the sill flag, and that when it was required to move them forward, a movable guide-block, with its ends inserted into the recesses, must have been used. This block may have had a raised rim, which, bearing against the flags at their junction, would have given them great strength at their weakest point. The ends of this block must have been reduced in thickness, so as to allow of their insertion.

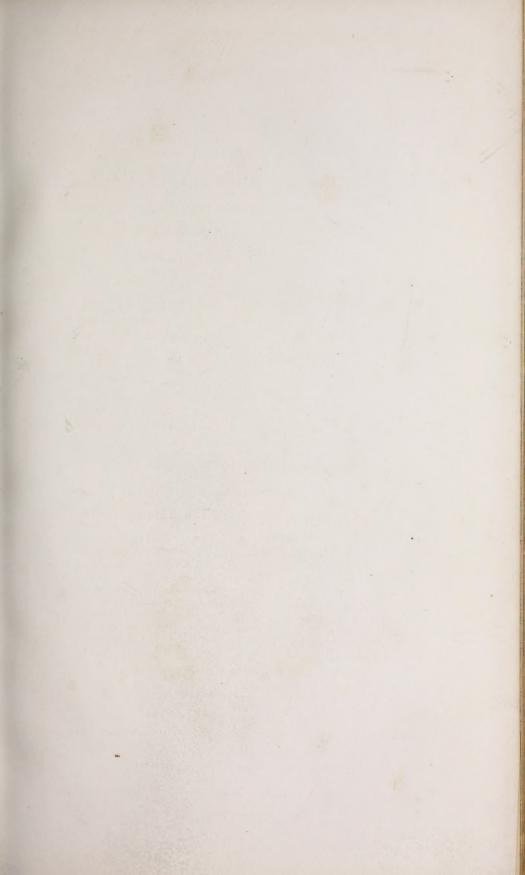
"I saw no contrivance for moving forward the slabs; but a short iron rod, crooked at the ends, inserted between the slab and the side of the recess, and then turned half round, so as to grip its inner edge, would have sufficed—perhaps two such rods may have been required.

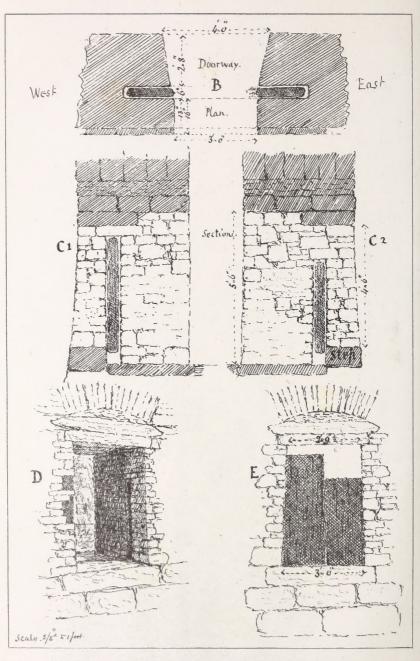
"I have given a general view of the house, but the upper portion of it may not be quite correct, as it has been done from memory. My atten-



PRIESTS HOUSE, KELMÁLKADAR.
Plate I.







PRIESTS HOUSE, KELMALKADAR.
Plate II

tion, while there, was entirely devoted to the doors and windows, and it did not strike me that an accurate view of the whole house would be

required.

"There are three windows on the ground floor, which have stone shutters; the two to the front are about equal in size; the window in the rere is about four inches higher than the others. I have only given the details of one of them, as all have the same features. I was able to shake some of the slabs, which, resting on the sill flag, did not require a guide-block.

"I have endeavoured to make the subject quite intelligible by the

plates, of which the following is a description:-

"A. Plate I. is the general view of the house to which I have referred.

"B. Plate II. is a plan of the doorway showing the thickness of the

walls at the step, and at about the top of the western slab.

"C. 1 and C. 2, Plate II. are sections showing the position of the

slabs, the lintel and covering stones, the step and the lower flag.

"D. Plate II. is a sketch of the doorway in its present state, and E. Plate II. its supposed appearance when the slabs were drawn together for defence.

"At F. 1, Plate I., I show how I suppose the slabs to have been supported when closed, their position in the recess, and the guide-block.

rim, and the end reduced, so as to enter the recess. F. 3, Plate I., the crooked rod which I suppose to have been used for drawing out the slabs.

"G. 1, Plate I., is a plan, and G. 2, Plate I., a section, of one of the windows. G. 3, Plate I., is a supposed view of a window with its shutters drawn together."

The following Papers were contributed:-

REMARKS ON THE EXPLORATION OF A PRE-HISTORIC CARN, NEAR TRILLICK, COUNTY TYRONE.

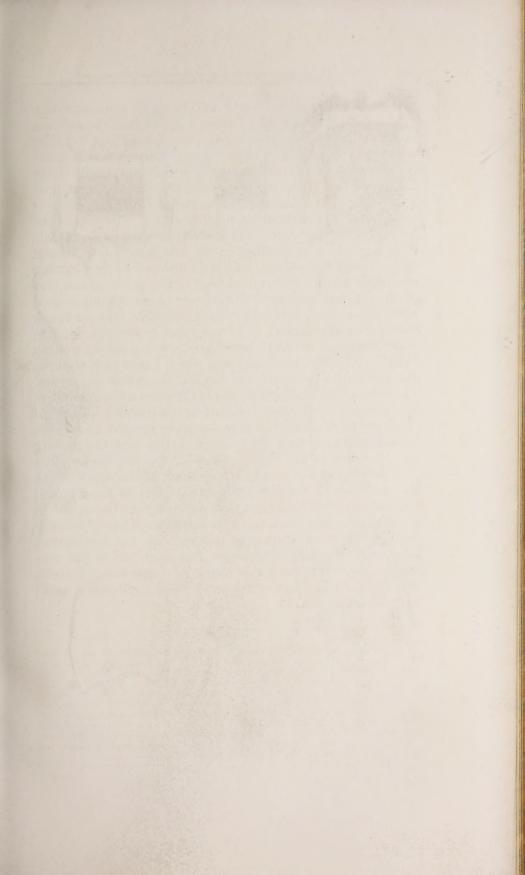
BY W. F. WAKEMAN.

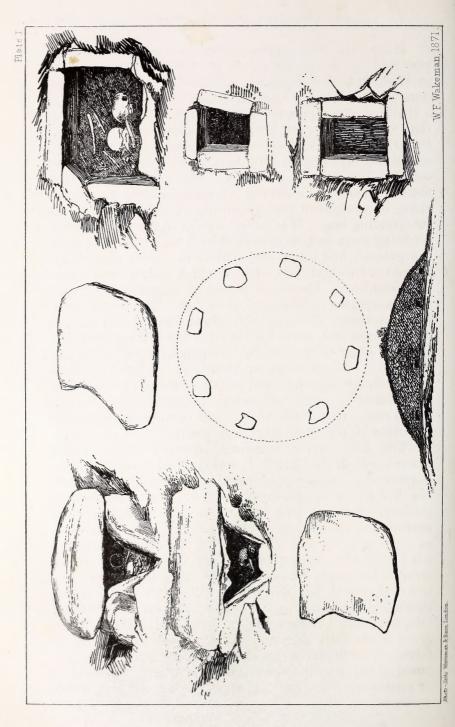
About three miles north-west of Trillick, county of Tyrone, is the "Barr" of Fintona—a wild, heathery upland, which, until a comparatively late period, showed little trace of cultivation. Numerous gallauns, or pillar stones, present themselves, which, however, are neither perforated nor inscribed. A few lises occur upon the heights; and in more than one place may be discerned traces of ancient sepulture. The Carn, the subject of my present paper, appears to have been perhaps the most important of

the sepulchral works referred to. It stands upon a portion of the estate of J. G. V. Porter, Esq., of Bellisle, and was accidentally discovered towards the close of last July, by workmen in quest of stones for the completion of a National Schoolhouse then being erected by the Rev. John Grey Porter. Upon removing some of the stones the men came upon a cavity containing human bones; and the story at once spread throughout the neighbourhood that an ancient cemetery "of Christians" had been discovered in the middle of a bog, which, according to the testimony of the oldest people living thereabout, had been lowered by turf-cutting several feet below its original level. The grave, or cist, was at once closed, and upon Mr. Porter being communicated with, I was kindly invited by that gentleman, who could not then personally attend, to proceed to the spot, in order to make the most of what promised to prove an interesting "find." The drawings and plans which I now have the honour of laying before our meeting are the result of two and a half days' careful examination of the Carn and its contents. The investigation was conducted in the presence of several gentlemen who had paid more or less attention to archæological pursuits, and there were ladies who, by noting the operation of the diggers, supplied by Mr. Porter, lent very valuable assistance. Mr. William Mahood, son of the late eminent Enniskillen physician of that name, a young medical man, was kind enough to look after the bones, and to his valuable notes, made upon the spot, I shall have presently to refer. Indeed, from first to last, with but one unfortunate act of police interference, the exploration was conducted under circumstances which left little to be desired; and no important fact in connexion with the deposits could have been overlooked.

¹ As the Carn presented not a few very interesting, and, I may say, unique features I think it proper to subjoin the names of the visiters who assisted at its opening, and who, in various degrees, contributed to the success of the undertaking. party was almost the same on the two days on which nearly all the excavation was accomplished. They were as under:—
Mr. J. G. V. Porter, of Bellisle, Miss.
Porter, Miss Dewdeny, Mr. Michael

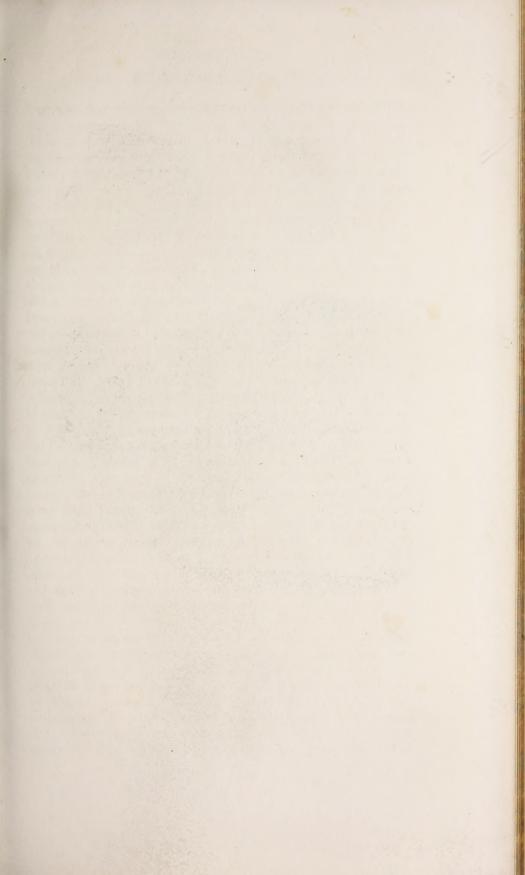
Burke, of Ballinamallard, Mr. W. Mahood, the Rev. A. H. Hamilton, the Rev. Eugene O'Meara, the Rev. J. Thorn-hill, the Rev. P. Cassidy, P. P., Fin-tona, Mr. Richard Tottenham, Mr. G. Crawford, and Mr. W. M'Grenaghan. The names of the workmen were Art. Monaghan, James Monaghan, Michael Magarr, James Magarr, Pat. Monaghan, Michael Minnagh, Owen Macareny, and Edward Mullen.

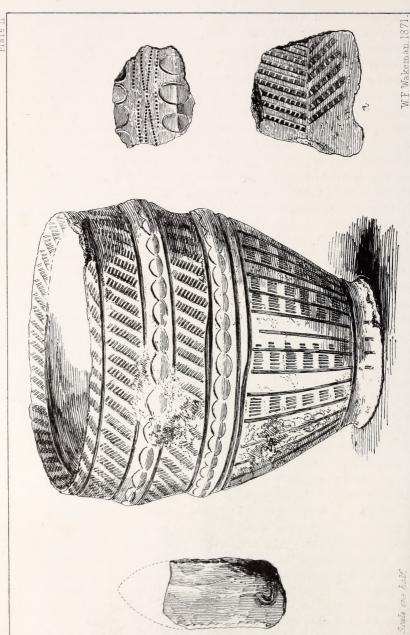




Much has been written upon the modes of sepulture practised by the primitive, or pre-historic, races of man in Western Europe; yet, notwithstanding all that has been done to elucidate the subject, we are still in doubt on not a few important points. Nevertheless, it is now evident that, on occasions, at least, where there was no trace of cremation the cist which contained some bones of human skeletons could not possibly have received even one entire corpse. But of this presently. The "Barr" Carn was found to consist of a mound of stones, chiefly sandstone, rising to a height of about eight feet above the level of the surrounding bog. It is quite circular in plan, the diameter being forty feet, as measured by a tape. Resting upon the ground, and just barely within the outer edge of the mound, were eight cists, each of which had the appearance of a cromleac. They were placed at distances from each other averaging eight feet, more or less. The larger covering stones were of considerable dimensions, as will be seen by measurements, given further on. For the appearance of the cists I beg to refer to the accompanying sketches (see Plate I.). Four of these chambers enclosed portions of the human skeleton; and in two of them, in addition to the remains of man, was found a "crock" composed of baked clay. One of the vessels was completely preserved; the other is, unfortunately, in fragments.

The first cavity examined occurred on the northeastern side of the Carn. It was covered by a stone lying horizontally, rudely quadrangular in form, and measuring five feet in length by two in breadth. Its greatest thickness was one foot. From the pile of debris which surrounded the sides of this chamber, or rather cist, as well as from the smallness of the opening which I felt justified in making at its front, it was difficult to determine the exact number of the supporting stones; six, however, could be easily counted. The whole bore a striking resemblance to a somewhat diminutive cromleac. Of the human remains here found, Mr. Mahood has given a carefully drawn-up account, presently to be set forth. I particularly examined the floor, which was composed of flat sandstones, for traces of pottery, implements, or ornaments; but nothing appeared beyond fine mould and bones, more or less decayed. The next cist which I caused to be opened lay seven feet nine inches in an easterly or north-easterly direction from that just noticed. Upon the bog mould and field stones which covered its "table" being removed, I directed a small trench to be sunk on the western side, in order that, by removing one of the supporters (leaving the monument otherwise intact), access might be gained to the interior. In carrying out this plan I was ably assisted by Mr. Burke, of Ballinamallard, a gentleman whose name in connexion with archæological discovery will be familiar to many of our Members. Presently an opening was made—a small one through which, however, the whole of the interior of the tomb was visible. All within was perfectly dry and undisturbed. The floor was flagged, and here and there lay human bones (see Mr. Mahood's contribution) in various stages of decomposition. With them were found three vertebræ of a small mammal, probably those of a dog. But what attracted the greatest interest was the appearance of a richlydecorated urn, or earthen vase, placed in the very centre of the enclosure, and lying sideways upon a large clean slab of There was no trace of a lid or cover. sandstone. vessel is of very rare type, equally as regards form and style of ornamentation. Finding it evidently lying as originally deposited, upon its side, without a cover, and completely empty, the question arises, could it have been designed for mortuary purposes? Had it contained ashes of burnt bones, they would have remained within it; or had the vessel, in falling upon its side, become emptied, any relics of cremation contained therein, or some of them, would have appeared upon the bare stone upon which the vessel lay. Every one present at the discovery felt that the cist had not been previously disturbed. Very great difficulty, even with the assistance of a large number of men skilled in the practice of removing rocks and large stones, was encountered in the clearing and opening of the chamber. We find here, within the bounds of a Pagan grave, an urn, or vessel, which there is every reason to believe was not intended as a receptacle for ashes, human or otherwise. Was it a food vessel, or cup? If it were customary, in the so-called "stone age," to inter





FICTILIA AND FLINT KNIFE FROM THE CARN ATTRILLICK BARR a Portion of fictile vessel from Drunskimly, Crannog.

with human remains a once prized knife or dagger, arms or ornaments, why should we suppose that the deceased's favourite food-holder, or cup, might not have been deposited amongst the rest? The covering slab of this most interesting cist measured four feet six inches by four feet, at its extreme breadth. Its average thickness was fifteen inches. For a notice of the human bones here found I must once more point to Mr. Mahood's report. They were generally perfectly white, and lay upon the stone floor in a kind of dry sediment of fine earth and phosphate of lime, the results of their own disintegration. I had almost omitted to say that the vase is composed, apparently, of the clay of the neighbourhood. It is very well baked, and presents a dull red, or deep drab colour. The ornamentation chiefly consists of stamped patterns (see Plate II.), nearly similar in style to those which were so frequently found on the fictilia from the crannogs of Ballydoolough, Lough Eyes, Drumskimly, and elsewhere. That the latter were simply culinary vessels used by the early crannog builders cannot admit of a doubt; and it is a most striking and suggestive fact that in their style of ornamentation they should so closely agree with works found in a Carn, of an age which still witnessed the manufacture of instruments in flint, and in which no trace whatever of metal was discoverable. On the occasion of our next meeting I trust to bring forward very curious evidence connecting some crannog fictilia, as well as wooden ware of the same household class, with remains hitherto usually considered mortuary. It would be quite out of the scope of my present paper to do so, and, begging pardon for the digression, I return to our subject.

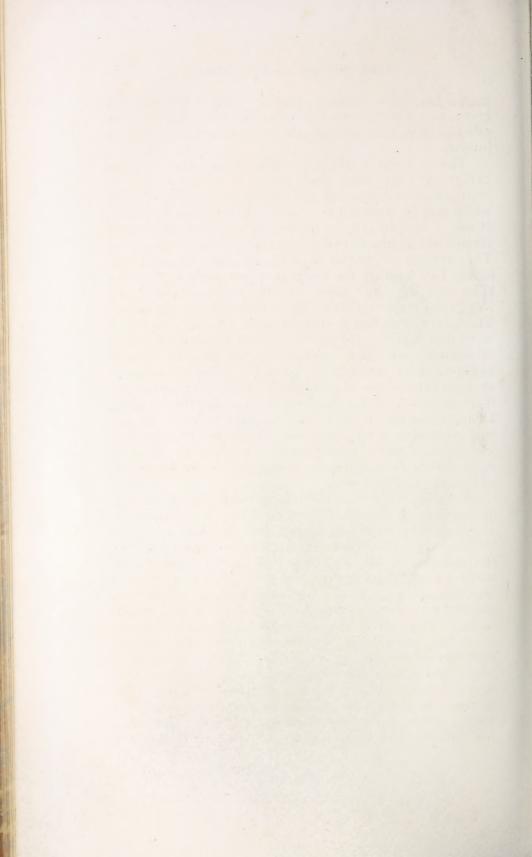
The next cist examined lay on the north-east side of the mound. It was oblong in form, two feet four in breadth, by three feet six in length. The sides were composed of sandstones, and the bottom was neatly flagged. A covering stone, seventeen inches in thickness, and somewhat irregular in shape, slightly overlapped the supporters. The material was sandstone, as in all the others. It was with great toil this grave was reached, as it appeared to have been secured by two covering stones, one laid imme-

diately over the other, and each so weighty as to require the exertion of several powerful men to turn it on edge. Upon the second flag, the true grave roof, being removed, a sight most startling, and indeed impressive, was presented. We looked into a chamber, or cist, which had not seen the light for countless ages—never since the age of stone! and there upon the floor, cushioned in damp dust, lay the remains, or portions of the skeletons, of two human beings, white and clean, as contrasted with the darkerbrownish colour of their kindred mould. My first object, after carefully noting the disposition of the bones, was to cautiously remove the crania, which, unfortunately, crumbled away into their present condition (see Plate III). Strange to say, there were here no traces of the lower jaws, nor even of the teeth. From the narrow dimensions of the cist, it is quite manifest that no two perfect human bodies, even those of very young people, could have been here deposited. The space was far too limited to have contained one unmutilated corpse, and yet the bones showed no trace of the action of fire. They were certainly unburnt, and were unaccompanied by charcoal or ashes of any kind. Upon the mould which lay upon the floor being anxiously sifted, no bead, flintflake, or manufactured article of any kind was discovered; and as the bottom and sides of the cist were composed of cleanly-split sandstone, it was evident that nothing but human remains had been there entombed unless, indeed, we may suppose that an earthen vessel, or similarly perishable object, had crumbled into dust amongst the animal matter. What, then, are we to consider as to the nature of this deposit? A similar question, indeed, might arise in connexion with the remains already noticed, as the cists, or graves in which they were found, could not possibly have contained one adult human form, unless the body had been dissevered and packed within the "narrow house." It is a strange and inexplicable fact that no trace of the jawbones, or of teeth, which are known to be the most enduring portion of man's frame, were here to be seen, though, as I have said, two skulls were found. It is, perhaps, equally curious that, while the crania were fairly perfect, almost the whole of the remainder of the skeletons





CRANIUM FROM CARN AT TRILLICK BARR.
Side views.



should have been missing, presenting only a few detached bones, and some obscure remnants of osseous matter commingled with dust, perhaps wholly, and certainly in part, human.

The next grave which we explored lay at a distance of eight feet six inches from the scene of our recent investigation, at a point in the circumference of the Carn which may be described as lying south-east from the centre. It was a simple cist, of quadrangular form, measuring seventeen, by eighteen inches. Its depth was eighteen inches. The number of stones of which it was composed was seven, two forming the flagging at the bottom, four the sides, and one the "table," or roof, which measured two feet by twenty-five inches. The thickness was six inches. This grave, if we may so style the little chamber, was found to be unoccupied. Its floor was thinly covered by a kind of sediment, and there was no visible trace of animal remains, or of charcoal or ashes. I eagerly examined each particle of the clammy stuff which overspread the floor, in search of evidence bearing upon the nature of the former contents of the cist, but without achieving any success—unless some traces of greyish earth, somewhat like mortar, which occurred here and there in the generally darker mould, may be considered a decomposition of human or other bones.

Pursuing our course of the exploration round the edge of the Carn in a south-western direction, at a distance of about nine feet from the empty cist, we came upon another cavity, which upon examination proved to be perfectly similar to the latest described, except that it measured a few inches smaller, every way. It is at present impossible to state what it anciently held, as it had been invaded by water, which had risen to the height of several inches. This side of the pile, indeed, being most exposed to storms, snow drifts, &c., was much more wet than the northern or eastern portions. The bottom contained a peaty kind of mud and water, and, though examined with extreme care, yielded nothing of interest. We now come to two cists which were built on the north-west side of the Carn. These, during my absence of a few days, including one Sunday, had been dug up, by treasure seekers and

others; and on resuming operations I was sorry to find that their stones had been so much displaced that no certain measurements were attainable, with the exception, indeed, of those of their covering stones. It is probable that these two graves, like the first three described, presented strongly marked cromleac types. The ruins consisted of large blocks of stone, and the "tables" measured respectively three feet eleven inches, by three feet five, and three feet four inches by about four feet. The depth of the flag, in either case, averaged one foot six inches. The havoc here perpetrated by ignorance is greatly to be lamented, as in one of the cists an ornamented vase, one fragment of which I was fortunate enough to recover, had been found and lost—(see Plate II.—the upper figure to the right of the centre). In connexion with this urn was discovered a beautifully-formed knife of flint, a drawing of which I was enabled to make (see Plate II.). When perfect, as originally found, it measured three inches and three-tenths of an inch in length, by one inch and a half at its broadest part. The blade is extremely thin, and exhibits on one side a slight central ridge, the other surface being flat, or slightly convex. Like most implements of its class, it presents admirably chipped edges. As a hunter's companion, in the hands of primitive man, this relic of the stone age would have answered several purposes—it would have skinned the prey, cut or sawn the flesh, and divided the hide of red deer, wolf, or of almost any animal, into the desired forms for dress or tent covers, or into thongs for bowstrings or ropes, or for curragh manufacture, &c. The colour was dark grey, and the instrument showed no evidence of its having been submitted to the action of fire. Some few particles of unburnt bones, so small that it was not possible to determine whether they were human or otherwise, occurred amongst the stones of these ruined cists.

The grave now to be noticed is the last. It lay nearly midway between the first described and the more northern of the two which had been violated by the treasure seekers. It also was in all but utter ruin, owing partly to the dampness of its position, and perhaps in some degree to the comparatively inferior material of its component parts. With much labour and patience we arrived at the covering stone,

which, notwithstanding all care duly exercised in its removal, fell to pieces when but slightly pressed by crowbar and pick. The sides were equally fragile—so much so, that from the crumbling and falling in of the walls no trustworthy measurements or plan could be executed. The contents presented human bones—those of adults—so soft and decomposed as not to bear the slightest touch. They suggested the idea of softish mortar, or of putty. No artificial object was here found, though everything was done to bring to light any deposit which might have accompanied the bones.

In concluding my notice of the Carn, it is important to state that upon a trench being dug from the northern side, through more than half the diameter of the work, no central cist, or chamber, was found. The remarks upon the human remains, with which Mr. Mahood was kind enough to furnish me, I regard as extremely valuable. Mr. Mahood was present during the whole of the first day's digging, and critically examined the bones one by one, at the same time making observation of their position as they lay in situ. On the second day's exploration no remains, human or other, were found sufficiently preserved to present a "subject" for an anatomist. I beg here to insert the Paper so obligingly contributed:—

"In the first grave were found portions of two lumbar and one dorsal vertebræ, about the anterior two-thirds of the bodies of each being completely decayed; the sacrum, which was perfect as far as the third foramen; also both ossa innominata, in an excellent state of preservation—in fact, stronger than any of the other bones, all of which broke down on the slightest pressure. The superior maxillary bone of the left side was represented by a small portion of the facial and naso-palatine surfaces, together with the alveolus, which contained the bicuspid and canine teeth. The same bone of the right side was of very small extent, merely that portion which constitutes the incisive, or myrtiform fossa. The inferior maxilla, which was of more than ordinary thickness, was complete, with the exception of both condyles and a small portion of the ascending ramus of either side. The teeth were all perfect. The whole, or at least the greater part of the skull, would have been preserved, but for the zeal of some members of the 'Royal Irish Constabulary,' who, having heard of the discovery of human remains, thought it their duty to proceed to the spot and make an investigation. On their arrival at the Carn they caused this grave to be re-opened during the absence of Mr. Wakeman; and, owing to the treatment the skull received at the hands of the law, it, as one of the 'natives' informed me, 'crumbled into dust.' A right and a left femur, a left tibia, and the head and about two inches of the shaft of the left fibula.

complete the list of remains found in this grave. Judging from the shape of the pelvis, the obliquity of the angle formed by the junction of the neck and shaft of the femur, and the perfect state of the teeth, it would appear that the bones belonged to a male of about five feet ten inches in height, and not very far advanced in years. Neither in this nor in any of the other graves did the bones present the slightest appearance of having been submitted to the influence of fire. The second grave contained a portion of the vault and base of the cranium, about the inferior three-fourths of the humerus of the right side, several fragments of ribs, the olecranoid process, and a small portion of the shaft of the left ulna; also the femur, ilium, and ischium of the left side. The head of the femur had separated from the remainder of the bone, at that part known as the anatomical neck. The ilium was found lying at a distance of fully two feet from the ischium. This would very naturally lead to the conclusion that the bones contained in this grave were placed there subsequent to the removal of the flesh and other investing media—whether by a process of nature or by artificial means1 it is impossible to say. The dry state in which the bones, and also an urn, were found, and that after long-continued rain, entirely precludes the supposition that these two parts of the same bone could have been separated by the drainage of water from the upper part of the mound. These bones appear to have belonged to a person of about fifteen or sixteen years of age, but it would be very difficult to form a correct opinion as to whether they are the remains of a male or female. The

¹ Mr. Hodder Westropp has well observed that "it affords one of the most interesting proofs of the intellectual unity of mankind to trace the analogies and unconnected coincidences among nations. Many customs, beliefs, and ideas present themselves in countries the most remotely apart, as almost identical, as bearing the greatest analogy to one another; yet, on careful examination, they prove, with every certainty, to be unconnected, and evince decided marks of independent evolution."

" Modes of faith, forms, customs, beliefs, rites, ceremonies—some of so marked a character, as to lead one to suppose that they solely and peculiarly belonged to the people amongst whom they are found, find their exact counterparts in other countries, with which there could be no possibility of intercommunication. From the identity of the human mind, the uniformity of its development, and from the sameness and resemblance of the nature and general constitution of man among all races, it necessarily follows that similar and analogous ideas, beliefs, and coincident customs, will be evolved, under the same circumstances, in regions the most remote from one another.'

That the "Barr" Carn belongs to a period of the, perhaps, more than semisavage "stone age," is sufficiently shown by the character of the objects which it

was found to contain. Seeing also that the chambers, cists, or graves, found within its enclusure were quite inadequate to contain even portions of the human body or bodies discovered within them, unless, previously to being there deposited, they had been denuded of their investing media, it is interesting to note the modus operandi of some of our uncivilized contemporaries in rendering what they, as we must suppose, considered fitting sepulchral honors to a departed The subjoined extracts are borrowed, and necessarily abridged, from a Paper published in Vol. I. of the "Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," the title of which is, "Mode of Preparing the Dead among the Natives of the Upper Mary River, Queensland.—Extract of a letter dated October, 1870, from Mr. Albert McDonald, communicated by W. Boyd Dawkins, Esq., M.A., F.R. S." From this Paper I condense the following notice:-

The account describes some of the customs which the "black fellows" are so careful to conceal from the English settlers. Mr. McDonald, having succeeded in gaining the confidence of the natives, was treated in every respect as one of themselves. A "black fellow," the stepson of a chief, had died, and Mr. McDonald resolved to see what they were going to do with him. There was akind

next grave examined contained portions of two skulls, one of which was considerably above the average size, and of great length in the anteroposterior diameter. The greatest amount of development was situated posterior to the coronal suture, the frontal region being disproportionately small.

"The other skull was of smaller size, and less perfect. In this, as well as in the former case, the facial bones were all absent. Some other pieces of bones were found, but so small that it is impossible to say with certainty to what part they belonged."

The importance of the discovery at the "Barr," in its bearings upon more than one archæological question, I think very considerable. Whether the human bones there found, apparently huddled together in cists not sufficiently large to have contained an entire adult body, were those of victims immolated during the celebration of sepulchral rites, or whether they are relics of persons slain in battle, buried, and subsequently disinterred for final sepulture in the territory of their people or ancestors, are questions which it would be very difficult to decide. A third hypothesis

of funeral procession; four natives got the body on their shoulders, and marched away into the forest. The mother and stepinto the forest. The mother and step-father and a number of spear-men fol-lowed the corpse, and there was great "hullah crying" and self-mutilation, the woman cutting themselves with tomahawks on the head, in token of grief; the men on the body and legs. "The mother in this case was cut from head to mother in this case was cut from head to foot, the father from the hip to the ankles." Presently the desired spot was reached, and men and women collected wood and started a fire at each side of wood and started a fire at each side of the body (which had been laid on the ground) perhaps six feet from it. The chief then "took his station at the head of the body, spear in hand." While the fires were kindling more fuel was col-lected and placed near each. The coverings of the body were then removed; there was a fresh outburst of lamentation while the chief operator and his assistants supplied themselves with bark which they lighted, and then applied the flame to the outer skin, which soon became heated, and was gradually peeled off. "As soon as a little piece was cleared of the black skin, the skin underneath looked like a dirty reddish white, which was at once blacked with the charred bark." The body, after having been thoroughly scraped and charred, was then completely

turned over by a number of men. It is unnecessary to tire, and, perhaps, disgust, the reader with an account of all that was done to the "honoured remains." It will be sufficient to say, that the body was most scientifically skinned, then dissevered limb from limb, and the flesh removed from the bones, and that the skin, almost entire, was extended on the points of spears, and dried in the sun, "the spears being so charmed with the process, that ever after, when they are thrown at an enemy, they can-not miss; hence, when a death takes place, all are anxious to get their spears used." I may add the statement made by Mr. McDonald, that after a short absence from the scene of operation, he found, upon his rather unexpected return, numbers of the mourners still busy, and "great lumps of the meat roasting on the fire." It is rather significantly added that "they" (the natives) "abstain from kangaroo for several weeks after a death." What final disposition of theremains of the body was made is not related, but the savages declared that they did not now devour the flesh, but acknowledged that such had formerly been the custom. It was as a great favour Mr. McDonald was allowed to be present, as the natives do all they can to hide their funeral ceremonies from Europeans.

presents itself. Canon Greenwell, who has explored numerous barrows of the stone age spreading over the Wolds of Yorkshire, is of opinion that many of the remains which they held showed indications of cannibalism having been practised. Dr. Thurnam, another authority on the subject of pre-historic barrows as found in Britain, "sees no difficulty in acceding to the conclusion of Mr. Greenwell—that in the disjointed, cleft, and broken condition of the human bones in many of the long barrows, and especially in those examined by him in Scamridge, near Ebberstone, and near Rudstone, Yorkshire, we have indications of funeral feasts, where slaves, captives, and others were slain and eaten."

The examination of this Carn establishes, at least, the

following facts, viz. :--

1. That the builders of our primitive carns and cists were of the aboriginal long-headed race (see Plates III. and IV.) by which the north-west of Europe was occupied in

pre-historic times.

2. That these people possessed the art of constructing fictile ware of excellent form, which they covered with a profusion of decoration, consisting of stamped and incised designs, similar in detail to the ornamentation found upon food vessels discovered in some of our earliest crannogs.

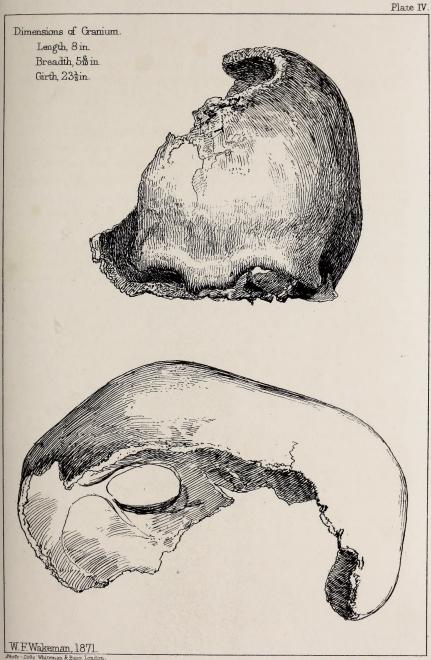
3. That they used well-fashioned instruments of flint, which were, sometimes at least, interred with portions of

their remains.

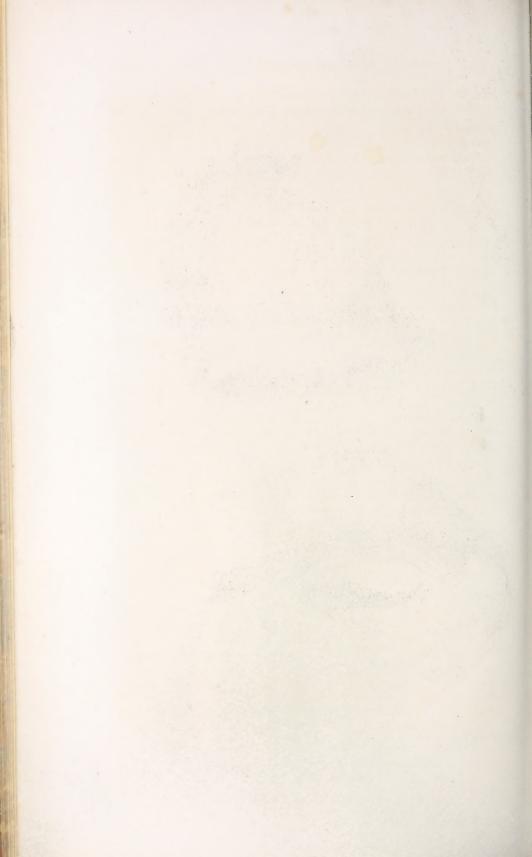
4. That if cremation was practised amongst them, it

was not a universal custom.

5. That whereas the skulls and fragmentary members of more than one human skeleton were found commingled in a space that could not have contained one moderately-sized entire corpse, it is manifest that the bones, before being placed in the cists, had been separated one from the other, stripped either by natural decay or designedly of their integuments, and some of them, only, packed in their "narrow house."



CRANIUM FROM CARN AT TRILLICK BARR. Front & side views.



UNPUBLISHED GERALDINE DOCUMENTS.

EDITED BY THE REV. JAMES GRAVES, A. B., M. R. I. A.

(Continued.)

THE nature of the hereditary knightly titles borne by several branches of the Desmond Geraldines cannot be explained by the usages of the feudal system. That the honour of knighthood should be inheritable is contrary to all the principles of chivalry. It was a strictly personal honour, only to be won by deeds of valour and daring in the field, though latterly claimed as a right by certain privileged classes, and even imposed on them under fine. hereditary transmission of the knightly title was never legalised until James I. invented the grade of Baronet to replenish his coffers. The true explanation of this seeming anomaly seems to be that adopted by the late Sir William Betham, namely, that these titles were transmitted by Irish usage. The Geraldines of Desmond adopted all the peculiar customs, and assumed the distinctive rights, of Irish chieftains. The Earldom itself was frequently conferred on the most stalworth scion of the race, setting aside the next heir male. When, then, the heads of certain Geraldine families had once been knighted, either by the King, the Viceroy, or their own Seigneur, the Earl of Desmond, the title came to be transmitted by Irish custom. We shall not then be far wrong if we rank such distinctions in the same class with The O'Conor Don, The O'Conor Kerry, The O'Grady, &c. Whether the title of the last White Knight could now be re-assumed by an heir male of one of the older branches of that race is a question which would seem to demand an affirmative solution. It is, at all events, plain that it could not have passed away with an heiress, as Irish chieftain titles never went with the spindle.

The following account of the Clangibbon, a race at one time little inferior in power to the Earls of Desmond themselves, and which survived the fall of their

¹ These titles were the White Knight, and the Green Knight, or Knight of Kerry; The Black Knight, or Knight of Glyn; the two last are still represented.

over-lords, is printed at the expense of Messrs. Maurice and Abraham Fitzgibbon, from the MS. already described in the Preface to the first instalment of these inedited Geraldine Documents (see "Journal," Third Series, p. 396). The source from which the compiler of that MS. derived his information is not indicated by him, but the narrative which he copied bears internal evidence of having been originally written after the restoration of Charles II., from information supplied by earlier authorities.

The Pedegree of ye Whyte Knight, togeather with some passages relateing to ye Knight of the Glinne or Valley, formerly called the Black Knt., and ye Knight of Kerry, who was also called ye Greene Knt., and ye younger brother, who was ye Lord of

I cannot in my begining but endeavour to cleere these worthy bretheren from the scandalous imputation some unbrideled rouges have of late aspersed them, who without ground or authority have alleadged that these bretheren, worthy of everlasting renowne, were the illegitemate children of John Fitzgerald who was slayne at Callen by Mac Carthy, as you have before read in the pedegree of the Earles of Desmond; theyre whole stresse depending on the false construction of one verse I have produced in the general search and inquisition of the Geraldines throughout Ireland, composed by old Throna Mulionox the greate antiquary and Master of Art in the Irish tounge, whose Ancestors were the cheif Chroniclers and Registers for the Geraldines since theyre first arrivall to the conquest of Ireland.

This verse I say, by an unworthy person of Connaught was altered and corrupted from the true and genuine sense of the Author, to the dishonor of those ancient Heroes, in whom noe such spott or blemish was ever

to be found formerly by any approved authority.

This may partly appeare by a letter sent by Garrett, Earle of Desmond (who ought best to know) to Edmond the late Whyte Knight, inviteing him by sundry compelations, as that of consanguinity and other forcible entreatyes, to bestirre himselfe in takeing armes in his quarrell; which letter most likely came not to the hands of the author of the History, called Paccata Hibernia, otherwise he would have registred the same, as he did many of lesse moment.

These foure Brothers were the sonns of John Fitz Thomas (of whom you have heard mention), lawfully begotten on the body of his second wife, who was Honora the daughter of O'Connor Donne of Connaught, and the last two of these were borne at one birth, in which ye mother lost her life.

These children being thus lefte in there infancy, were looked unto with much care and diligence, and theyre father in his life tyme sent them unto foure severall gentlemen of greate estate and lands, with them to be nursed, and well trayned up in such manner of disguise as it seemed best to theyre sayd Fosterers, for a time to shunn the fury of Mac Carty, who then grewe mighty and very grevious to most of his Mag^{yes}. subjects in Munster, whose Ancestors, not long before, were absolute Princes of Desmond. It was also to avoyd Mac Cartyes power and greatnesse that the infant Thomas mentioned afore being sole heyre of the Geraldines, was committed to the safe custody and keepeing of the Fryars in the Monastery of Traley for theyre sanctuary.

The elder of these foure Brothers was named Gilbert Fitz John, whose Foster father was called by name Gibbon OCunyne, who carryed away the child Gilbert with him into Twomond, where his Estate and dwelling was; and ever after called him by his owne name, so that the child was alwais named young Gibbon O'Cunyne, and by this meanes those of Clangibbon

are most commonly soe nominated by custome ever since.

The second son was carryed away and fostered by O'Cullane. The third son Maurice, O'Kennedy carryed away and fostered; And the fourth

son, Dermond O'Knogher tooke away.

Not long after, theyre father and elder brother being slayne by MacCarty, these children, (and also Thomas theyre nephew, being the heyre), who were all of soe tender age, as they were in a manner past all recovery, and unlikely ever to lift up theyre heads againe, were all in their non-age kept by theyre faithfull friends and fosterers under such clouds of obscurity, until the cleere sunshine of everlasting providence was pleased to dissipate the cloudes of theyre misfortunes, soe that at the last they recovered theyre due fame and renowne, and being arrived to some years of perfection, they were alwayes mightily helped and assisted by Fitz Maurice of Kerrey, who matched his daughter with the sd Thomas the heyre, after which tyme they were ever victorious, and triumphed over theyre adversaryes in soe

much as they were glad to creepe to them and sue for peace.

I write not this out of partiality, nor favour, or affection; for though I am a well wisher of the noble Geraldines, yett I was neither follower nor fosterer to them, though my betters have been; but I am one who travailled hither from beyond seas above twenty years agon, and haveing by my owne industry, and the help of some learned friends, practised and learned some skill in the Irish tounge, I tooke greate delight therein, finding it to be sharpe, sententious, elegant, spacious, and full of delightful knowledge and liberale ingenuity. My intent therefore is to write noething but what I have found to be undoubtedly true, by my diligent inquirye and reading of Chronicles and Historyes, both English and Irish, especially the Irish workes of old Mullonnox, with which I found none comparable in matters of antiquity and in the true way of Geneolagie; and such ancient passages of Ireland, which without insight in the language none can ever come to understand; as I have well perceived by Giraldus Cambrensis, Stanihurst, Sr. John Davies, Dr. Hanmer, Campion, Morrison, Spencer, and such other partiall authors who have taken upon them to write Chronicles and Antiquities of Ireland, whose bookes, if they were not so filled up with falsehoods and slanderings of the Irish nation, would produce nothing but bookes of white paper.

I referre the impartial reader to Dr. Keating's Chronicle of Ireland,

how he answers and learnedly confutes them all, by their owne writeings, and makes them fall together by the eares in contradicting one another.

Haveing so long disgressed from my intended purpose, let us now pursue the valiant knights, and first of the Whyte Knight, because both by birth and right he deserves the superiority, the others being thereby nothing the worse, at which no impartial reader will take exception; for I find in all the Antiquities and Genealogies of the Geraldines, when they come to speake of these knights, that alwayes they begin with the Whyte Knight, as old Donogh McCraith, that was well versed in the Irish tonge, has well noted and expressed in his elegant Irish poetrie which he composed in honor of Edmond, the late Whyte Knight, for his welcome home out of England, after being committed in the Tower of London, when his adversaryes expected he should never more be seen in Ireland; but beyond theyre expectation he came over with great honor and the restitution of his estate, though not of the one halfe of what his father had.

I shall insert here onely that verse, translated the best I can at present

in English :-

"Three renowned knights of Gerald's powerfull race

"In Ireland (well 'twas known), being stoutest had the place;

"To distinguish each of these Gallants progenye,

"By right of birth and worth, the White Knight bore the sway."

These four brothers (as I said before), haveing arrived to some years of perfection, though not too much discretion, and Thomas, theyre nephew, being at ease and well settled in his estayte and dignitye, called home for these youngsters, who before that time never knew themselves, nor hardly others, but were undoubtedly assured that they were the children of those

fosterers who brought them up.

Now, haveing certaine knowledge, and it being perfectly given to understand whose children they were, they thought it time to employ that breeding both of literature and armes which theyre fosterers had bestowed on them. Nothing would now satisfye their aspireing thoughts but war and disturbance; wherefore, being informed of the death of their father and elder brother by Mac Cartye (as you formerly heard), they would needs pick a new quarrell with him, to exercise their vengeance on him; but before this time there was peace concluded on betweene Mac Cartye, and that familye; soe that, being dissapointed of theyre design in that, they were forced to accept of civile employments. Now to content and mitigate theire high stomachs and youthful madnesse, theyre nephew (the heyre) bestowed on them estates and employments whereon they should be occupyed. Upon Gilbert, the elder brother, he bestowed Mene, Mahawnagh, and several other lands thereabouts, and constituted him overseer of all his estate and affaires both at home and abroad.

This Gilbert married Ellean, the daughter of Mac Cartye, upon which conjunction, union and amitye was sealed for the most part ever since be-

tween these two familyes of the Geraldins and Clan Cartyes.

This Gilbert had issue by her two sons, viz. Maurice and Gibbon. Of this Gibbon, the younger brother, is descended the house of Mahawnagh; for the heyre of that place is ever since called Mac Gibbon of Mahawnagh, whose heyre and offspring this day is Garrett, the son of Thomas Gibbon, who died, together with his couzen German, being son of the elder brother, on the bank of the river Deele, near Mahawnagh, as

they were there fishing for theyre recreation, his cousin German being newly arrived from England. It is credibly reported that both of them came to theyre death by poyson given them in theyre morning's draught, though not with intent that both should dye; but sure it is they were both innocent of what poison each of them had that morning taken.

Garrett, the now heyre, is marryed to the daughter of John Baggott and Elenor Gibbon, who is sister to young John Baggott, the eloquent lawyer. But now, having settled briefly the house of Mahawnagh, let us not forget

to settle the other three brothers in theyre own inheritance.

Upon the second brother he bestowed an inheritance by the side of the river Shanon, whereon stands the Castle of Glin or Valley; and of his estate is Castletowne, now in the possession of Esqr. Waller. That Barony of Kery was for the most part in his possession and inheritance.

Upon the third brother he bestowed lands in the county of Kerry: from him is descended the Greene Knight, commonly called the Knight of

Kerry.

Upon the fourth brother he bestowed the lands of Clenglish, of whom is descended the Lord of Clenglish, whose heyres and offspring this day is

Sir John Fitz Gerald.

Now let the reader knowe, that when the three Knights were first knighted, that they were not then brothers, but all three were the sons of these three brothers, though the common rumour of ye vulgar sayes otherwise; for we find that the name of the first White Knight was Sir Maurice, and not Sir Gilbert, or Sir Gibbon; and that it was Maurice Fitz Thomas, son of Thomas, the heyre afore often mentioned, was Earle of Desmond when they were knighted, being the first Earle of Desmond, in whose days, being in Anno. 1326; and that, when Edward the third, son of Edward the Second, was crowned King att Westminster, who about the sixth year of his reigne sent over into Ireland the Lord Anthony Lacy, Lord Justice, who presently after his comeing apprehended this Maurice Fitz Thomas, Earle of Desmond, at Limerick (being upon the Assumption of our Lady), and committed him to the King's Castle at Dublin, from whence the said Earle would not by any persuasions be remitted, until a Parliament should try his cause. In order to this and other important affayrs of the kingdome then on foot, a Parliament was assembled at Dublin, by whose vote Desmond was acquitted, and went over into England to the King, where he was favorably received. But, however, Lacy (by this meanes) was deposed by the King, and went back againe for England, with his wife and children.

Not long after, John Darcy was made Lord Justice in his place. Immediately upon these alterations wars grew hot betweene the Kings of England and Scotland, whereupon the King sent over into Ireland the Earle of Desmond, with letters patents and a Commission for him and the Lord Justice to raise with all speede twenty thousand men, which accord-

ingly was performed.

In this expedition Desmond advanced his three kinsmen, giving to each of them the command of 2000 men, with intention that on this good occasion they might give proofs of theyre valour in this royal service: wherefore he gave them to understand that this must be the time of theyre advancement and perpetuale honor, or of the frustration of theyre expected glory.

But Mars, intending to advance these Heroes, that did not at all dege-

nerate from the valourous atchievements and undaunted courage of theyre noble Ancestors, smiled on them soe favorably, that, shortly after the arrivall of the Lord Justice and Earle of Desmond with theyre army in Scotland, they sufficiently approved themselves true Fitz Geralds, as in the sequel will appear; for, after some time spent in refreshment, the Irish swept on theyre march until they came within sight of the Scottish army; the King of England, with his Englishmen, coming opposite on the other side. Thus having good intelligence from one another, after giving certaine signes they advanced on, and fell upon the Scotts very early in the morning, near Edenburrough, where the battle continued equally cruele for almost the whole forenoone.

The Scotts (as the historyes of those times say), being threescore thousand strong in the feild, divided theyre forces—the one part marching towards

the King of England, the other advancing against the Irish.

On the other side, the Lord Justice and Desmond, in ordering the morning fight, placed our three Gallants in the front with six thousand men, but not theyre owne regiments. Noe sooner was the word of command given, but they presently advanced forward, killing and hewing on all sides, and cleareing the way before them untill they came to the maine body of the enimye, where by that time theyre men were cut off to two thousand, and they too had been soe served, had not Desmond presently upon sight of this bloudy slaughter made, though with double cost to the enemye, come thundering downe with four thousand fresh and resolute souldiers, wherewith he fortunatly releived and brought off his kingsmen, with the loss of 5000 men. After haveing thus mightily foyled the Scottish army, they came to the body where the Lord Justice was, and there refreshed themselves by taking about three hours rest.

All this while the Kings army, on the other side, were cruelly put to it, haveing not power to releive or heare from each other. In this interval Desmond took occasion to animate his followers as fol-

loweth:

You valliant undaunted hearts and deare fellow souldiers, your valour and great courage is already partly tryed in this mornings bloudy battle; you are now made sensible of what you ought to doe; you know the cause and condition wherein we stand now in Scotland. Let it not be recorded and cast in the teeth of our posterity that the Irish nation was put to flight in Scotland. We must fight for our lives, for flying away becometh not men of our sort; and suppose we doe run away, which way had we best take, when there is noe way secure? Ireland (you know) is too far off for our refuge, and we may be cut of before we come to the next shore; to England we cannot flye, for the Scotts on every side will stop our passage; fight it out we must; therefore be ye all stoutly resolved, and above all things call and think upon the God of Hosts, the giver of victoryes; and know for certaine that the clergye in Ireland, together with our other friends, doe continually pray for our good successe in this voyage. It is far nobler for us to dye amongst our enimyes here, in soe honorable a quarrell, before the face of our King, who is a present witnesse of our actions, than to perish sluggishly with our friends at home, and be for ever deemed noe better than dastards, cowards, and runaways. And for your part (pursued he, turning his face particularly to his three kingsmen), my deare Brothers and Kingsmen, since God and nature hath tyed us together by that inviolable knott of noble consanguinitye that made us one bloud, and gave us (as it

were) one heart and one hand to live and dye one for another, I neede not, certainly, spurre you forward; for experience hath often before now sufficiently approved your manly courages, which (if we doe not degenerate) we must by instinct of nature all have from our Ancestors. It is yet fresh in memory, and alsoe much recorded, what loyall services they have performed in the Conquest of Ireland, and since, for the Crowne of England. I hope it shall not now be sayed that the former honor of the Geraldins should be stained through our cowardlynesse. What greater honour or glory shall we desire in this world than the person of our great King himselfe, with his Royall banners displayed and florishing before our eyes, readye to give battle to his enemyes, and by his example inviting and encourageing us to doe the like; who (upon my life) will bountifully reward with hord each worthy deserving souldier: therefore, all you gentlemen and fellow souldiers, take good courage—stir up your hearts, and rouse your spirits, sayeing, with the holy David, 'Exurgat Deus, & dissipentur inimici ejus; moreover, honour with due reverence that holy Virgin and Martyr St. Margarett, whome we to-morrow comemorate, taking her name for your generale word in battle—with that every one took St. Margaret for theyre word.

Noe sooner had he ended his speech, but these gentlemen kneeled before him and the Lord Justice, earnestly desireing that they may be admitted againe first to give the onsett with their own regiments.

This request was willingly granted by Desmond, but hardly by the Lord Justice. When they had thus accorded, and divided their army as

they thought good to theire advantage into three parts-

These three gallants, being soe resolutely given, tooke the vanguard with theire six-thousand men. The Lord Justice and Desmond kept the reare guard, each wing, inclineing on either side to succour the maine battle that went before, as occasion required. In the reare of all was left a division of a thousand men for a reserve, under the command of one In this manner they advanced forward to give battle, with trumpets sounding, drums beateing, and armor clattering, at the meeting of the two armyes, as if heaven and earth had met together. But, before the encounter, these three Royalists, that lead the main battle, commanded their souldiers to throw off theire cloathes to theire shirts; and, to add the more noise and terrour to their enemyes eares, commanded them all to give a generall shoute; and soe they fell on like madmen, that never in their lives knew not what death meant. In this manner they continued the battle, not full a quarter of an hour, when their enemys, not able to withstand them any longer, were forced to turne theyre backs. The Lord Justice and Desmond with mighty and maine courage fell on each side of the maine battle.

In this manner a generall rout was then given to the Scotts whole army, who rann every man as fast as he could toward Edinburough, which was very neere them; there at the gate they made a kind of a body; but, being pursued soe fast, could doe noe good, for there the maine body came almost as fast as they, and made a great slaughter—followed them in without much resistance.

They were now entered, when a body of about 3000, that were left to keepe and guard the towne, haveing made themselves ready to fight in the street, met them. Maurice, the White Knight (being the first that entered the citty, together with the other two Knights), perceiveing this, ad-

vanced towards them: there the encounter began afresh, and continued for some time very hott and terrible. But the Scotts, both souldiers and citizens, noe longer able to withstand, made towards the Kings palace; and, being followed close, threw down theyr armes there at the gate (which was shut), all crying out for mercye. By this time Desmond came up, and commanded upon paine of death to forbear killing any more, especially there about the Kings palace—commanding likewise to bring thither all the armes of the citey, which was accordingly done.

In this interval Maurice, the White Knight, had made entrance into the Royal Palace; and there, at his entrance into the common hall, met a traine of beautyfull Ladyes comeing towards him—the foremost appeareing as it were a comet among lesser stars, on whom the rest waited, and layed the hope of theyre lives, affrighted at this unwonted spectacle of slaughter and bloudshed about the palace, kneeled downe at the feete of this Commander, begging of him, with tears in her eyes and sorrow in her lookes,

that he would be mercyfull towards them.

Maurice, being of noe lesse generossitye and meekenesse amongst Ladyes than of courage and prowesse amongst his enimyes, unlooseing his helmet from his head, stept to this foremost lady, and lifted her up by the hand, earnestly beseeching that she would cast away all feare, and be of good cheere, to which he alsoe invited the rest; for (sayed he) I came not hither to war against Ladyes, nor to abuse gentlewomen, but rather (if occasion require) to defend theyre lives and honour with the expense of my bloud. The Ladyes could not but be mightily revived at this his corteous speech. He, after some little conference, demanded this beautiful Lady what she was, or of whome descended. She, with a greate deale of gratitude, replyed that his courtesie showed her that day was to noe lesse than the daughter of a King. At this he, being greedy and desireous of honour, bethought himselfe, and asked of her what her pleasure was, telling her that whatever she would command he would execute to his utmost. The poore Lady, being surprised, could not tell what to answer, nor what course in this suddaine extremity to take. He, perceiveing the confusion she was in, comforted her the best he could, and entreated her together with her Ladyes to withdraw themselves into some part of the palace where they might be secure, untill he should provide a strong guard of civil gentlemen to defend them until his owne returne. She, with the rest of the ladyes, returned him a thousand thanks, and willingly embraced his advice.

In the meane time the Lord Justice and Desmond, with theyre followers, haveing utterly routed the Scots on that theyr side, where marched towards the King. It cannot be expressed with what joy and triumph they

met together.

The King, after some salutations, inquired of the Lord Justice and Desmond concerning theyre successe and proceedings that day. They declared all the circumstances of the same; and, amongst other discourse, gave large commendation of these three Heroes, and presented them before the King, armed as they had fought in battle, each of them being somewhat wounded, and the bloud yett afresh running. Maurice was deepaly wounded on the left arme, under the shoulder; which the King perceiveing, with his owne hands bound up with a white scarfe and black ribbond; and hence it came that the White Knights eaver since beare a white and black crosse in theyre field colours. In this manner the King presently knighted him in that field, and called him Maurice the White Knight, as a distinc-

tion from the other two, by reason that he wore a bright glittering armour. He then also knighted the other two, nameing them likewise after the colours of theyre armours in which they fought; for the second, wearing Black armour, was called the Black Knight; and the other, who wore a

greenish azure armour, was called the Greene Knight.

By this greate overthrowe and generall route of the Scotts all the whole kingdome was subdued, and Edward Ballioll established King of Scotland. And on this day, being St. Margaret's eve, the 19th of July, in Ano. 1333, Desmonds three kingsmen were knighted in the fielde neare Edenborough by Edward the third, King of England; though some ignorant talkers of these times fatsely report that they were knighted by the Earle of Desmond in this field, and that he was theyre father; but this cannot stand with truth in severall respects; for Desmond was but joyned in Commission with Darcye, the Lord Justice, and was not generall in the field, though I cannot say but he and Darcye, or either of them, might create knights, being then chiefe commanders in the field.

But I conceive that they durst not execute that office, seeing the King himselfe there in person, who undoubtedly knighted these Gentlemen, as

appeares by severall good and credable authors.

As for the other saying, that this Maurice Fitz Thomas, Earle of Desmond, was theyre father, they that know anything concerning this matter know the contrary; then I will not trouble myself with the others folly. Some Historyes of these times relate that in this battle were slaine of the Scots to the number of 35,000, and some others say but 25,000. How-

ever it be, let them agree amongst themselves.

This terrible and bloudy day being now neare spent, and the King haveing lodged his armye in good postures, it is time that we returne to the solitary Ladyes, who remained all this afternoone in the palace, very disconsolate, knoweing not what course to take, but expecting God's mercye, and the faithfull promise of an honorable commander; who, haveing in the morning been theyre enemye, in the evening was to appeare theyre dearest friend. Noe sooner had he payd his respects to the King, but foarthwith, being myndfull of the Ladyes and his promise to them, he dismantled himselfe of all his martial attire; and, puting on the habit of a comely courtier, goes in all haste to the Princesse, whome he found all besett with sorrow and heavynesse. But presently knoweing him to be the person from whome she had received the former kindnesse, she very discreetely welcomed him with such gestures and changes of countenance as somewhat betrayed both her feare and love.

He, being sensible of her condition, comforted her the best he could, until at length, groweing by degrees more and more familiar, he asked her if she would be pleased to partake with him of his present and future fortunes—declareing, farther, that his former victorye had brought him noe greater satisfaction than what it had by being the meanes of makeing him

her devoted captive.

She, presently apprehending his meaning, and knoweing that he was in good earnest, modestly replied—True it is, most worthy Knight, that I never was more freely at my owne command than I now find myselfe, though youre Captive; yet I hope you will pardon the infirmitye of my tender sex, if I desire some farther consideration on this matter, knowing that it were not consistent with modesty for me of myselfe flatly to denye see deserving a person, or see suddainly to make you an absolute promise

without the consent of some few friends whom I understand to be still liveing; nor can you blame me, sure, for this request, which I make with the more confidence because your approved goodnesse hath already promised that you will not have me doe anything which might be prejudiciall to my honor, which to me is dearer than my life. Madam, replyed he, far be it from my thoughts to suffer any the least disfoul to be done unto you, much lesse to be the author of it myselfe; nor would I soe scone have discovered my desires unto you, were I not confident that my stay here cannot be long. Neither can I tell (if I should deferr it), but to-morrow I might be drawne from your presence. Think not, I pray, that I would be thus earnest, knoweing how unworthy I am of you, did I not really think that my estate is sufficient to maintaine you honorably; nor am I of such meane birth as could vilifie your Royal bloud. My descent is well known to be from the greatest Princes. Pardon my arrogance, if, to satisfye you of my birth, I say that of a subject I am inferior to none, but some of my owne race, to whom I am bound to yield superioritye, being the Earle of Desmond, my neare relation. My request therefore is, Madam, that you will be pleased to resolve me in the morning; and, if you think fitt, I will have our proceedings intimated to the King of England, and your couzen, the King of Scotland, whose Royall presence to these affaires will be a forcible addition to our perpetual honour.

To this she modestly replyed, that whatsoever their pleasure was on

her behalfe she would willingly consent to at his returne.

Hereupon he tooke his leave of her for that night, and repaired to the Lord Justice and Desmond, whom he acquainted with all the circumstances.

They not long after informed the King thereof, and brought it soone

after to the King of Scotland's hearing.

By these meanes a conclusion was made on all sides, and the Ladyes consent obtained; whereupon with great joy the marriage was sumptuously solemnized in the King's palace, both the Kings of England and Scotland being present. They were joyned in marriage by one James Comorton, a Doctor of Dyvintye, of the Citty of Waterford, who was the Earle of Desmond's Chaplin, and wrote all the passages of that voyage. This Lady was the sister of the conquered Kingl—her name was Katherine. This Maurice, the White Knight, brought along with her into Ireland, as a memoriall of this victorye obtained in Scotland, three severall monuments, which continually remained with the White Knights ever since until the days of Queene Elizabeth, at which time, by reason of wars and troubles, they were lost, being somewhere hidden in the ground by Meene, being left there by some that were slayne in the wars.

Each of the other two Knights brought with them also several monuments, of which I cannot find any account, but that one of them, which belonged to the Knight of the Glin, was lost at Glin's Castle, when the Lord Forbush destroyed the same, about the beginning of the late wars, in

Ano 1642.

After that this victory was obtained in Scotland, and Edward Balioll there established King, and all those affairs well settled, John Darcy came back into Ireland, Lord Justice; and the Earle of Desmond, together with

¹ Edward Bruce.

Sr Maurice Fitz Gerald, the White Knight, with his Lady, went along with the King into England, where Sir Maurice remained untill his Lady was delivered of a daughter, who was theyre brought up, and continued untill her dyeing day; haveing been marryed to the Earle of Northumberland.

Afterwards Desmond, haveing remained in England lesse than a yeare, came over in Ireland Lord Justice, accompanyed with Sir Maurice and his

Lady, where Desmond continued that office until he dyed.

This Sir Maurice, the first Whyte Knight, by God's assistance increased dayly more and more in honor, Lands, and worldly wealth, and was greately beloved by all sorts of people. Hee was very affable, kynd, and courteouss, as well as he was full of honor and boldnesse of courage in tyme of warre; he was no lesse mild and meeke in tyme of peace.

He was a gentleman endowed with all excellent parts since his first beginning: in hospitality hee was sumptuous and liberall, but rather to maintayne charity than vayne glory; very liberall and bountyfull hee was to ye clergye, especially to the Dominicans. His hands were allways streatched out to relieve the needy, and was much given to goodnesse and pious workes. Hee was always employed by Desmond, the Lord Justice, about the impor-

tant businesses and affayres of the kingdome.

The Earle of Desmond was wont to call him his right hand, and the same title hee ordayned his posterity to continue unto his death, (that is to say) that the Whyte Knights should be (as it were) the right hands of the Earles of Desmond—to preserve, uphold, keepe, protect, and defend them in all perrills and dangers against theyre enemyes, and should (as it were) bee the cheif pillars and champions of that family and house of Desmond, as being the next branch to that maine body. And thus they ever since continued to each other, untill the Divine Providence permitted theyre destruction, all which yould Mullonex, the antiquary, hath in Irish verses acutely signifyed.

This Sir Maurice, the first Whyte Knight, was an example of virtue and good lyfe to all men of quality of his tyme, especially for continence and chastity; for the Princesse, his virtuous wife, departed this life almost in the very floure and strength of both theyre ages, being about eight years marryed; but yet thee never marryed againe a second wife, intending rather to live a single and chaste life, in the absence of her to whom hee had yielded his first affection, than that any inferiour match should possesse those inviolable loves which he boare to his lovely, deserving Princess,

ever worthy of remembrance.

This Sir Maurice built the castle without the walls of Killmallock, and

alsoe the church there.

Att the last, being stricken in yeares, to avoyd ye toylesome cares and affayres of this world, and to applye himselfe to devotion and pious workes: haveing built and repayred many Oratoryes, hee tooke on the habit of St. Dominick in that monastry at Killmallock, where he stayed not long before he removed to the monastery of St. Dominick without the north gate of Youghall, and there ended his daies, being about sixety yeares of age, and in the yeare of our Lord God 1357—being about two yeares after the death of Maurice Fitz Thomas, Earle off Desmond, and Lord Justice of Ireland—and ordained his body to be interred in that monastery, in one tombe with the Princesse his wyfe, for there shee was buryed.

I have discoursed with those who have assured mee that they had seene those monuments. But the revolution of time became the destruction of them, and of the monastery too.

This Sir Maurice had to issue by this Princesse two sones, and two daughters. The one daughter marryed in England, and the other marryed

Barrymore.

The two sones were Maurice and David; but Maurice, the eldest son,

had noe issue, and dyed in the lyfe tyme of his father.

Then David succeeded his father, and marryed the daughter of the Earle of Worcester, being frequent then in England with his sister. This David was much beloved in the Court of England, and did there sundrie

wonderfull acts of strength and activity.

Hee was accounted at that tyme the best Horseman in England. By those activityes it was sayd that hee came the sooner to his death, which was much bewailed by all the nobility of his acquaintance in the three Kingdoms. Hee had noe issue by his first wife. His second wife—Issebella, the daughter of the Lord Butler, by whom he had issue John; and of this John did descend the familyes of Campier, Ballynetra, and Killnetonnagh, and some say of Conneueighe.

This John succeeded his father, and marryed the daughter of the Lord Bourke, that was sometime Lord Justice of Ireland, of whom he had issue

Maurice.

This Maurice proved full of valour and courage, and was very fortunate; for in those flourishing dayes the King of England commanded the Earle of Desmond that hee was to raise an army of ten thousand men, and to transport them over into Wales, to suppresse the Welsh, that then rebelled. Which army, being raysed, and well appoynted with all sorte of necessaryes, sett sayle, and landed at Chepstowe, and thereabout mett the King and his army. Not long after this the Welsh were subdued, in which service this Maurice wonne great honour and credditt—hee being Lieutenant-General of this army, under the Earle of Desmond.

In this service he was made Knight in the field by the King, who alsoe confirmed to him and his heyres, by letters patent under his owne seale, all the estate and lands that this Maurice and his father and all his ancestors had gotten and possessed in Ireland, since they descended out of the house of Desmond, and alsoe libertye to adde theyreunto what hee could.

This Maurice succeeded his father, and marryed the daughter of Cormock Mac Dermond, a greate Lord of the Clancartyes, by whom he had issue eight sones, all whom I shall here nominate, each according to his birth (viz.): John, the heyre; David, the second; Garrett, the third; Gibbon, the fourth; Edmond, the fifth; Richard, the sixth; Gerald, the seaventh; and William, the eighth.

John he succeeded as heyre, as by all good right he ought to doe, and was settled in the ancient inheritence paternall, where for a tyme I shall leave him settled, and show you what estate and lands theyre father,

Maurice, bestowed on ye rest of his sones.

David, the second son, was settled in the lands of Ardskeagh. Garrett, the third son, had the lands of Garry Coanagh and Rathneweeleagh; Gibbon, the fourth son (who by addition and custome was called the old Knight's son, which name his posterity beares to this day, and the heyre was lately in possession of Dunmoone and Ballynahensy) his estate was contayned from and between the foard of Cnocklaraig to halfe mile foard of

Kilmallock, commonly called Athadiberty, and from thence southward (excepting some few villiages scattering betweene) to the top of the mountaine called Slew Reigh. His chief seate and dwelling formerly was Knocklong, until for some small crime or other deposed thereof by Gar-

rett, Earl of Desmond.

Edmond, the fifth son, had Graigen Curry and the lands thereunto belonging, neare Newe Castle Makenery. Richard, the 6th sone, had the lands of Cromans and Clenglish. Gerald, the seventh son (a man of greate learning and wisdome), had the Parsonage of Brigowne, and the livings within the jurisdiction of Clangibbon. William, the eighth son, had for his inheritance Killquane, Ballinkughty, and Ballyhonedehy, and his heyres challenged of late yeares Ballymacsha begg. His late heyre and offspring, by name David Fitz Gerald, was wrongfully deposed out of the inheritance by Edmond, the late Whyte Knight, and for some small pretended crime of rascality alleadged against him, and (as they say) most unjustly, brought him to the gallows at Limerick, where he innocently suffered. His son, David Fitz Gerald, now liveing, is a gentleman endowed with excellent parts, breeding, and qualityes, who, notwithstanding that infamy, brought up his children in civility and good manners, though the distraction of the tymes much hindred them, as it hath alsoe done many other hopefull children in this kingdome.

I must not wholy forget these worthy famylyes of Garrynagronoge, Killmore, Killtouge, and Killbolane, who are descended of one of these eight brothers before mentioned. These brothers I fynd to have spread themselves into distant places, and names of distinction accordingly, as in former tymes it was usual to denominate themselves from theyre menn's and chief houses, though now by the revolution of tymes and theyre translation they are soe degenerated that they hardly know one another; yet I will endeavour these worthy famylys to joyne together, though much dis-

sipated.

This Killmore, Killtouge, and Killbolane were all of one inheritance, descended of Graigegronoge, which was theyre stock. Hee of Killmore was commonlye by custome called Lord of Killmore; and he of Kilbolane was commonly called Mac John, who was the predecessor of Ellen, the daughter of Edmond Gibbon, who, being heyre apparent of that inheritence, by good fortune matched herselfe to a worthy noble knight, Sir William Power, though nothing to his losse, if David Power had his righte, who never drew sword in anger against any: this Sir William Power was a gentleman endowed with great wisdome and good policy, and was inferior to none of his Ranke for the Crowne of England in the daies of Queen Elizabeth, in whose service he lost the use of his right hand. John, his sone and heyre, dyed before him, at Ballymartyr, to the great discomfort of the gentry of Munster; for hee was virtuous, full of good society and conversation, and more worthy (in my opinion) to be called the Prince of poets then Spencer. The old Earle of Cork (named Richard, the first Earle of Cork), to whom this John was a greate favourite, sayd once in discourse that hee could not tell what to thinke of the greatness of the Earle of Desmond in his pryme, for that (sayth he) hee was too little to be a king, and to greate to be a subject: May it please you, my Lord, quoth John, what doe you thinke youre people will judge of your Lordship when you are dead?

I have too long followed (to theyre small benefitt) these eight Brethe-

ren: I now intend to keepe on my course until I shall overtake Edmond, the late Whyte Knight, and his offspring, and there to conclude.

This John (as I sayed before), the eldest of the eight above mentioned sones, succeeded his father Maurice, and marryed Margaret, the daughter of O'Brien, by whom hee had issue Maurice, and William Keagh, or William the blinde.

This William built the castle of old Castletown (as I have heard by tradition); and that rock whereon it stands was formerly called Magners

Rock, where there was some kind of building before.

This Maurice succeeded his father John, and marryed the daughter of O'Sullivane Beare, by whom hee had issue John. Hee also marryed a second wyfe who was the daughter of Barrymore, and was the Countesse and widow of Thomas Earle of Desmond, beheaded at Drogheda. How he came to marry her was thus. Maurice having received letters of the Earle's death, repaired with all speede to her castle in Conelagh, where the Countesse then dwelled; and very early in a morning made entrance into the castle, and informed the people and servants of the house of the Earle's death, yett bidd them to keepe silent and to make noe noyse, untill first with deliberation hee should inform the Countesse thereof himselfe, least otherwise she should be terrifyed. After this hee went towards her chamber where shee lay, commanding her servants that they should suffer none to come neere the place.

Hee then stept softly into the chamber (the Countesse being fast asleepe)

and made faste ye doore.

By this tyme shee awaked, and seeing him who was soe much intrusted by her Lord and husband, she was rejoyced much thereat and

accordingly received him.

Hee not soe much to gaine her, as dislikeing that any stranger should succeede within the Earle's jurisdiction (for marry hee knew shee would), began with familiar discourse and gestures to draw a little neerer this greate Lady, and embraced her in such a sort (though by force and against her will) that thereof became a son whose name was Gibbon. But she poore soule, thinking of the Earle's absence, was much grieved in mynd and imagined herselfe by this forceable entry mightily to have offended both God and man, by committing that which she would not, as appeared by her struggling and crying out in the act. Hereupon her noyse being heard, every one cryed out (as fast as shee) for the Earle's death.

At last all things being better appeased, this Knight showed her the letters of the Earles beheading, for which she poore heart! was full of grief and sorrow, yet shee conceived better of him for what he did. Whereupon in convenient time there was a marriage concluded between them. This Countesse, after the death of this her husband Maurice, alledged and pretended that on concluding that marriage it was agreed on that if any son were begotten by him on her, that such son should succeede as heyre apparent to the Whyte Knight, and would therefore leave John the elder son by the former wife to seeke and give him nothing at all to

maintaine him.

This shee accordingly for a whyle did, and after the death of the Whyte Knight her husband, tooke into possession all the whole estate to herselfe

and her sonn (contrary to what her husband had ordayned by his last will), and not only refused to give the right heyre any kind of maintenance, but alsoe she and her son gave strict charge and direction to all the country to afford him no entertainment; being hereunto holpen and countenanced by the Earl of Desmond, James, that was her sonn, Barrymore her brother,

and other greate Lords.

Well this young man John the heyre had noething to maintaine himselfe, but went up and downe wandering amongst his friends, always accompanyed with five or six lusty young gallants of his owne kindred who much affected him and pittyed his condition. Hounds and pastimes hee had, nor forgott hee his sword; but entertayned himselfe with such mirth and undespaireing courage, as if he enjoyed all the lands that his ancestors ever had.

Att last, beeing weary of this kynd of life, he putts on a bold face and directs himselfe to his brother, to try whether hee would give him any livelyhood or noe, and if not, that he would trye his fortunes by travelling

beyond sea.

To his brother he goes to Mitchells-towne and walks into the castle all alone, and very humbly and submissively desired his brother to share with him some kynd of livelyhood. Hee utterly refused him, and threatened him with hanging if hee did not with all speede forsake the country. Upon these words the other gentleman desired to have some helpe to beare his charges beyond seas, who also denyed that too. He being thus out of all hopes to obtaine anything by fayre meens, hee gave the other some crosse answers, and withall designeingly came out of doores supposing thereby to draw him to pursue him, which he accordingly did to his owne ruine, and a pretty way away from the castle hee was caught by an ambush that John had purposely layed there (if this occasion should happen) to seise on him. Hee being in this manner taken, they ledd him with a rope about his neck to the Ash-tane, a little southward of Mitchellstowne, and brought him before an ash tree which stood there, where John demanded of him what his intent was concerning himselfe, who assured him that were hee in that condition, which he was in with him, he should never more come to looke for any inheritance of him. John being now grieved and moved with this brother's intolerable dealing and tyranny, and seeing that he sought not only to keepe him from his rightful inheritence, but to estrange him to his country, answered him, that the same measure hee intended to give him, the same measure he should have; and, on these words, commanded that his owne naturall brother should be trussed up and hanged, which was accordingly done, and an end putt to that controversy.

Presently after this he takes horse and rydes to Youghall, to the Earle of Desmond, and the Earle questions him, what strange news was in the country. My Lord, none at all, sayth hee, but that I have hanged a base

unnatural brother of yours this day.

The Earle thinking it but a frolick or jeast, sayed cosen, if you have hanged my brother, you would doe noe lesse with your owne. You shall find it to bee true my Lord, saith hee, and inst. on this word he leaped on his horse's back and stayed not until he arrived at Dublin with the Earle of Kildare (who was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), unto whom he declared and bemoaned his sadd condition.

Kildare having already known the notorious wrongs and unlawfull proceedings against this poore gentleman, tooke his parte, and so much resented

the matter as hee stoode in his just defence, and matched him to his owne daughter; which being done, the Earle of Kildare wrote up with John to his cosen y° Earle of Desmond; whereupon John tooke the quiet and peaceable possession of all his inheritance withoute any contradiction. After all this upon some remarkable service performed by this John in y° field in his Majesty's service, Kildare knighted him.

This Sir John had issue by Ellianor, daughter to the Earle of Kildare, two sons—viz., John and Thomas, and one daughter. This Thomas, the second son of Sir John, is the ancestor of the family of Ballylondry.

This John, the elder son of the Sir John aforesaid, succeeded his father, and marryed the daughter of Barrymore, by whom hee had issue foure sons—viz., Maurice, John, Thomas, and Gibbon.

And now begins the shaking, ague, and downfall of a tottering ruinous family. When the dearest friends begin with bloudy slaughter to destroye each other. For this Maurice dyed in the life tyme of his father, who had issue one son, by name John, who arrived to some years of discretion before his grandfather dyed.

But when it pleased God that his grandfather was called for out of this world, this John, his heire and grandchild, began to prove very unkynd and unnaturall to those gentlemen his uncles, forsoemuch that like the Countesse and her son, he would not yield to allow them what estate theyre father had left and made over unto them.

Well, the fume and strife grewe soe hott betweene them, that this John the heyre sent strickt charge and command throughout all his country to the tenants that they should not entertaine them, nor give them as much as one night's lodging, upon payne of looseing all that they had.

Upon this miserable usage of theyre nephew, the gentlemen made theyre addresses and supplications to the Earle of Desmond and to Barrymore, theyre kinzsmen. These greate men being made sensible of this apparent wrong, wrote generally to this John the young Whyte Knight, desireing him to suffer the gentlemen peaceably to live in the country, until such time as themselves should bring theyre variance to a finall agreement.

Upon which the gentlemen sent him a message, with these letters, desireing his answer to the contents. Which letters, when hee had perused, he grew worse than he was before, and then absolutely denyed to make any composition with them at all.

On this they sent him another message of theyre owne, in all humility prayeing him and earnestly desireing him that hee would be pleased to come to conference with them, to theyre cozen David Gibbon's house of Ballylondery, or that hee would be pleased to appoint what place of meeting hee would, and there they would waite on him to the end that they might agree (they sayed) as hee pleased himselfe.

This message being delivered, he returned noe other ansur, but bidd them take Dedalus his wings, and meet at y gallowes, and doe theyre worst.

But late at night hee came to David Gibbon's house at Ballylondry, they being departed the evening before, whither it were to compound with them or noe is uncertaine, but he was mightily incensed with David for his accustomary soucering, and entertaining them. This David, being a man of a sound wisdome and gravity, counselled and gave him instructions concerning these gentlemen, and that with such exhibitions and examples of terror and revenge, that it would the hardest heart so relent and amend its former misdemeanors.

But early the next morning this John the Whyte Knight tooke his way towards old Castletowne, and mett these gentlemen at Killilong on the way; but they espycing him a pretty way off, feareing (as they sayed) the unsettled braynes of this young man, made themselves ready for any attempt that should happen (the tymes then being distempered and not well settled betweene warre and peace), and to be off or on, made towards him. After they had saluted each other and had some small discourse, they boldly demanded of him what was his intent concerning them and theyre estate, to which hee said they were borne as well as hee. But they inquired of him whither or noe hee would grant them that which was theyre owne right. His answer was that the matter required a longer discourse, and that hee could not stay at that tyme to resolve them, and that (for his part) they should have noething of him but what he pleased himselfe. Just on these words, Gibbon the younger brother drew out his sword and made toward him, and sayed: - Thou most ungratefull and unnaturall Tyrant to thy owne flesh and bloode, thou art not worthy to live, much less to beare that name of the Whyte Knight. Is it your intent to exile us, and make slaves of our fathers children, in depriveing us of our owne right. With these words (before hee had the liberty to smite him), John the elder brother came betweene him and the blow.

Att this a fellow (being a follower to the Knight's wife out of Connaught) made at Gibbon, and struck him a mighty blow on the thigh, whereby hee lost the use of his legg ever after, and hee was afterwards there-

fore commonly called Lame Gibbon.

Now John the elder brother (and uncle to John the Whyte Knight), seeing his brother soe cruelly wounded, and alsoe in this fury considering that there was noe likelyhood of any better agreement, drew out his sword and made toward this young man his nephew, and after some few blows offered on either side; att last John the Uncle, being of mighty strength, and noe lesse courage, to end the striffe, ranne him through the body, and

soe putt an end to that contraversye.

Not long after, the Earle of Desmond being hereof truly informed, was mightily incensed against these brethren, and in such a rage and fury that they were now farre in a worse condition than they were before, and with intent cleerly to disowne and utterly disinherit them and all theyre posteryty, hee sent his summons to David of Ballylondry to meete him on a certayne daye on the hill of Killmallock, together with all the chief inhabitants and followers of the country, that hee may confirme him in that inheritance, and there to call him Whyte Knight, the s^d David being next to them in blood, and a most worthy gentleman, well qualyfied with all good parts and conditions.

Being all now come together at the day appoynted, the Earle of Desmond declared before the assembly as a most odious and wicked crime the murther (as he called it) of this young man by his owne Uncles, whereupon, sayth hee, I intend by all law and good right to conferme, David F² Gibbon, of Ballynlondery, in that inheritance, and from henceforth that hee and his

posteritye shall succeed as Whyte Knights.

To this David made answer, and sayed to the Earle: That it seems the house of Desmond is ready to fall when the supporter and defender thereof is noe better than a cripple with one hand, having already (my Lord) bin maimed with the losse of this right hand in your quarrell. It will noething availe mee (my Lord) to dishonour now my ancestors and foregoers,

who have bin famous for the Crowne and defenders of your family, with my weaknesse and disability. Therefore, my Lord, be advised and doe nothing rashly. What my cousen John hath done amisse hee may perhaps hereafter reconcile himselfe to God Almighty, and prove better than you expect. Hee is a man of great courage, and promiseth to be very hopefull, though this unlucky chance hath now something blemished his credditt.

The Earle being by David's reasons somewhat qualifyed, and alsoe remembering that hee had lost his hand, dismissed him, and tooke all the whole estate to himself, untill at length, on better deliberation, his fury

was allayed.

This John Fitz Maurice, that was thus unhappily slaine at Killelong, marryed the daughter of Mac Degen, of Connagh, and had noe issue by her, but had issue by Penelope Rian one son, by name Garrett, who was slaine at Knockanemoughilly, neere Camgieny, John, the late Whyte Knights son, being commander that day of the party in that skirmish. This Garrett was the father of old John Fitzgarrett, that now dwelleth at Mitchellstowne.

At last John succeeded after the death of his nephew aforesaid, and married Ellen, the daughter of the noble Patrick Condon, commonly called the Lord of Condons, and aunt to the late David Condon, by whom hee had issue Maurice, Edmond, and Ellen.

This Ellen was marryed to O'Dwyre, and of her descended that family of Dwyre that nowis. Maurice Fitz John, the heyre, married Ellean Butler, daughter to the Lord of Cahir, and had issue by her one daughter, by name Ellen, and was marryed to Sir John Fitzgerald, Lord of the Deases.

This Maurice the heyre was slaine at Clogher, neere Lixnaw, in the county of Kerry, togeather with seaventeene more, being all heyres of noblemen. The occasion was this. Garrett, Earl of Desmond, appropried a party to distrayne upon Fitz Maurice, Lord of Kerry and Lixnaw, for that he would not yield to due suite and service to his Courts in the sayd county; for Desmond had the prerogative Royall from the Crowne, and was Palatine

of the County of Kerry.

Fitz-Maurice hired the septs of the O'Flahertyes and the O'Mallies for his succour against him, who came by night to a foarde neere the place where these gentlemen lay out in the field, and with them brought a number of harrowes, and layed them in the foard all along, covering them under water, and there stood themselves in a body all night. In the morning, these brave and lofty Gallants of the Earle's party, discovering theyre enemy there made towards them as hard as they could drive, not dreameing of any stumbling block to be in the foard; and rode on with more haste than good speede. Where entering, some fell over theyre horses eares, some fell one way, and some fell another, so that they were all intangled in the foard among the harrowes.

Whereupon those bloody villains surrounded them about, and with theyre pikes and lances stabbed every one to the heart. This Maurice, beeing the first that led the vann, was the first that was there slaine. This Maurice was the elder brother of Edmond, the late Whyte Knighte. Now John the Whyte Knight, who killed his nephew, was hardly, during his life, ever free from crosses and troubles, which notwithstanding he valued not, but boare them out stoutly, as it were one man against the whole world; and he recovered all his estate againe of Desmond, except some few lands in Connolagh. He was a man unequalled in his dayes for bodyly

strength and courage of minde.

When Queene Elizabeth prosecuted the Roman clergy in Ireland, then in most danger of all, this John tooke upon himselfe to protect all the Dominicans and Fryers preachers throughout the whole kingdome, by which meanes they had greate ease and shelter from that persecution, they flocking under his wings from all parts of the land. For this and such other crimes hee was strictly charged, and commanded to appeare by a certaine day at Dublin, to make answer to all such matters as should bee objected against him, and especially for harbouring and concealing one Maurice Fitz Gibbon, Archbishop of Cashell, his owne kingsman, and also the Bishop of Ardagh. Upon this sumons he repaired to Dublin, and tooke with him the s^d two Bishops, accompanied with one hundred and fifty of the stoutest resolute horsemen that hee could gett.

Coming neere the Citty, all the cittyzens goe to theyre armes, and a greate party of them issued out, which hee perceiveing, went himselfe and his two Bishops to meete them; and when they came neere they knew one another.

The commander being a speciall friend of his, he desired to be admitted with those few gentlemen that were with him to goe into the Citty, for that he sayed he came in obedience to a command sent him in her Majesty's name and behalfe.

The gentleman made answer that hee durst not permitt soe many to goe in without orders from the higher Powers, and sayed that he would doe his endeavour to that effect, and upon that went to desire the same,

but he could not prevaile.

The gentleman returneing with his message, told him of all the passages that he saw or heard concerning his accusation, and advised him to repaire homewards againe. Sayeth hee, I am confident it is not amisse for me soe to doe, for to goe in alone I will not, because (sayed hee) there are some knaves in Dublin that doe not affect mee nor any good man, therefore they would do mee what injury they could; being upstarts and newly exalted from the dunghill to degrees of Honor and to offices, and the reason is for want of faith and true zeale to the King of Kings, they had revolted from him, and tooke part with this new heresy of Luther and Calvin, who (by theyre owne confession) were instructed and guided therein by the Devill, which by all good reason must be very evill. And for my part, for defence of the Crowne of England I am ready to embrace any kynd of death, togeather with the losse of my estate and what I have (if neede doe require), which all the world knows my ancestors have done since theyre first ingresse to the Conquest of Ireland to this day; and now Sir, in love and loyalty we shall be noe more regarded, if wee doe not with Judas betray Christ in deserting the faith of our ancestors, planted by him and his apostles, and ever since continued by inviolated successions, and creepe and enslave ourselves to a new risen gentry (our inferiors), who renounced God to flatter and deceive her Majesty.

This and some other words hee sent in to some eminent person that was his friend, who concealed not the same, and it was understood noe better than treason. After this he returned home where within sixe months hee fell sick and dyed at Killmallock, and was there buried in the monastery of St. Dominick. Two yeares after, viz., in the thirteenth yeare of Queen Elizabeth, hee was attainted of High Treason and proclaimed Traytour and

guilty of High Treason committed in his lyfe tyme, whose offence (as the Act declares) against her Highnesse the whole State and Realme could not then condignly correct and punish.

Att this tyme the whole estate was taken up for the Crowne, only what

was ordained for the maintenance of his wife.

Edmond, his second son, was in his fathers lifetyme and also in y° lifetyme of his elder brother Maurice, gone to travell beyond the seas, along with James Fitz Maurice, commonly called the renowned Warriour, and by some the famous Rebell, together with John Fitz Gerald, Seneschall of Imokilly, and several other young Gallants, gentlemens sonns. This Edmond being ranging the world for about seaven years space, and heareing of the death of his father and elder brother, returned, whose memorable acts for the Crowne of England I shall in parte runne over. For which services hee obtayned a good part of his Father's estate, and would undoubtedly have gotten it all, but his death and other crosses in his life prevented it.

Some have unworthily charged him since his death with cruelty, fircenesse, and bloudynesse, and of noe good condition. For valour and boldnesse of courage it was hereditary for him soe to bee; and for being bloudy in tyme of warre it is true he was severe to such as he found dis-

loyall to ye Crowne of England.

But such was his fervick heart and valorous spirit, that the greatest and stoutest of the land in his dayes was not able to compare with him. Nay his adversaryes (that were of any good apprehension) would say that the Whyte Knight was worthy the rule of a Prince, as namely old Sir Edward Fitz Harris, though the meanest of them. Now as for his killing (as they sayd) of John Lord Power; though he was accessory thereto (being commanded by authority Royall to suppress him), yet the would not willingly have a drop of his blood shed, for it was the Lord Powers own folly that brought him to his death, for not yielding as that morning he was summoned to doe, on faire tearmes; but Power was obstinate and would not. Before the skirmish the Whyte Knight commanded Kelley (being O'Kelley's son of Connaught) for his life (if it came in his power) not to shedd a drop of his blood.

This Kelley being commanded to secure another foarde or passage distant from them, thither the Lord Power came with all his strength, and there fought not long with Kelley before he was trampled under his horses feet; when one of the Kelleys horsemen struck the Lord Power through his helmet with a pole axe into the braines. After his death his widow, whose name was Ellen Barry, daughter of Barrymore, was marryed unto Thomas,

Earle of Ormond and Ossorv.

Now as for killing James, the stout and stately Bastard of the Lord Roch, noe rationall man can discommend him for the same, for he finding the Whyte Knight somewhat disfavoured at Court, hee, by bribery, procures letters patents of old Castletowne and other lands of the Whyte Knights, and summons him to depart out of them; but in the meanetyme by appoyntment came to conference together, but noe hopes of agreeing happening, Roch showed but his orders and papers, when Dermott Aulta (one of the Knights never fayling souldiers) swore a greate oath, what! doth Edmond now agree upon whyte papers, which hee never did before. It is a thousand tymes better to doe it with the sword, as we used to doe. Well, they agreed not, and Roch threatened the Whyte Knight he would burne, kill, and destroy all his county ere long, and thereof, sayeth he, I forewarne

you. I will not hinder you, (sayth the Knight), to goe on as far as you

please into my county, but beware how you will come back.

Roch, when he saw his tyme, goes with what strength he could gett, by night into the farthest part eastward of Clangibbon, and there plundered all he could lay hands of. At last hue and crye came to the Whyte Knight at Killbinhy, where he was never furnished with lesse company. But courage and skill supplyed his numbers, and haveing intelligence, stopped them at the foard of Gurteeneboule coming towards Mitchellstowne.

Roch wished the Knight to quit the foard.

Nay, sayeth the Knight, since you have cowardly offered mee this violence I will have all the advantage against you I can. Beare witnesse all here that I give you free liberty to pass this way homewards, but leave ye cattle and ye goods you have taken. But this satisfyed not, soe they fell on. But the Whyte Knight (for feare of the worst) had before comanded halfe of his foote to pass through the thicketts unknowne to Roch, that soe they might fall on his reare, which they accordingly did, soe that Roch, to make way through the foard, lost most of his men. At last the Whyte Knight and Roch fell hand to hand on horseback and fought together, till both theyre staves or horse mobpykes were broaken to shivers. Then they both alighted and fought with theyre swords a good while with equal fortune. At last Roch received a stroake on the knee (for he was armed upwards and ye Whyte Knight had noe armor on him), and Roches men being killed or fledd, one of the Whyte Knights souldiers came and shott him in ye face with a pocket pistol loaden with small shott, whereupon he fled, and (as it is sayd) would have gone neere to have escaped had it not bin for his bootes, when one Gibbon Roe followed him, being on horseback, and rann him through under the arme pitt, and soe made an end of Stout Roch.

Some falsely report that the Whyte Knight cutt his throate, but he knew not then of his throate being cutt, but one Dermott MacAuliffe, whose father Roch had soe formerly used, to revenge the same, did use him

in the like fashion.

Another tyme, Garrett, Earl of Desmond, being encamped about Cullen, sent Bourke and Browne with a party of foote to fetch provision of beeves to relieve ye camp. They for some evill will to the Whyte Knight came to Clangibbon, and drove away 200 beeves, of which ye Whyte Knight hearing, stayed not for horse or armour, but some thirty light of foote followed him, crosse the mountain, and ran downwards to come before them. They at last crost them, and bid them stand, and asked who they were, and what they ment. Bourke asked what he was, and what he meant. I am, said he, a souldier and serveant to the Whyte Knight. who sent us to examine you, and to rescue the cattle you have wrongfully taken. Iff that bee all, sayed Bourke, you may return like fooles as you came, for I care not if ye were all Whyte Knights. The Knight then commanded them to fight valiantly. On they fell, hee himself leading them; but Bourke and Browne, perceiving the Whyte Knight himself to bee there, both fell upon him, thinking, his company being soe small, to have soone gotten the victory. But man thinketh, and God disposeth, for Bourke received such a stroake that clove his head in two, hee being the hardvest of them.

Then came down a very resolute gallant, but he soon lost his sword,

and his hand from the shoulder.

Down comes another upon the Whyte Knight, when boasting Dermod Aulta (haveing a diligent eye to his master) passed by seemingly carelessly, and gave him noe help; but he ended the stryffe himselfe, and all the enemy were slaine, or fledd. The Knight remarking how negligently Dermod behaved him in the former danger, cursed him for a cowardly fellow. Dermod rapps out a greate oath, and asked if he intended to be a child for ever, for it was but children's play to encounter one man, and

now I hope you are past childhood.

The defeate he gave at Glenconkin in Ulster to Mac Saurly Boy Mac Donell is enough to make him ever renowned, which the author of Pacata Hibernia hath forgetfully or maliciously left out. Mac Saurly Boy (the ancestor of the now Lord Marquesse of Antrim) being strong in Ulster, and by the incursions out of the neighbouring land of Scotland, much offended and grieved her Majesty's affayres, whereon the Lord Deputy commanded an army to suppress them, and sent for a chosen party out of Munster, on which the Lord Barrymore, the Lord Roch, and the Whyte Knight were commanded on that expedition, and the Whyte Knight carryed with him under his conduct eight hundred men.

The day being come, at Glanconkyn (the Lord Deputy being there) settled his men in as good order as he could, which he could hardly do, for Mac Saurly Boy had soe fortifyed himself in those woods and boggs, that he could hardly come to annoy them; but with much losse the Lord Deputy sent on severall partyes, but at several tymes they were beaten back.

The Whyte Knight stood with his men at a passage farre from the

body of the army as directed at his best advantage.

The Lord Deputy commanded him to assault the enemy, although he was in such a place as if beaten he could hardly be relieved. Yett on he went with 600 men, leaving his 200 men on yo passage for a Rereguard.

Being thus advanced not halfe way to the enemyes body, a party of about 1500 fell upon them, wherefor few for halfe an houre fought against soe many, but the Whyte Knight was at last forced to retreate with the losse of thirty men, and ten wounded, and had lost himself and all of them had he not left the 200 men on the passage, whither the enemy pursued them, and at last beat them from thence, where alsoe they had been lost had not the Lord Deputy advanced a strong party to fall on the other syde to divert these. But not prevailing there neither, for Mac Saurly and the Scotts were about 6000 strong. Well, the Whyte Knight they foyled and pursued (though not with half the losse of the enemy), tooke it much to hearte, but rallyed his men, and being in conference and consultation with his chiefest men and kingsmen, one Maurice Fitz Garrett, the son of Garrett, of Ballylondry (his cousen, and a person of greate courage and strength, as also of eloquence and ingenuity), desired audience and leave to speake, to which the Whyte Knight consented. Hee made an eloquent oration, reminding them of their ancient descent from Windsor, and of theyre noble actions, exhorting them to adhere and fight it out bravely, theyre being as of theyre own bloode and kindred there, and they shall either have a glorious victory, or (if slayne) they should leave an everlasting name to posterity. Att last hee advised them to send speedy notice to the Generall, that they had advantage to putt the worst on the enemy, if hee would send a strong party to face them on the other syde. This was immediately done, and the Whyte Knight asked his souldiers if they were willing to fight, who all answered they were never more desirous. Then he sent down first a small

party to defend the passage, and comanded as the enemy shott they should seem to flye a contrary way, which they did, and about 200 of the enemy followed them out of the passage. By that time the Whyte Knight had secretly sent down sixty Fire-lock musketeers, who gott between the enemy and the passage, and at theyre returne, the Whyte Knight, with the mayne body, came thundering downe, where between them all 400 were then killed, and the passage cleered. Away they ran till they came to the mayne body of the enemy, leaving only twenty-five fire-arms att the passage. On this suddain and fierce assault, the enemy was much discouraged, yet fought most ficircely and cloudily till they lost that place, being a large greene plott of ground within the woods and boggs. The number of 2000 men, seeing soe many fall on them on every syde, began to sluinke, which Donogh Cahessy, one of the Whyte Knight's sergeants seeing, being a lively and gallant ladd, cryed out with a loud voyce, and swore by the heavens that all ye enemy would make theyre escape, and that they were almost all gone already. Those of the enemy that were next, heering this, became amazed and fledd; and the Ld Deputyes party on ye other side, having no opposition, and killed of them as many as they would. In the compasse of that greene plott of ground were slayne two thousand five hundred and odde men (as one that was there related to mee), and the Whyte Knight lost of his men, from theyre first goeing out of theyre county to theyre returne, 135 men. In this fight hee was wounded in both his armes, and Gibbon was wounded in his head, after his head-piece was broken and thrown away. Gerald Fitz Thomas was grievously wounded with the blow of a sword on the lefte arme above the elbow. Maurice Fitz Garrett was deepely wounded on the left shoulder.

The Whyte Knight's party (as they deserved) had all the plunder of

the field, but what they bestowed on friends.

After this the Whyte Knight was mightily recommended by the Lord Deputy to her Majesty by his letters of favour, not only for this remarkable service, but for other his good and loyal services; but I should never end if I should goe about to recite all his greate services in Queen Elizabeth's dayes. But Donagh McCragh, in his Irish poems, compiled in honour of the Whyte Knight, sayeth that only the late services of the Whyte Knight for the Crowne was sufficient (as Moses did the Israelites) to redeeme all the Geraldines of Ireland from bondage. But notwithstanding all this, hee rather preferred strangers than his own family and relations. And also he lopt of his neerest branches, because his owne body should only growe and flourish the fayrer, and at last both body and branches withered, soe that nothing but devine providence can prevente its ruine.

Hee began first with the house of Ardskeagh and deprived him of that liveing, thence he came to David Fitzgerald, and from him tooke Killquane and his life too, and at last came neerer home to Garrett of Ballinlondry, and from him extorted those lands, and in consideration gave him eight large Irish acres and other freedomes in the lands of Ballynlondry, which were afterwards taken away in the yeare of transplantation by Sir William Fenton, and even of them that the poore heyre Gibbon Fitz Maurice is

now deprived.

This Edmond Fitz John the late Whyte Knight marryed Joane Tobyn, daughter to the Lord of Cumshionagh in the County of Tipperary, by whom he had issue two sons, Maurice and John; and foure daughters,

Joane marryed to Mac Donogh, and then to John Barry of Liscarroll; Ellienor marryed to Mac Carty Reagh, and afterwards to Florence Mac Cartye. She was the grandmother of Charles Mac Carty that now is. Honora was marryed to O'Sulivane More, and had noe issue. Annie was first marryed to William Ryan, Lord of Oanhyes, and after marryed to James Butler of Derryloskan of neere alliance to the House of Ormonde. This Edmond the Whyte Knight marryed a second wife, Joane daughter of the Lord Muskerry, he had issue by her two sonns, Edmond and David, and both dyed young.

Maurice the heyre marryed Joane Butler, the daughter of the Lord of Dunboyne, by whom hee had issue, Maurice and Margarett. Hee dyed at old Castletowne, before his father Edmond on a Satturday, being the 22nd of Aprill An°. Dom. 1608, and Edmond his father the late Whyte Knight dyed the next day about eight of the clock in the morning, being Sunday.

They were both buried togeather in the chappell of Killbeny and there remayned a weeke and were then removed from thence to Kilmallock, and there has in they recovered tomber.

there lye in theyre owne tombe.

John the second son of Edmond dyed in Bristoll, (being sickly and sent for his cure to the Bath) and is buryed in a decayed masse chappell about

a myle out of Bristoll neere the hott well.

This young Maurice then succeeded them, and marryed Thomesin daughter of Sir Thomas Browne of Ospittle in the County of Limerick, who had noe issue, but dyed soone after marryed, being about fourteene yeares old. His wife was afterwards marryed to Edmond Lord of Castle Connell, and was the mother of William now Lord of Castle Connell.

Then succeeded Margarett daughter to Maurice, and grandchild to Edmond the late Whyte Knight, who was marryed to Sir William Fenton, by whom she had issue, William, Margaret, Maurice, and Katherine (be-

sydes some that dyed very young).

William the heyre, hee marryed Honora the daughter of Patrick L^d of Kerry, they had noe issue liveing. William was drowned at King roade neere Bristoll (as he was coming out of Cornwall) after performing good service for King Charles the first.

Hee was Major of horse to the L^d. Hawley his Regiment of Horse. When his lady was informed of his death, she dyed presently in Bristoll, An°. Dom. 1643, being bigg with child or delivered, but the mother and child both dyed.

Margarett the eldest daughter to Sir William Fenton was marryed to

Sir William Courteney, they both dyed without issue.

Sir Maurice Fenton, the heyre dyed in the lyfe tyme of his father and mother. Hee marryed Elizabeth daughter of Sir Hardresse Waller, by whom he had issue William and Margarett.

Margaret dyed a child Aprill 13, 1667. Young Sir William Fenton succeeded as the heyre of all that ever came from his ancestors, and as I fynd is the two and twentieth discent from Walter of Windsor, the son of Otterus, the son of Mathias, the son of Cosmus, the Greate Duke of Florence.

This Sir William Fenton dyed young and without issue, being never marryed, by whose death all that estate descended to Catherine the youngest daughter of Sir William Fenton in right of her mother Margarett.

Shee was marryed to John Lord Kingston deceased, by whom shee had issue two sons, Robert and John. This Lady dyed on Fryday the 22nd of May, 1666.

Lord Kingston now succeeds as heyre to the estate of the Whyte Knight, and besydes that, enjoys a fayre estate of his fathers own patrimony.

The lineall descent and peddegree of the Whyte Knight, Coppyed out of Mullonexs booke of Collections.

Hee also describes the Coates of Armes of the Geraldines at theyre first arrival to the conquest of Ireland with Richard Strongbow, Earle of Pembroke.

I will translate the same the best I can, out of the Irish tongue, in which I found the same.

The Whyte Knights Petydegree.

Cosmos-Greate D. of Florence.

Matthias.

Oteruss.

Walter of Windsor.

Gerald.

Maurice.

Gerald.

Maurice.

Thomas.

John.

Gilbert.

Maurice—Knighted in Scotland by the King.

David.

John.

Maurice—Knighted at Chepstow by the King.

John.

Maurice.

John-Knighted in the field by E. Kildare, Lord Justice.

John.

Edmond.

He describes theyre Armes in the 3 Latine verses following, viz:

Ensignis proles primus fuit ille Geraldus, Addita sideribus, vitis, oliva tribus— Caesar in Argoniâ signa reperta dedit, &c.¹

This, Mullonex explaynes thus—Gerald the first had added to his Armes (as the signes of his Ancestors) 3 starrs, 3 vyne branches, with 3 olive branches. And when they conquered the Kingdom of Hungary for Julius Cæsar, to add to theyre honor and in token thereof, he added to theyre Armes, a speare. When afterwards with martiall power and command they entered Florence, in Italy, and in sett battle (in which the Duke of Florence was slayne) subdued that whole land, they had the wilde Boare given to them, which they still beare (in crest) of theyre Armes.

¹ In the margin of the original MS. here are written the words "Anagr. Hungaria Argonia."

To the conquest of England they came with William the Conqueror, and under his command conquered Wales, and killed the greate Prince thereof, and from him tooke the Dragon, which they still beare (as supporters) to theyre Armes.

This Molonex, in his booke of collections, as he received it from his Forefathers, who were (as I have sayed before) the chroniclers of the Geral-

dines since theyre first coming into Ireland.

Si dubites nomen, vel quo sim sanguine cretus, O mihi Cognomen, O mihi nomen exit.

THE JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL

ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND:

ORIGINALLY FOUNDED AS

The Kilkenny Archæological Society,

IN THE YEAR

M.DCCC.XLIX.

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION,

1872.

If any there be which are desirous to be strangers in their owne soile, and forrainers in their owne Citie, they may so continue, and therein flatter themselves. For such like I have not written these lines, nor taken these paines.—Campen.

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FOURTH SERIES.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS,

FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

1872.

THE TOURNAL

BOYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHMOLOGICAL

ASSOCIATION OF BEELAND:

the Milkening Archaological Society

The Committee wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not hold themselves responsible for the statements and opinions contained in the Papers read at the Meetings of the Association, and here printed, except so far as the 9th and 10th Amended General Rules extend.

THE JOURNAL

THE ROYAL

HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

OF IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

AT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held at the apartments of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, January the 17th (by adjournment from the 3rd), 1872:

The Worshipful the Mayor of Kilkenny in the Chair;

The Report of the Committee for the year 1871 was read by the Honorary Secretary, as follows:-

"Your Committee, in presenting their twenty-third Annual Report, are glad to say they are not obliged to 'bate one jot' of confidence in the prosperity of the Association. No special efforts have been made to enlist Members, or push into notice its objects and acts. Members have, of course, fallen away, or been removed by death; but the vital action of the body has fully supplied the losses incurred Fellows elected during the year 1871 are as follows:-

"Captain T. Bigoe Williams, F. S. A.; John Somerville; George Stewart; and the Rev. W. Gowan Todd, D. D.
"The following, already Members of the Association, have taken out

their Fellowships under the Queen's Letter :- The Right Hon. The Earl of Courtown, D. L.; Evelyn Philip Shirley, M. A., D. L., F. S. A.; Richard Rolt Brash, Architect, M. R. I. A.; Thomas Watson; Rev. John L. Darby, A. M.; Nicholas Ennis; Joseph Digges; John Hill, C. E.; F. E. Currey, J. P.; Hon. B. E. B. Fitzpatrick; Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Cooper, D. L.; J. Ennis Mayler; Eugene Shine; Captain H. M. F. Langton; W. R. Molloy, A. M.; Albert Courtenaye; Rev. Maxwell H. Close, A. M.; Lawrence Waldron, D. L.; Maurice Lenihan, M. R. I. A. (Hennis Capta); and Edward Fitzpatrick Browne. (Honoris Causá); and Edward Fitzpatrick Browne.

"Four Fellows and forty-seven Members have been elected during the year, making the number on the roll amount to six hundred and seventy-five. This shows a numerical decrease of seventeen, as compared with last year's Report. But this decrease must not be taken as affecting the prosperity of the Association: most of the new Members pay £1 a year, and none less than 10s., whilst the greater part of those lost to the Association belonged to the old class of six-shilling subscribers.

"The subscribers to the Annual Volume now amount to two hundred

and sixty, at 10s. each.

"The following Members, being three years in arrear, have been removed from the list, but with the option of being restored to membership on paying off arrears:—

			£	S.	d.	
Sir John Benson	(1869-71)		 1	10	0	
Rev. R. R. Carey	do.		 1	10	0	
	do.		 0	18	0	
Henry James	do.		 0	18	0	
E. J. Maher	do.	G	 0	18	0	
J. O'Connell, Millstree	t do.		 1	10	0	

"The publication of several original Irish pieces from the 'Lebor na hUidre' in the 'Journal' under the editorial care of Mr. J. O'Beirne Crowe, A. M., has elicited the approbation of Irish scholars, both at home and on the Continent; and your Committee can also point with satisfaction to the series of papers on our Irish Lake Dwellings, from the pen and pencil of Mr. Wakeman. The second part of the 'Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language,' forming the Annual Volume of 1871, has been completed by Miss Stokes, and is at the binder's, only awaiting the delivery of some plates to be placed in the hands of the Members who have subscribed for it.

"Your Committee revert to a topic, brought before the Members some years since, which seems worthy of attention by the local public. The Museum of the Association is the only provincial collection of the kind in Ireland, and must be more or less a credit to the City and County of Kilkenny, in which it is placed, if properly arranged and displayed; but it cannot be expected that this could be fully effected out of the general funds of the Association. Your Committee calculate that £50 per annum would suffice to pay the rent of the Museum premises, and enable the Committee to provide cases for the proper display of the collection, and permit the binding of the valuable serials which are presented to the Library by kindred Societies at home and abroad. It does not seem impossible that this sum should be specially subscribed for the purpose, and your Committee remit to the Meeting the consideration of the subject.

"In common with the entire Nation, this Association rejoices in the restored health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The recovery of His Royal Highness must be particularly satisfactory to the Members of an Association which he has honoured by becoming its Patron-in-Chief.

"The loss to Irish Archæology in general, as well as to your Association in particular, caused by the death of the Earl of Dunraven, cannot be over-estimated. To a sound judgment and deep knowledge of Irish Archæology, that nobleman added an unflagging zeal for the study and preserva-

tion of our national antiquities. His position and means gave him the opportunity of indulging these tastes to the full, and it is believed that his death has deprived us of a grand and comprehensive work on Ancient Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture, to amass materials for which he had devoted the labours of many years. It is to be hoped that some competent and kindly hand may be found to take up the work at the point where its progress has been so unfortunately arrested.

"In the Hon. Justice George, The O'Donovan, and the Rev. John Greene, P. P. Skerries, the Association has been also deprived by death of

zealous and long-tried friends.

"In conclusion, your Committee trust that all Members will bear in mind that in dependence on their honour the 'Journal' of the Society is now placed in the printer's and engraver's hands at the commencement of each year. Subscriptions should, therefore, be paid in as soon after the first of January as possible. By the rules they are due in advance; and it must be evident that the very existence, not to say the usefulness, of the Association, depends on the Members recollecting that your Treasurer is personally liable for the outlay in the first instance, and on their carrying out their part of the compact without waiting, as is too often the case, to be reminded over and over again of their debt of honour."

On the motion of Mr. Patrick Watters, seconded by Mr. Bracken, C.I., the Report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The suggestion of the Committee, respecting the

Museum and Library, was then discussed.

Mr. Graves pointed out how desirable it would be to have such arrangements made as would render the Library and Museum of permanent usefulness. Even supposing that their Association at any future time ceased to exist, the Museum and Library need not die with it, if arrangements were made to secure their permanence. To do this, it would be necessary to have means of displaying the collection in the Museum to better advantage than at present, to have a suitable remuneration provided for a competent person to be present on such days as might be arranged for its being open to public inspection, and for the binding and suitable casing of the books. They had a large collection of the Transactions of kindred Societies, which money could not buy in the market, but which were pre-

¹ The Will of Lord Dunraven has been made public since the Report was read, and it is most gratifying to know that Miss

Stokes has been left his Lordship's literary executor, with a bequest to enable her to complete the work he had undertaken.

sented to them by various learned Societies at home and abroad, in exchange for their own publications. These all required binding. There were also a great many works of general literature, presented by the various authors and others, which required to be catalogued. These collections were placed in Kilkenny, as being the centre of the Association; but they were not available to the large mass of the Members, who resided elsewhere, and therefore it was that the Committee thought that aid in their arrangement and preservation should be invited in the locality, outside the Society's limits, so as that the general local public might have the advantage of them. It would not be fair to the general body of the Members to take from the Association's funds the amount necessary to be expended on the Museum and Library to make it what the Committee desired, because the funds ought to be expended in making the publications of the Society as valuable as possible, that being the only real return which could be given for their subscriptions to the great number of Fellows and Members residing at a distance from Kilkenny, and very few of whom would ever have the opportunity of visiting the Museum, or taking any benefit from the Library.

Mr. Bracken thought it a great pity that they were not able to have the Museum and Library better arranged. Strangers coming to visit them seemed disappointed, having imagined that the Association would have been able to make a better appearance in these matters. Of course, Mr. Graves had fully accounted for their not being able to do so. The benefit to be derived from the Library and Museum was in the locality, and the locality ought to avail itself of it fully, when the opportunity was offered by the

Committee.

Dr. Martin thought it would not be right to let things go on as they were. It would be well to take action at once, and see if the locality would be willing to contribute to maintain an institution calculated to be of much local benefit.

Mr. Bracken suggested that the Corporation of Kilkenny might do something towards making the Museum and Library permanent local institutions.

The Mayor said, so far as he was personally concerned,

he would be happy to do anything in his power, in the Corporation, to aid in attaining the object proposed, and he hoped he would be successful; but he could, of course,

only speak as an individual member of that body.

Mr. Graves observed that the Corporation had been very kind to the Association, having given it, freely and generously, a place of meeting, and a place for keeping its collections, whilst it was a young and struggling Society. He did not think the appeal should be made to the Corporation in the first instance. It should be made to the County and City; and if they responded, as he hoped they would, then the Corporation would be applied to, to assist in giving permanency to an institution which would be of local importance.

The Rev. Mr. Deverell apprehended that the change made in the name of the Association might be injurious to it in making the arrangement suggested. Kilkenny people would say, "Why not have let it remain the Kilkenny

Archæological Society?"

Mr. Graves considered that, if any one put forward such a plea, the answer was obvious—there is now the opportunity of having a Kilkenny Library and Museum. The change in the name of the Society was a necessary one, when the great body of the subscribers were not connected with Kilkenny. It was a change which did great good as regarded the general objects for which the Society was founded, as the more provincial name had prevented many from joining it who had since entered its ranks. But, as he had said before, those living at a distance, who formed the great body of the Association, could derive no benefit from the Museum and Library, which were essentially local institutions, and the Trustees of the Association would gladly enter into any arrangements with local bodies or individuals who would aid in making the institution of greater benefit, and permanent usefulness in the locality.

On the motion of the Rev. Charles A. Vignoles, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Martin, the following resolution, drawn up by the Chairman, was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved—That, in order to improve the Museum and Library of the Society, and to render it more interesting to the public, subscriptions be requested from the gentry of the County and the citizens of Kilkenny for the purpose; particularly as it is the intention of the Committee to open the institution to the public. Also, that a Sub-committee be appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements."

It was arranged that a Sub-committee, consisting of Rev. Mr. Graves, and Messrs. Prim, Robertson, and J. L. Ryan, be appointed to carry out the arrangements of the foregoing resolution.

ing resolution.

On the motion of Mr. Ryan, seconded by Dr. James, the committee and officers of last year were re-elected for

the ensuing twelve months.

Mr. Graves, as Treasurer, brought up the accounts for the past year, which it was resolved that Dr. Fitzsimons and Mr. Robertson should be requested to audit, before the

next meeting of the Association.

The Treasurer reported favourably on the financial condition of the Association, but warned them that they were not to consider the large balance appearing in favour of the Association as being available for future operations. They were still in arrear as to the printing of their "Journal," and when the expense of bringing up their arrears shall have been taken out of the balance in hands, it would reduce it considerably. Still, it would leave them in a very fair financial position.

The following Members of the Association were admitted to Fellowship:—

The Very Rev. F. Metcalf Watson, A. M., Dean of Leighlin; and Barry Delaney, M.D.

The following new Members were elected :-

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, Adare Manor; the Rev. W. Henry Fraser, A.B., Kilkenny; and Louis Daniel, Valetta, Zion-road, Rathgar, Dublin: proposed by the Rev. J. Graves.

John Lloyd, J. P., Gloster, Roscrea: proposed by Cap-

tain Colclough.

George Reade, J. P., Birchfield, Kilkenny: proposed by Mr. Prim.

William Irvine, Howick, N.B.: proposed by Maurice Lenihan, M. R. I. A.

John Martin, Drumclone Mills, Lisbellaw; and W. J.

Lemon, Enniskillen: proposed by W. F. Wakeman.

Andrew Gibb, F. S. A., Scot., Aberdeen; and Alexander Menzies, Parochial Schoolmaster, Tealing, Forfarshire: proposed by A. Jervise.

Folliott Barton, C. E., Bundoran, county Donegal: pro-

posed by Charles Richardson.

William Moore, Snugboro' House, Bandon-road, Cork: proposed by J. S. Sloane.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors:—

"Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire," new series, Vol. XI.: presented by the Society.

"Proceedings of the Somersetshire Architectural and Archæological Society," for the year 1870: presented by

the Society.

"The Archæological Journal, published by the Central Committee of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," No. 110: presented by the Institute.

"Archæologia Cambrensis," October, 1871: presented

by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

"Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, Udgivne af det Kongelige Nordiske Oldscrift-Selskab," Parts 2 to 4, 1870; Part 1, 1871: presented by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.

"Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution" for 1869; and "Congressional Directory of the Third Session of the Forty-first Congress of the United States of America:" presented by the Institution.

"Collections of the Historical Society of Minnesota, Vol. II., Parts 1, 2, and 3, and Vol. III., Part 1; and "Annual Report" for 1870: presented by the Society.

"Symbolæ ad Historiam Antiquiorem rerum Norvegicarum.—1, Breve Chronicon Norvegiæ. 2, Genealogia Comitum Orcadensium. 3, Catalogus Regum Norvegiæ;" "Die Altnorwegische Landwirthscaft dargestellt." Norske Vægtlodder fra Fjorteende Aarhundrede;" "De Prisca Re Monetaria Norvegiæ, et de numis aliquot et ornamentis, in Norvegia repertis;" also twelve pamphlets on various subjects: presented by the Royal University of Norway, at Christiana.

"An Essay on the Druids, the Ancient Churches, and the Round Towers of Ireland," by the Rev. Richard Smiddy: presented by the Author.

"The Builder," Nos. 1444-1510, inclusive: presented

by the Publisher.

"The Irish Builder," Nos. 259-290, inclusive: presented by the Publisher.

Dr. Aquilla Smith, having examined the tokens presented at last meeting (see p. 569, supra) by Mr. Wakeman, sent the ensuing description of them:-

"No. 1. Obv. ALDRIDGE . SADLER . OF = sheaf of wheat.

Obv. ATHLONE . BAKER = A E.

This is a variety of a token, issued by the same person, noticed in 'Boyne's Catalogue,' No. 44.

No. 2. Obv. IAMES. Reid. Marc HANT. = a bell. Rev. in . ineskillin . 1663. = J. R.

No. 3. Obv. THO. Flood High STRET. = I. Rev. Dvblin. MARCHANT . = a winged female.

No. 4. Obv. IAMES . BRATION . IN. = a harp.

Rev. o. . MARCHANT = I. B. I.No. 4 is unpublished. It may have been issued at Omagh. Perhaps the name 'Bration' could be found in some Index."

The following paper on some unrecorded antiquities in Yar Connaught was contributed by George H. Kinahan, M. R. I. A., Hon. Provincial Secretary for Connaught:

"To the following antiquities in west Galway I would call attention,

as most of them seem not hitherto to have been noticed.
"No. I. 'Kitchen-midden.' This is situated a little S.E. of the entrance into Cashla, or Costelloe Bay; and in close proximity to the old grave-yard, the site, according to O'Flahertie, of a primitive church dedicated to St. Columbkille. This heap is about 50 feet in diameter, and 15 feet high, forming a flat-topped, conical hill. In it the principal shells appear to be Patella vulgata and Littorina littora; however, as yet no exploration of it, or no opening into it, has been made. Similar shells are added to it yearly, as the pilgrims to St. Columbkille's well frequent it for cooking purposes on the patron-days of that saint. When we consider the size of the mound, and the smallness of the yearly additions, we cannot but be impressed with the number of years it must have taken to have accumulated, even if the pilgrims were a hundredfold more numerous than they are at the present day. I would suggest that an exploration of

it might be worthy the consideration of the Association.

"No. II. 'Lake stone-dwelling.' In Lough Hilbert, Goromna Island is a peculiar structure somewhat allied to a crannog, being wholly or in part an artificial island, but no wood appears to have been used in its construction. These kinds of habitations, for which is proposed the name of 'lake stone-dwellings,' seem to have been constructed entirely of stone, somewhat like a 'Dun' or 'Caher,' except that the latter are always on land, while these are built in lakes or turloughs. Apparently there has been a good deal of care taken in their construction, as all the stone work that can be seen, both above and below the water, is regularly built.

"Such buildings seem not to have been uncommon in those parts of Galway and Mayo where timber was scarce or of small growth, as they have been observed in various places—some in turloughs, or winter lakes, a few in Lough Corrib, and one, the largest noted, in Lough Mask. The latter, Hag's Castle (see Wilde's 'Lough Corrib'), is a large, commodious, circular structure, nearly opposite the mouth of the Robe River, unique of its kind, as the wall is of great thickness and of considerable height; while around it there is deep water, showing, although it may originally have been in part an island, yet that the artificial work extends to a considerable depth

"No. III. 'Lake stone-dwelling.' This is similar to the preceding, and was observed in Lough Bola, a little more than a mile east of the church that has lately been built at Moyrus, on the S.E. of the entrance into



Lake stone-dwelling in Lough Bola.

Roundstone Bay. The foregoing sketch may give some idea of its present appearance and its original structure.

"No. IV. 'Lake stone-dwelling.' This primitive habitation was noted in Lough Cam, north of Roundstone, and two miles west of Toombeola, where the famous chieftain, Beola by name, is supposed to have been buried. I may call him famous; for although at the present time his history is unknown, yet formerly he must have been no mean personage, as different legends about him are still extant, while his burial-place (Toombeola), a mountain (Bennabeola), a bay (Fear-more Bay), &c., record his name or prowess.—(Hardiman's Notes on O'Flahertie's 'History of Hiar, or West Connaught.') This stronghold, as viewed from the shore of the lake, has a similar appearance to those previously mentioned. None of these, however, have as yet been explored. All these islands have an aspect like a crannog, and are covered with a luxuriant growth of Osmunda regalis, as if that fern had been extensively used by the inhabitants for bedding, or some such purpose.

"No. V. 'Crannog'? In the northern portion of Ballinafad Lough, which lies south of Ballinahinch Lough, when the water is low, a circle of stones, with a small island near its centre, is visible. This is evidently the remains of some artificial structure, probably either a crannog or lake

stone-dwelling.

"No. VI. 'Crannog'? O'Flahertie, in his 'History,' mentions that the ancient castle of the O'Flaherties of Bunowen, in Ballinahinch lake, was built on an artificial island, evidently the island from which the lake received its present name. This seems to be a crannog, not a lake stone-dwelling, and is mentioned in this list as I cannot learn that it has as yet been explored. The original island was probably constructed, prior to the occupation of the county by the O'Flaherties, by one of the original septs. The O'Flaherties, however, seem to have erected the castle, while subsequently, after their land was confiscated, the newer men (the Martins of Drangan) tried to obliterate all traces of them. An exploration of this island, and the dredging of the lake in its vicinity, should afford interesting, if not valuable relics.

"No. VII. 'Gallán.' A remarkable, tall, standing stone, called, on the Ordnance map, 'Leagaun,' was observed in the vicinity of the north shore of Streamstown Bay, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W.N.W. of Streamstown House. No legend about it seems to exist, but the townland in which it

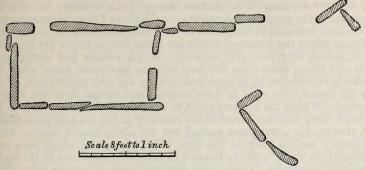
is situated is named after it.

"No. VIII. 'Galláns.' These are remarkable objects on the round hill a little N.E. of Streamstown House. These are probably part of a series of monuments, or perhaps the remains of some sort of megalithic structure, such as a 'pillar dwelling,' or the like. On the Ordnance map they are

named 'Clogablegaun!'

"No. IX. 'Fosleac, or flag-dwelling.' This primitive dwelling was noted near the hamlet called Drumgaroe, to the N.N.E. of Streamstown House. It is about twenty-three feet long and six wide, and consisted of two chambers, one about twelve feet long, and the other ten feet. The door between the chambers was very narrow, being only one foot wide, while in the north wall of the west chamber is an opening one foot three inches wide. Part of the upright flags forming the wall of the east chamber, as also the covering flags of both chambers, have been removed; while farther east, as represented in the figure or ground plan, are detached standing flags, apparently ancient, and a portion of some sort

of structure, perhaps an enclosure outside the entrance to the habitation.



Fosleac at Drumgaroe.

"No. X. 'Fosleac.' A ruin of one of these structures in the townland

of Moveelan, and about one mile E.S.E. of Kylemore Castle.

"In former reports laid before the Association I have described similar structures to these flag-dwellings in various places in this county. We may, therefore, conjecture that in ancient times they were not uncommon.

"No. XI. 'Kitchen midden' on Omey Island. This has been previously recorded and described by your associate, H. Leonard, F.R.G.S.I., in the pages of the 'Geological Magazine.' I mention it, it being as yet

unexplored.

"In laying this report before the Associates, I have, with regret, to beg that the Association will accept my resignation of the post which I have the honour to hold under it, as my sojourn in Connaught has now terminated—official duties calling me elsewhere."

The Rev. J. F. Shearman, Curate of Howth, Co. Dublin, sent the following paper on the "Discovery of Carlovingian Coins at Mullaboden, Ballymore Eustace.

"In the first week of March, 1871, some excavations were made in the pleasure-grounds at the residence of Mr. Hoffman, at Mullaboden, county Kildare. During the operations, some graves, made after the fashion of pagan kistvaens, were discovered, the sides and ends being built of uncemented stones, &c. In these were found, with the coins, human remains, a flint hatchet or arrow-head, and a small bronze pin, with a ring at the top, in the usual style of these articles. This pin, which I have seen, is not of a very artistic character. The arrow-head, which I did not see, is rather an unusual article to be found with the remains of a more recent date. It may not have been originally placed with the pin and coins. Its being found with them may be accounted for in this way, that at Mullaboden there were remains of a more ancient period than that connected with the deposition of the coins and pin. Even Christian burials were sometimes made in pagan tumuli. A curious instance of this is recorded in the 'Annals of Lough Cé,' edited by William M. Hennessey, Esq.:—'A. D. 1581: Brian Caech

O'Coinnegain, an eminent cleric, and keeper of a general house of guests, died; and the place of sepulture which he selected for himself was, i.e., to be buried at the mound of Baile-an-tobair,' &c., &c. I have been unable to discover anything of the ancient history of this locality; but as it lies near one of the great fords or passes over the River Liffey, these coins may have been deposited in the graves of the Danes who fell in some local conflict, of which the historical details are either lost, or not as yet identified -if, indeed, they were ever recorded. It is a curious fact that, even in our own times, small coins are cast into the new-made grave when the coffin is deposited in it, in some localities, by our own countrymen, as also by the Scotch, who seem to have received that custom from the Scandinavians. Within the last two years, at the funeral of a fisherman from the Isle of Skye, who was buried in the cemetery at the old collegiate church of Howth, his countrymen carried out the above-named custom, which evidently reaches back to the time of paganism, and which was, most probably, in vogue with the Danes who infested these shores in the eighth and ninth centuries. In the year 999 the Danes of Leinster got a signal defeat at Glenmama, on the boundaries of the parishes of Dunlavan, Cryhelp, and Tubber, about four miles to the south of Mullaboden. They were pursued by the victorious Brian and Maelsechlan from Glenmama to the Liffey. A party of the Danes fled from the scene of defeat through Glenvegiha, and some of them were, it is said, engulphed in a quagmire at Moinavantry, in the direction of Mullaboden. Some of them crossed the ford at 'the Brook of Dunode,' which debouches into the Liffey (vide Dr. Todd's 'Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gall,' Introduction, p. exliv., note 3). However this may be, it is useless to speculate further in the absence of more definite information. As far as I could learn, eleven silver coins were found. It is probable that a greater number were got, but those who discovered them most likely kept their own secret, as the 'crock of money' was much spoken of among the people. Of these eleven, I have three coins. Mr. Henry Copeland, of Ballymore Eustace, who has kindly recorded for me the information I here give, has five. The others, which I have not seen, were given to Mr. Hoffman, and one to Mr. Latouche, of Harristown. The impressions of these coins, taken in tinfoil, which accompany this paper, will give a better idea of them than can be had from any written description. They are made from the originals, and are, consequently, fac-similes :-

"1.—No. 1 weighs 29 grains. Obverse: Legend, — CARLYS REX FR(ancorum). Reverse: METVLLO. In the centre is a kind of cross, to the arms of which are inosculated letters, forming a curious kind of monogram, reading Krols, which stands for Carolys. The s is so arranged as to form the letter v in one of the loops. This is a denar of Charlemagne, who was King of the Franks from 769, and Emperor from 875-877. Metullo is the name of the city in which it was minted, which was Melle, a city in Poitou. This coin is described and engraved in

'Reichel,' Vol. VII., No. 102.

"2.—No. 2. A denar of Pipin, King of Aquitaine, A. D. 817-838. Obverse: PIPINVS REX EQ. (for Aquitainæ). Reverse: METVLLO, with a cross in the centre like that on the preceding coin, with letters arranged about it, reading PIPINVS. This coin also weighs 29 grains, is rare, and is to be found described in 'Le Blanc Mon. de France,' p. 105, fig. 3.

"3.—No. 3 weighs 29 grains; is a denar of Louis le Debonnaire. Obverse: Helvdovviovs imp(erator). Reverse has the name of the place of issue, and reads, META in two lines, with a pellet over the v. It was struck at Melle, in Poitou. Louis le Debonnaire, or 'the Pious,'

reigned from A. D. 814-840.

"4.—No. 4 weighs 29 grains. Denar of the time of Louis le Debonnaire, A.D. 814-840. Obverse: Helvdovvicvs imp. Reverse: Kapistiana religio. In the centre is the façade of a basilica in the classical style, with a small cross patée at each side. There is also one in the space between the pillars supporting the pediment. The style in which this coin is struck is much bolder than No. 5, which is the poorest in execution of the whole find.

"5.—No. 5. Weight, 29 grains. Obverse: The same as No. 4. The letters are more attenuated. In centre is a cross, with pellets in each angle. Reverse: The same legend as preceding coin, with a basilica in the centre, with a cross between the pillars. There are no crosses at the sides. This is also a denar of the time of Louis le Debonnaire, 814-840.

"These coins represent the varieties which came under my observation." The three others were, I have learned, of the same description. I am not aware of any other find of Carlovingian coins in Ireland. A gold coin of the Merovingian dynasty, found near Maryborough, Queen's County, is engraved in Vol. IV., page 246, of our 'Journal.' A considerable number of the coins of Charles the Bald, A. D. 857-877, were found in England, with Anglo-Saxon coins of the same period. They most probably formed part of the dower of the Princess Judith, wife of Ethelred I., King of the Anglo-Saxons, 866-871. These coins may have reached this country through the ordinary channels of commerce, and circulated through the Danish and native population; but it is, nevertheless, a curious fact, that donations for charitable purposes were sent to Ireland by the Emperor Charlemagne. In the epistle of the famous Alcuin to Colgu 'the Wise,' the Lector or Moderator of Clonmacnois, who died, according to the annals of that celebrated monastery, A. D. 791, he writes:—'Misi quoque quinquaginta siclos fratribus de eleemosyna Caroli Regis (obsecro ut pro eo oretis) et de meâ eleemosyna quinquaginta siclos: et australes fratres Balthuminega triginta siclos de eleemosyna Regis et triginta de eleemosyna mea et viginti siclos de eleemosyna Patrisfamiliæ Ariedæ et viginti de eleemosyna mea et per singulos anachoretas tres siclos de puro argento, ut illi omnes orent pro me et pro Domino Rege Carolo, &c., &c. - Vide Colgan, 'Acta SS.,' p. 379, xx Februarii. The learned Colgan tells us that Colgu was of the Hy Dunchada. He, unfortunately—or rather the authority he quotes—does not say to which of the Hy Dunchada Colgu belonged. The territory of the Leinster Hy-Dunchada was situated in the neighbourhood of Mullaboden. It embraced the south-west portion of the county Dublin, and extended into a part of Kildare and Wicklow. The Ossory Hy Dunchada branched off from the parent stem—the Dal Birn of Ossory -toward the close of the ninth century. Colgan suggests an identification of Balthuminega as in his text, but in his note printed Baldhunnega, with either Kilkenny or Acadhboe-both foundations of St. Canice, the patron of Ossory. He says that an error of transcription must have occurred, and seems to think the original spelling was Baille-Chunnigh, which, if it were so, would indeed be of great interest to the members of our Association, and especially to those who are natives of the 'faire citie' itself. As the period of Louis le Debonnaire is later than either Colgu or Alcuin, who died May 19, 804, another suggestion occurs to me, which is, that Louis d'Outrémer, A. D. 936, may have been for some time a fugitive in Ireland with his mother, Œlgyfu, or Ogiva, who fled, with her infant son, to her father, Ethelred, in England, to avoid the persecutions of her brothers-in-law, Carloman and Louis, successively Emperors of the Franks. If it be true, as some writers say, that she came to Ireland, she only acted on the precedent given by Dagobert II., who was tonsured by Didon, Bishop of Poictiers, by order of Grimoald Mayor of the Palace, who then sent him into exile in Scotia. Irish traditions maintain that he was educated in the monastery of Slane, on the Boyne. He returned to France A. D. 670, and fell there by the hand of an assassin seven years after. The annexed table will show the descent of the personages whose coins are here described:—

Pepin le Bref, 752–768.

*Charlemagne, 800–814.

Pepin, ob. ante, 814.

*Louis le Debonnaire, 814–840.

*Pepin, King of Acquitaine, 817–839. Charles the Bald, 875–877.

Louis, Emperor, ob. 882. Carloman, Emperor, ob. 884. Charles the Simple, 884–879.

Louis d'Outrémer, 936–954."

Mr. W. F. Wakeman supplied the following paper on some antiquities of oak in the possession of J. G. V. Porter, Esq., of Bellisle, Lisbellaw, county Fermanagh:—

"Amongst the antiquities preserved at Bellisle, two articles of especial interest occur. One of these is certainly a boat; and the other, by ninety-and-nine antiquaries out of a hundred, would be pronounced a boat also. The appearance of this very curious relic of a remote age is truthfully



Supposed single-piece portable Canoe.

shown by the accompanying cut, which was drawn and engraved by order of Mr. Porter, and kindly presented to our Association by that gentleman. An illustration of a work almost precisely similar occurs in Mr. Shirley's interesting account of the Barony of Farney. The character of the antique there figured has never been questioned, nor would there have been a second opinion concerning the Bellisle relic but for the smallness of its proportions. This boat (for thus I must style the object under consideration), is

in one respect unlike any specimen of its class which has hitherto been discovered, inasmuch as it presents a groove cut upon the interior of the remaining portion of its gunwale, which was evidently intended for the reception of a covering, in the style of the canoes of the Greenlanders. This arrangement was necessary to safety, owing to the extreme narrowness of the craft. A water-tight compartment, fore and aft, would render a vessel like this almost as safe as one of our modern outriggers, which, by-the-bye, are often fashioned on the same plan. A boat of this description would have been very useful in the crannog days; and would also serve for the chase of the wild birds of a lake or river. That it was used by a wandering people there can be little doubt. The handles projecting from the remaining end would prove most useful when it was considered necessary to remove from one sheet of water to another. By some it has been suggested that the relic is not a boat, but a kind of trough which was used in the feeding of horses or cattle; or that it might, possibly, have been intended as a brewing vat for the manufacture of some kind of drink; or as a case to contain spears, &c. Others have pronounced it a coffin!

"The known history of this remarkable object is simply as follows. About one mile and a-half from Enniskillen is the old grave-yard of Rossary (Ros-airthir, or 'the eastern peninsula'), within the bounds of which a church and monastery, of which no vestiges remain, once existed. Not far from the cemetery is a common country road, which, some years ago, it was found necessary to repair, and in some measure to alter. During the work thus undertaken the antique here figured was dug up. It lay almost midway between Lough Erne and Rossole, 'the promontory of the light,' which gives name to a lough of considerable dimensions, and connected with the Erne by a small stream. The ground in which it was discovered is reported to have been moory; and it lay not far from the surface, which, however, had been somewhat lowered from its

original or ancient level.

"The depth of the boat is one foot; its breadth at the end remaining is one foot three inches; the sides and bottom are in general somewhat thin; but the end is seven inches in solid thickness; and from it, on the exterior, project two handles carved out of the same block, as shown in the sketch. These handles are about three inches in diameter, and measure each six inches in length. No doubt the difference in the thickness of the sides and end may be accounted for and explained by the presence of the handles, which, to be of any use as lifting agents, should be attached to timber somewhat solid. There is a hole in the end, by which the vessel could be drained when necessary. The material is of the kind usually described as 'bog oak.' It is impossible to say what the original length might have been—perhaps only one-half remains. It is a squared and hollowed block, measuring some fifteen feet in length.

"The second object to which I have referred is an unchallenged boat, eight feet in length, by one foot five and a half inches in breadth. The internal depth is seven and one-half inches; thickness of sides varying from one inch to one inch and three-quarters. The whole presents very much the appearance of an elongated bowl of a table-spoon. It differs from any specimen of its class figured in the Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy, not only in form, but also in the possession of one very remarkable peculiarity—viz., a number of holes, in sets of three, which have been

pierced through its floor at almost regular intervals. There are three sets of these holes, each of which may be described as measuring about an inch in diameter. They cross the boat in threes, at right angles with a line drawn through the middle, from end to end, and probably indicate the position of foot-boards. The material is oak. The discovery of this cot, or boat, evidently one of the oldest kind which had ever floated upon the waters of the 'Historic Erne,' has with it a shade of the romantic. The good screw steamer 'Knockninny,' the property of J. G. V. Porter, Esq., of Bellisle, was voyaging upon the lough, which, at the time, was in high flood; on ordinary occasions in summer, the ship's course would have been somewhat narrow and well defined, but, from the height of the water it was considered practicable to cross a certain 'bottom,'-in fact to make a short cut, by which much time in the passage might be saved. In the attempt the Knockninny grounded on a bank of alluvium and in doing so literally pressed her ancient sister into the light of day The prize was at once secured, and is now carefully kept at Bellisle. One other antique object of wood, in the possession of Mr. Porter, is deserving of peculiar attention; and I hope, ere long, to see it figured in the pages of this 'Journal.' It is neither more nor less than the yoke of a Celtic car, or war-chariot of the age of our bronze celts, swords, &c. The so-called 'trumpet pattern' of the carving which it exhibits at once indicates the class of antiquities with which, in point of time, this most interesting remain should be associated."

The Rev. James Graves laid before the Meeting transcripts from three documents preserved in the Evidence Chamber at Kilkenny Castle. The first was an original letter from Owen Roe O'Neill to Col. Mathews, then Governor of Newry. It was written on a half-sheet of paper, by an amanuensis, signed in autograph by Owen Roe himself, and sealed with his signet.



Ouenmest

Signet and Autograph of Owen Roe O'Neill.

The fac-simile of the signature given in the annexed cut showed that this celebrated leader's hand was more conversant with the sword than the pen. His seal, here also engraved, displayed the arms of O'Neill, and must be looked on as a valuable example of the heraldry of Irish families in the 17th century. The letter was as follows:—

"Worthy Sr,

"Yo" I have receaved and doe make noe question but the reporte of our advanceinge soe neere vnto yo" was welcome and gladsome

newes to you. Theise gent had a view of as many of our Army as are heere, though they are not as yett come together, but they march after vs. and I doe believe within three daies they will come in a bodye. I can think of noe Course in the world whereby I could help you with any of that supplies for the present, vntill the Creaghts will setle themselves some where, which I hope they will doe in their owne places soone, vntill then I beseech you Excuse

Yor affectionate freinde & Servant,

From or Camp near Armagh, this 20th of July, 1644."

OWEN O NEILL.

(Addressed)

"For Leftenant Colonell Edward Mathews my very assured frend, Gouernor of the Garison of Neury. These."

The next document was a most curious one, being the key to the cipher used by Owen Roe O'Neill when corresponding with the Marquis of Ormonde, then commanding for the King in Ireland; it was without title or heading, but was endorsed "List of Owen Roes Sc.," which must mean "List of Owen Roe's Scipher":—

"Owen Roe The marchand you know. Colonell McGuir ye drouer. Colonell Richard ffarrell ye shepert. Colonell ffrancis ffarrell the scinner. Multifernan. torner [or borner]. Sir Phelim Roe ye woolseller. Phellip mac huigh o rely Phillip m^c Moolmore o rely the tanner. Moolmore o Rely . ye weaver. ye shoomaker. Rodger Moore Leuis Moore . ye cottner. 3. Dillone 4. Datone 5. Nugente Tuite Your own self S^r Lucke fitzgarret 8. The Sherref. lord of West meathe . 10. in or of bridge-street. Countie of Cauan . Countie of Lonford in or of Castle-street. in or of Thomas-street. Countie of Westmeath . in or of Sheep-street. Kilkeny Monster in or of high-street. of sheepe. horses of Spanis Iron. of foot souldiers .

a mile			1
		The same	long.
a 1000			20.
a 200			10.
Artillerie			good weight.
Powder			Mader.
well armed			good ware.
Ill armed			bad stuff.
Match			Startch.
food for Sou	ldier		lofe sugar.'
(Endorsed)			
" List of Owen Ro	es Sc		
Ireland Army.'	,		

Ireland Army."

The third document was also in cipher, and was accompanied by a decipher, on a separate sheet of paper, which was found folded up in the former; on the outside fold was endorsed "The List, 1644":—

"A List of those y^t Profer their services to 104.

44· 54· 1· 50· 310· with three Regim^{ts} consisting of 2000 men, all arm'd.

331 with a Regiment of 1000 men all arm'd.

65· 45· 18· 1· 66· 25· 45· 47· 65· 2· with a Regim^t of 1500 halfe-armed.

57· 30· 64· 34· 32· 1· 66· 11· 3· 121· 65· 46· 60· 22· 69· wth a Regim^t of 1000 all arm'd.

134· 24· 28· 74· 50· 41· 4· 78· with a Regim^t of 1000 all armed, 57· 31· 64· 31· 15· 25· 1· 60· 6· 33· 27· 28· 46· 50· a thousand all armed, 30· 16· 26· 4· 54· 26· 14· 11· 7· 46· 50· 3· 24· a thousand but 200 armed, 39· 77· 18· 40· 25· 16· 12· 37· 38· 1· 30· 40· 47· 11· 33· 65· 28· 1· 82·

1500 halfe armed.

79. 46. 66. 27. 14. 19. 40. 44. 13. 64. 32. 14. 50. a thousand halfe armed.

Res'ves many more w^{ch} because unarmed I forbeare to tell of. I have seene the Engagement of some of the Principall in this List sent me by 310 vnder their own hands."

(Decipher folded in the above.)

"A List of those yt Profer their Servace to Antrim Earle.

Owen O Neale with three Regiments consisting of 3000 men, all armed.

Collonell Preston with a Regiment of 1000 men all armed.

Roger Moore with a Regiment of 1500 half armed.

St Pierce Crosby with one Regiment of 1000 all armed.

Collonell Plunkett with a Regiment of 1000 all armed.

St James Dillon a thousand all armed.

James MacDonell a thousand, but 200 armed.

Hugh Mac Pheih o cirle [? O Byrne, J. G.] 1500, halfe armed.

Torlogh o Corian [? O Brian, J. G.] a thousand halfe armed,

besides many men, &c.

Engagements of some of the Principall sent by Daniel o Neile." (Endorsed) "The List, 1644."

The following observations, kindly communicated to him by his friend J. P. Prendergast, Barrister-at-law, would serve, Mr. Graves said, to throw light on the three foregoing historical documents:—

"The taking of Bristol, on 24th July, 1643, by Prince Rupert, was a period of triumph for the King and of terror for the Parliament. On 15th September, 1643, the King further alarmed the Parliament by concluding a cessation of arms with the Confederate Catholics of Ireland, as it was only preliminary to disengaging his army from service in Ireland, and bringing it to his aid in England. The Parliament thereupon passed an ordinance forbidding any quarter to be given to any soldiers of the King's Irish army taken prisoners of war; and they at the same time sent Sir Harry Vane to the Scots for help, which the Scots granted on condition of the Parliament's taking the Covenant (as they did on 25th September, 1643, and ordered it to be taken by all persons throughout the kingdom); and in January, 1644, their army passed the Tweed (for the second time), in frost and snow. This reinforcement of his enemies made the King extremely urgent with Ormonde to send him aids out of Ireland. ments of his standing army were sent by way of North Wales and Bristol. Some of the transports for the latter port being taken by Parliament ships, the soldiers were thrown overboard and drowned, pursuant to the ordinance for no quarter.

"But, besides bringing his forces into England, the King had engaged the Marquis of Antrim to carry ten thousand men out of Ireland into Scotland, to aid Montrose. These troops Antrim expected to receive from the Confederate Catholics. The King was at one time very anxious that Ormonde should openly adopt the Confederates' offers of forces to him, to be under his (Ormonde's) command; but Ormonde would not consent to this; and, finally, it was thought better for the King's interest to keep the main body of the Confederate army in Ireland (as it kept the Scots, under Monro in Ulster, from returning to Scotland), and only sixteen hundred of Antrim's own followers embarked for Scotland, and joined the Marquis of Montrose, who, by this reinforcement, was enabled to take the field, and by the valour of these Irish troops to win a series of wonderful victories for two years together; thereby not only preventing the Covenanters from sending any further supplies of men into England, but obliging them to

recall some of their forces thence to defend themselves at home.

"The letter of Owen Roe O'Neil, and the List of Commanders and their Regiments that proffered their services to the Earl of Antrim, belong to the period of the negotiation when the Marquis of Antrim was about getting 10,000 men of the Confederate army to embark under his com-

mand for Scotland.

"Daniel O'Neill was sent over by the King, in company with the Marquis of Antrim, to the Confederate Government at Kilkenny, to obtain these Irish forces for the King's service in Scotland. This is enough to explain the 'List of Owen Roe's Scipher' and the 'List of those yt Profer their services to 104.' The following remarks will explain the circumstances and import of Owen Roe O'Neill's letter to Colonel Edmund (Edward

was a mistake of O'Neill's) Mathew. While these negotiations with the Confederate Catholics were pending, the Scots under Munro surprised Belfast. Their head-quarters were at Carrickfergus. Up to the 27th of April, Monro had the command only of the Scottish army, but on that day the Parliament gave him a commission, under their new Broad Seal, to command in chief all the English, as well as the Scotch forces in Ulster. The English officers, greatly troubled about what course they should take in these new circumstances, met to consider their position in Belfast, on Monday, the 13th of May. They met in the evening, and, adjourning their consultation to the next morning, had retired to their lodgings, when a soldier of Colonel Chichester's regiment, coming from Carrickfergus, brought advice that Monro had given orders for the garrison of that place-Colonel Hume's and other Scotch regiments—to be ready to march at two o'clock next morning to Belfast. The guards hereupon were strengthened, and every officer ordered upon duty. This being done, some horse were sent as scouts to make discoveries, who, returning about six in the morning, positively affirmed that they had been within three miles of Carrickfergus, and that the whole country was clear, without a man to be seen.

"Upon this advice the guards were all discharged, except the ordinary watch, and the officers, who had been all night upon duty, retired to their rest. About an hour after Monro was descried within half a mile of the town, advancing with great speed towards one of the gates, which (before the drum could beat and the garrison be drawn together to make opposition) was opened to him by a sergeant of Captain Mac Adam's and the soldiers of the guard; so thus he marched orderly through the place till he came to the opposite or south gate leading to Lisnagarvey, and then directed his men, in several parties, to possess themselves of the bulwarks,

cannon, and guards.1

"The garrison was, in fact, betrayed, the scouts having been bought over by Monro.

"The following letter belongs to this stage of the transactions:-

(THE CONFEDERATE SUPREME COUNCIL TO ORMONDE.)

" 'May 30, 1644.

""My Lord,—I write by command of those who have observed your zeal to H. M.'s service, and your endeavours to preserve the kingdom since you were intrusted with the Government of it. After notice received from your Lordship that Belfast had been surprised by the Scotts, they gave order for the drawing their army into the field—the vanguard consisting of 2,000 foote and 200 horse—to Granard, the 12th of June, and the rest, being 4,000 foot and 400 horse, to the same place, the 1st of July next. The list of the officers is sent, to the end your Lordship (falling into consideration of the forces you are able to bring into the field) may forecast what may be expected to be performed in this summer's service, and what accommodation the army may be supplied with, either in their march, or during the service in the North.

¹ Carte's "Life of James Duke of Ormonde," folio, vol. i. p. 494.

'Dr. Fennell, Mr. John Walsh, or Mr. Edward Commerford will be sent to confer personally with his Excellency.

(Signed)

R. BELLING.

- ' Kilkennee, this 30th May, 1644.
- 'For His Excellency the Marquis of Ormonde.'1
- "Monro, having thus surprised Belfast, took the field soon after, at the head of the Scotch and English forces, and rendezvoused at Armagh on June 30th.
- "The Confederates set out, 6,000 foot and 1,000 horse, under the Earl of Castlehaven, who was to be joined by Owen O'Neill, with 4,000 foot and 400 horse, to oppose the Scots. They did not think the Old Scots. or the English, who were subject to the Lord Lieutenant, would march against them, in breach of the Cessation, which O'Neill had observed so religiously that when some of the garrison of Enniskillen made him an offer to betray the place he would not embrace it, though great prey had been taken from the Irish by that garrison. But these forces joining Monro, he made up the strongest army that had been seen in Ireland during the war, amounting to at least 10,000 foot and 1,000 horse. It was unfit, however, for any great undertaking, not being furnished with above three weeks' victuals. Monro advanced well into the county Cavan, from whence he sent parties into Westmeath and Longford, which burnt the country, and put to the sword all the country-people that they met. Lord Castlehaven posted himself at Portlester, and Monro, not being able to drive him thence, thought fit to return with his forces.² In his way home he passed by Dundalk, and, depending upon a party within the place, desired leave to pass through it with his army, but was refused passage. The next day (July 12th) he marched to Newry. Colonel Edmund Mathew, to whom General Owen Roe O'Neill's letter is addressed, was commander of the garrison. He had marched thither on the surprisal of Belfast by Monro, to keep it secure for the King. He was a most gallant officer. His name appears in the 'List of the Army of Ten Thousand Men,' under the command of the Earl of Ormonde, as Lord General, raised by the Earl of Strafford's order, for the invasion of Scotland, in April, 1640, as commanding a company in Sir W. St. Leger's Regiment. It appears thus in the 'Army List' :-

"'Lord President of Mounster's Regiment to be raised in Mounster. His Cullours, Watchett and White. Lord President of Mounster, Coronell. Captain Philip Weynman, Lieut.-Coronell. Captain Pigott, Sergeant-Major. Sir John Brown, Captain Edmund Mathew, &c., Captains.'3

"He was probably brother of George Mathew, who married Lady Thurles, Ormonde's mother. It was not flattery of Ormonde, but Major Matthew's real merits, that induced Sir Arthur Chichester, Sir Arthur Hill, and

^{1 &}quot;Carte Papers," vol. xi. p. 40.

² Ibid, p. 495.
3 A List of the Officers of the Army.
For my Lord of Ormonde. Aprill the

^{23&}lt;sup>a</sup>, 1640. (Signed) Richard Fanshaw, Secretary of the Council of War, and to be found given in full in the '' Carte Papers,'' vol. i. p. 113.

George Blount to address the following letter to the Commander in-Chief at the opening of the war :-

" Carrickfergus, 4 March, 1641.

" 'RIGHT HONOURABLE,

' Your Lop. will understand by our former letter that Mr. Hill was directed by us to raise 500 horse, and to make choice of his officers. Whereupon he nominated Captain Mathew for Sergeant-Major of that regiment, whose choice was so well approved that we gave him commission for that employment, and in that, we conceive, we have done him no more than he deserves. If our regiments here stand, we beseech your Lordship to send him immediately back again. If not, we humbly suppli-

cate your Lordship to take him into your care.

'You knew the gentleman before these troubles began; but, my Lord, you know him not now so well as we do. We tell your Lordship nothing but truth. His carriage here, both in his command of the garrison at Belfast and in his charge of horse, hath been such that it deserves much our commendation, if it were not to your Lordships, who we know, he is so well known unto. But, my Lord, if by your means he may receive employment here worthy of himself, we humbly beseech your Lordship to send him back unto us; for a more knowing man of this enemy and of this country will hardly be sent in his place. All which, leaving to your Lordship's more wise and grave consideration, we humbly take our leave. ' Your Lordship's

' Most humble servants.

'ARTHUR CHICHESTER. 'ARTHUR HILL.

'GEORGE BLOUNT.' 1

"The following is a good proof of Colonel Mathew's coolness and courage :-

(LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDMUND MATHEW TO ORMONDE.)2

" Newry, July 14, 1644.

"'MOST HONORABLE, - This last Friday I had intelligence of the Scotts' marching towards this town, who had lain the night before at Dundalk, and behaved themselves very civilly towards that garrison, not attempting anything to the prejudice of that place, as I was informed by the fore troopes of Lisnegarvey, who had the van that day. But when the General Major came up with the rest of the army, he drew up on a hill before the town, little more than musket shot. Afterwards he came down himself, my Lord Montgomery, Major Rawdon, and other gentlemen towards this town, who when I saw I commanded the gates to be opened, coming as I conceived in a peaceable manner. And meeting him at the parade where our men were drawn up, he demanded passage to march through the town. I replied and told him there was a highway road by the town which was as convenient as the town; upon which he, in a great rage, demanded of me whether I durst deny him way through his own garrison, attempting to lay his hand to his pistol, and riding up to the musketeers with his cane, in a great fury, commanding them off their duties. But presently I gave order to cock their matches and present. Captain Parkins, being at the

land, and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council."-" Carte Papers," vol. ii., p. 236. 2 Ibid., vol. xi. p. 263.

¹ Addressed "To the Rt Honourable and very good Lord The Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's Army within this Kingdom of Ire-

head of a party, drew his sword and gave order to fire. My gentleman was assuaged and very calm, desiring leave to march with his artillery through the town, by reason the waters were so high they could not pass Presently I commanded the men to return their matches, and answered him that I had warning sufficient of Belfast; neither would I suffer either artillery or anything else to come within the gates as long as I was able to defend myself. He still pressed the garrison to belong to himself, being within the province of Ulster. But I told him I was not placed nor had it by him, neither ought I to give account to any but your excellency. And for the affront he so directly offered me in my command I would not be so rash as he, but would give him liberty to go out as freely as he came in. Then calling for some beer drank two or three cups with him, and gave orders to open the gates. Within an hour after he sent a drum and a sergeant to me with this message, wishing me and the rest of our officers to advise by the next morning whether his men might be suffered to march through the town. But to be short, I told the messenger that I would not vary from the answer the General-Major had himself received of me. "Then," saith he, "you must hear the other part of my Lord's will," which was that if we would not give him way he would force his own way, and therefore bade us be upon our guard. Whereupon, having four colours, I caused them to be stuck upon the top of the Castle, the church, our main guard, and those places that we thought to defend, and manned the walls the best we could, being both officers and soldiers all of one mind. Afterwards he sent Sir James Montgomery, my Lord Blayney, and other English officers to persuade me to give way for him to come through the town, who courted me as if he had been to have wooed his mistress. I told him it was to no purpose, for we were resolved to lose our lives rather than hazard such an affront as was formerly given at Belfast. All that night we were upon our guard, and expected the next morning an assault. About eight o'clock they marched with their bag and baggage through the river, within carabine shot of our trench; went very peaceably away, but threatened within a fortnight to bring artillery should fetch down our colours off our castles. This hath been the passage between us, some part whereof his bearer, Mr. Brackenbury, was an eyewitness and can testify to your Lordship.

'Your Excellency,
'Most obedient and faithful servant,
'Ed. Mathew.'

"It was within the same week as this attempt of Monro's upon Newry that Owen Roe O'Neill addressed his letter to Colonel Edmund Mathew, at a time when such help as the Irish General had to offer must have been very acceptable to a commander expecting the return of his formidable enemy. These remarks are already too long. Suffice it therefore to say that soon after (A. D. 1645) the gallant Colonel Mathew succumbed, not to Monro and the Scots, but to death, brought on by his constant fatigues in strengthening Newry and his out garrisons of Greencastle and Carlingford, and in building blockhouses on the rocks in the mouth of Carlingford Bay against the ships of the Parliament."

The following papers were contributed:--

ANCIENT LAKE LEGENDS OF IRELAND .- NO. II.

THE VISION OF CATHAIR MOR, KING OF LEINSTER, AND AFTERWARDS MONARCH OF IRELAND, FOREBODING THE ORIGIN OF LOCH GARMAN (WEXFORD HAVEN).

THE PROSE FROM THE BOOK OF LECAN (FOL. 234, COL. C, ET SEQQ.) A MANUSCRIPT OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, AND THE POEM FROM THE BOOK OF LEINSTER, CLASS H. 2, 18: (FOL. 155, ET SEQQ.), A MANUSCRIPT OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY J. O'BEIRNE CROWE, A.B.

The following Romance from the *Dind-senchas* is now printed for the first time. The subject is this:—

During the Feast of Temair (Tara), in the reign of Cathair Mor—A. D. 120-123—while the royal palace resounded with mirth and revelry, a certain gentleman, named Garman Garb, stole in stealthily, and carried away the queen's diadem. The thief was pursued by Cathair and his guards, who overtook him at the fountain Caelrind, and drowned him there. To mark the dissatisfaction of Providence at this gross violation of the laws of hospitality and order, the fountain, while Garman was being plunged into it, burst forth and covered the adjoining shores with its waters. This supernatural event was foreshown in a vision to Cathair Mor, who beheld in his sleep a beautiful "daughter," who was pregnant, and had been in that condition for eight hundred years. He then saw the daughter give birth to a mighty son. This son, immediately on seeing the light, begins to contend against his mother, who, in order to escape him, was obliged to rush right through his centre. These are the leading points in the vision.

Cathair's druid, Bri mac Baircheda, was ordered at once into the royal presence to explain this extraordinary vision. "I shall explain it for you, O fierce king," says the druid, "if I am well rewarded." He then declares "the daughter" to be the River Slane, which would give birth to Loch Garman, who would be the mighty son. But as the

whole matter is so plainly set forth in the text and translation, it is unnecessary to dwell any longer on this point. The vision portion of the poem is very pretty. I should very much like to have a little room for embellishment, but I must sacrifice everything for a literal translation.

It is a pity we cannot get this Dind-senchas translated and published in extenso. In it the philologer may find thousands of proper names of persons and places, on which to exercise his theories of word-building: in it the antiquary may find authorities for certain theories on life and death in ancient Ireland: in it the historian may find records of actual events unregistered elsewhere: while to the Irish topographer an acquaintance with it is absolutely necessary. For my part I have done my best hitherto for my poor old Celtic, and, if heaven spares me, I shall do more.

Of the present tract I have before me three copies—those of the Books of Leinster, Lecan, and Balymote. These three copies vary considerably in language, but in substance are the same. It would not suit our "Journal" to give each of these three copies, nor is it necessary: I shall, however, in cases of obscurity, avail myself of the aid of one to throw light on the other. My reason for giving the prose from the Book of Lecan rather than from the Book of Leinster is, because the former is by much the fuller: and my reason for setting aside the poem from the Book of Lecan in favour of that from the Book of Leinster is, because the language of the latter is by much the better.

Loch Zapman canup pohainmnizeo? Ní annpe. Zapman Zlap mac Oeabaiz poabnoche and, 7 in ean poclap a peape ar ann pomeabaid in loch po thip, unde loch Zapman dicieup: 7 cuiup epat ppatep Oea mac Oedaiz, a quo Indep Oea a cpich Chualand.

Cilitep: Loch Zapman .1. Zapman Zapb, mac boma Leici, pobaidead and la Cathaip Mop a tibpaid Chaelpanda, ap ba he a cheo ainm, 7 ip and pomebaid in loch. Peip Tempach don dognithi la Cathaip ap Samain, atpi piam 7 atpi iapum, cen zaid 7 can zuin duine 7 can eidbpuid 7 zan athzabail 7 can echaidi 7 can aithead: conaid and popall Zapman minon dip mna Cataip iapm bith dont [p] luaz pop merce. Muplai Zapman le minon dip 7 muintep Chathaip ppip, copucrad aip ac Tibpaid

¹ Coch Japman: Now Wexford Haven. Several of the Irish bays are called lochs, either from the notion, or the actual fact, that these lochs were originally freshwater lakes unconnected with the sea; and I believe that in regard to some of them, at least, there is geological evidence that such has been the case. In one of the most ancient Irish tales now remaining—"The Destruction of Brudin da Derga"—Mac Cecht, the monarch Conaire's messenger, is recorded to have tried all the chief waters in Ireland, rivers and lakes, for a drink for his master, and among the lakes is mentioned Loch Foyle. From this record it will be seen that the writer of this tale believed Loch Foyle to have been a fresh-water lake in the first century,

² Inbep Oea: This is the mouth of the Vartry Water, the "Ostium Dea" of the Book of Armagh, in Hi Garrehon in Wicklow, famous for the first landing-place of St. Patric in Ireland. For the extent of Crich Cualand see O'Donovan's "Book of Rights," p. 13, note. But though O'Donovan is severe upon modern Irish writers with regard to "the situation and extent of this territory," he has himself forgotten a verse in the Book of Leinster, which places Ath Cliath (Dublin) in Crich Cualand. The verse is:

"O Ach Cliat in heput uill Cor in At Cliat i Cualaino.

"From Ath Cliath in great Eret To the Ath Cliath in Cualu."

This Ath Cliath in Eret is the present Claregalway in the county of Galway, and the Ath Claith in Cualu is Dublin.

³ Cael-pino: That is, "Narrow-point:"
Pont Chael-penoa, "The Harbour of
Narrow-point" was the name of Wexford
in the time of the Fir Bolg (quatrain xi.),
and, as stated here, its first name. It was
afterwards called "Garman" and "Carman," and became celebrated as the place
where the Kings of Leinster held their
games and assemblies. The bay of Cael-rind
was called Ramand: see the quatrain referred
to where the rationale of the name is given.

⁴ αη Samain: That is every year, not every third year, as corruptly given in the text of the poem (quat xiii.). The expression cac τρεγ bhadna is not good Irish, for the genitive bhadna being feminine, requires caca (not cac) the feminine form of the gen. to agree with it. But if we read caca, the metre is violated, as the half-line would then have a syllable too many. Again, we cannot read bhadaun, the accusative of time, because bhadain and pha5la, next half line, would

Loch Garman'—whence has it been named? Not difficult. Garman the Grey, son of Dedach, was buried there, and, when his grave was dug, it is then the lake burst forth along the country: whence it is called Loch Garman: and his brother was Dea, son of Dedach, from whom [is

named Inber Dea² in Crich Cualand.

Otherwise: Loch Garman, that is, Garman the Rough, son of Boma Leici, was drowned there by Cathair Mor, in the Spring of Cael-rind, for it was its first name, and it is then the lake burst forth. The feast of Temair also used to be made by Cathair, at Samain, three days before it and three days after it, without stealing, and without wounding of a person, and without persecution, and without distress, and without enmity, and without revenge; so that it is then Garman stole the diadem of gold of the wife of Cathair, after the assembly had been drunk. Garman goes off with the diadem of gold, and Cathair's people

not agree in rhyme. Doctor Keating, as transcribed and translated by Haliday, and quoted by Dr. Petrie in his "Antiquities of Tara," p. 31, reads 5ach cpear blidodin, "every third year;" and in the next half-line piazail, but this last form is wrong. In Zeuss's "Gramm. Celtica" piazol is a feminine a-stem, and accordingly makes the gen. plural piazol, which would not rhyme with either oblation or bliddin: in the later language the word is declined as a fem. i-stem, and thus properly makes the gen. plural piazol, as in the quatrain. But again, we might take mazla as agen. singular, which would be quite classical, though as cept is certainly gen. plural, it is better to assume the i-declension. In order, then, to remove linguistic corruption, to reconcile the poem with the prose, and to restore true Irish history, read as I have given—Peip Cempa caca blatona—"The Feast of Temair every year." That this is the true reading can be proved from the most ancient authority on the subject now remaining. In the tract called "The Conception of Aed Slane," in Lebor na hUidre, the writer says: ba coiccenn dan do penalo hepeno cacacim Peppi Cempac an cee saman: ap ba hac ba comeinful

aipezoa nóbícíp oc penaib hepeno. 1. pep Tempa ceca Samna (ap bá hí pide Caipe nan Jenze), ocup cenac Táilcen cec Láznapado. Cec pmace, mmopo, ocup cec pece noopeazea 6 penaib hependo in neccap did pin, ní laiméea a papuzudo co cíped áizi na bliadona pin.—"It was common also for the men of Eriu to come from every quarter to Temair (Tara) to partake of the Feast of Temair at every Samain (1st Nov.): for the two principal assemblies with the men of Eriu used to be, namely, the Feast of Temair (for that was the pasch of the gentiles), and the assembly of Tailtiu every Lugnasad (1st August). Now, every condition and every law that used to be ordained by the men of Eriu in either of these—the violation of them used not be dared until the end of that year would come."

I have thought it of importance to discuss this question, the more especially that while some few have held that the Temair assemblies were septennial (O'Donovan, "Book of Rights," p. 7), but the great majority that they were triennial (Petrie, "Tara Hill," p. 31; Todd, "St. Patrick," p. 416), not a single investigator, save myself, has spoken of annual meetings: and yet that these meetings were annual is perfectly certain.

5 Mino oin: This was one of those

Chael-nanda, conaid aca batao 7 nomebaid in loch; unde Loch Zapman.

O Slane mace Dela, o ni Penm bole ainmnizchean an abann .1. Sláine 7 Inben Sláne. In a aimpin maiom in lacha, amail arbenan a rir Chachain. Peache a torach a betat to Chatain in a chotlat co paca pir .i. ingen bnuoao con beilb caim 7 cach [bat] in a Timtaich, 7 ri Toppach. o.ccc. bliaduin hi amlaid, co norhae zen meice, ba theri oloa mathain. In laithi nonucao, cunio zliaio, 7 ni puain in machain inuo oi a imzabail ache tiache the lan in meice. Cnoc aibaino or each oa chino oiblinaib, anoi each zulach, co rluazaib ann. Dile eonoche amail on ir in cnoc co rineao co nellaib an ainoi. Cach ceol in a ouillib: bnecoair a vainthi in talman nambeanao zaeth. Roza topaio oo cach oen.

Murdurce larodain. Conacant a drai, bui macc baincheada, in adochum 7 adreza do. "Ennizpean rin leam-ra" ban in onai. "Ir hi in ingen an abano bianao ainm Slane, 7 ir iao na bata in a eozub aer caca bana canmunur porta 7 airoe. Ir he in bnuiziu ba harhain vo'n ingin .1. Talam thiar ta cet cach cenevil. Ir he in macc bae 'n a bnoino o.ccc. bliavain loch zenrear a rnuthain na Slane, 7 ir ao lino-rea zenpear. Theri in mace olvar in machain. An la zenper an loch baichpio an abann uile. Sloiz imoa imoa ann: cach 'c a hol-ri 7 'c a ol-rom. Ir e in cnoc mon or a chino oo nent-ro or each. It he in bile con bath 'n oin con a tointhib Turu or banba con a plaithur. Ir he ceol bai im ban-

gold minds worn on the front of the heads of kings and queens and other dis-tinguished persons. Several specimens of these are preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Comp. Skrt. manda, "a circle, an ornament."

⁶ Stane mace Oela: This name is frequently but incorrectly written "Slainge." The word means "fulness," being a derivative from plan, full, complete. To this reference is made in quatrain ix.

⁷ In a aimpip: That is in the time of

Cathair, who was in the writer's mind, not in the time of Slane. In the Book of Ballymote we have in full in dumpin Charhain.

⁸ Pip: In MS. pip, but in Book of Bally-

mote correctly pip.

9 Opiugu: A briugu was what might
be termed a royal farmer, who was, on certain conditions, obliged to supply refection to the king and his retinue, as well as to others, on their journeys, &c. The bracketed out in this sentence is expressed in Book of Balymote.

at him, until they caught him at the Spring of Caelrind, so that it is at it he was drowned, and the lake burst forth: whence Loch Garman.

From Slane, son of Dela, from the king of the Fir Bolg, the river is named, that is Slaine and Inber Slane. In his time was the bursting forth of the lake, as is said in the Vision⁸ of Cathair. On one occasion, in early life, as Cathair was asleep, he saw a vision, namely, the daughter of a briugu,9 with a beauteous form, and every colour in her dress, and she pregnant. Eight hundred years 10 was she thus, until she brought forth a male child, who was stronger than his mother. The day he was born they contend in fight, and the mother found not a place for the avoiding of him save going through the centre of the son. A lovely hill above the pair of heads on both sides, higher than every hill, with hosts in it. A shining tree like gold in the hill, so that it would reach to the clouds in height. Every music in its leaves; its fruits used to speckle the earth when the wind would strike it. A choice of fruit for each one.

He awakes at this. He called his Druid, Bri, son of Bairched, to him, and he declared it to him. "That will be explained by me," says the Druid. "The daughter is the river named Slane (Slaney), and the colours in her dress are the professors of every science who distinguish divisions and proprieties. The briugu who was father to the daughter is, namely, Earth, through which are a hundred of every The son, who was in her womb eight hundred years, is a lake which will be born from the stream of the Slane, and it is as thy flood" it will be born. Stronger the son than the mother. The day the lake will be born, it will drown the whole river. Numerous, numerous hosts in it: every one to her (the river's) winding,12 every one to his (the

10 O. ccc. bliadain: This may be taken as the author's idea of the period from the

"and in thy flood it will go." But again, the words of the poem might mean—"and against thy flood it will spread." The flood would be the River Slane, on which the lake would encroach; and, after all, I am inclined to think this the true meaning of the text of the poem.

12 Cac c'a hol-pi 7 c' a hol-pom: This is somewhat obscure too, but on comparing it with the poem (quat. xliv.) it becomes somewhat plainer. The poem reads: Cac co a ol-pu dap a hop: "Every one to

as the author's idea of the period from the landing of the Fir Bolg to the time of Cathair Mor.

11 7 IP ao lino-piu zenpear: This is somewhat obscure, but on comparing it with the poem, as well as with the Book of Balymote, I think the translation given is correct. The poem, quat. xliii., says: 7 ppi c' lino-piu lepap—"And for thy flood it will spread:" the Book of Balymote reads—"1 to lino-piu murluipre—" mote reads—7 10 lind-riu murluidre—

paib in bile t' uplabna-ru a[c] coma 7 a[c] coicent breatha Faeidel. It i in saéth transchar in topad henech-ro ppi posail ret 7 maine." 7 pothoimle bru macc baincheada breath na [pi]ri pin amail arbent [quidam]:—

Cocha Colac cecinic.

I.

Rí nal loch in loc-pa thepp, Loc Zapman nan zlan-eicep: Cuan chaibac, letan nal lonz, Oenac nan etapn etpom.

II.

Inao ip puibler oo piz,
I compaic muip ip mop-chip:
Oun iaph oicup ioal ap,
Suaipc popilao a pencap.

III.

Cia voib popo żurciu żpell, lappaizchip v'eolżaib hepenv— Loż na rluaz pi a chavall caip, No inv abanv uap poninraiz?

IV.

Imchian ecoppu moalle, Ma viapezżap pipinne, O maiom na habano cen ail Co maiom in loca lino-zlain.

her winding over her border." The daughter was the River Slane, which was now spreading over its border on account of the lake's encroachment; the son was the lake, which was also going over its own border.

¹³ Eocha Eolach (the Learned), the author of this poem, was thought by O'Reilly, in his "Irish Writers," to have been Eochaid O'Flynn, who died 984; but this is a mistake, as Eocha Eolach O'Ceirin is a well-known Irish writer, who flourished

(lake's) winding. The great hill above his head is thy power over all. The tree with the colour of the gold is thou over Banba, with its sovereignty. The melody which was in the tops of the tree is thy eloquence, guarding and correcting the judgments of the Gaedil." And Bru, son of Bairched, ruminated the judgment of that vision, as [some one] said:—

Eocha Eolach sang.13

Τ.

King of the lakes this lake to the south, Loch Garman of the bright poets: Branching, broad haven of the ships, Assembly-plain of the light boats.

II.

A place which is proper to a king, Where sea and great land meet: A dun after the expulsion of idols from it—Pleasant has been sown its history.

III.

Which of them had the earlier start?
It is asked of the learned of Eriu—
The lake of the hosts, for frequenting it in the east,
Or¹⁴ the cold river which has reached it.

IV.

A very long time between them together—
If truth is discerned—
From the bursting forth of the river without stain
Till the bursting forth of the flood-bright lake.

about the 12th century. See Index to O'Curry's "Catalogues of the Royal Irish Academy Manuscripts," at the name "Eocha Eolach."

¹⁴ No ind aband uap poningais: The

manuscript reads inoa, which gives a syllable too many for the half-line. Both the Book of Lecan and Book of Balymote read no, which I have substituted for moa.

V.

Ino abano arpace an rup, Amm eolae in an imphur, Ni pabi in loe mon-zlan, mall, Co cian bapeir na habano.

VI.

Ppi pé Cathaip na cat púaid Maidm Loca Bapman zlan-uaip: Ppi pé repm bolz cen bane Maidm runna na ren-Slane.

VII.

Thi poola pop Penaib bolz, Cio an imluad ni hanond: Sabrat henino iann edaib Co then a thi hindenaib.

VIII.

Oen thian oip aimmioin and In Indian coinec Oomnand: In oana thian cen gaeiffe In Indian oian Oub-Flaiffe.

TX.

In ther thian tanic ille
Co hinben rluagat Slane,
Im Slane cen gaipm bao gano,
O pail ainm [in]na habano.

nand, and the remaining third on the next Friday, at Tracht Ruadraide. See Keating's "History of Ireland." As, however, the expression, "from three river-mouths," occurs next line, local space is the more probable idea.

probable idea.

16 Inbep Oomnanb—Inbep OubBlauppe: The former was the ancient name of Malahide, north of Dublin; the

¹⁵ lann ebonb: That is, in different places, the first third at Inber Slane, the second third at Inber Domnand, and the remaining third at Tracht Ruadraide. The word 60 means space of either time or place, and here the former may be the idea, as the first third landed on a Saturday, at Inber Slane, the second third on Tuesday following, at Inber Dom-

V.

The river started up first—
I am learned in their history—
The great bright, gentle king-lake existed not
Till long after the river.

VI.

In the time of Cathair of the red battles
The bursting forth of the bright, cold Loch
Garman:

In the time of the Fir Bolg without paleness The bursting forth here of old Slane.

VII.

Three divisions on the Fir Bolg Though their movement is not a disorder: They took Eriu, according to spaces, ¹⁵ Strongly from three river-mouths.

VIII.

One third of them are recorded there, In populous Inber Domnand: 16 The second third without attacks, In swift Inber Dub-glaisse.

IX.

The third third that came hither
To hostful Inber Slane,
Around Slane without a title which was narrow,
From whom is the name of the river.

latter is unknown to me. In the "Leabhar Gabhala" of the O'Clerys, as here, "Inber Dub-glaisse" is given, but in the corresponding passage in Keating we have "Tracht Ruadraide," which is probably Dundrum, in the county of Down, as Loch Ruadraide is the Bay of Dundrum. According to O'Donovan ("Banquet of Dun

nan Ged," p. 35, note), the strand at the mouth of the Erne, near Balyshannon, in the county of Donegal, was called Traig Ruadraide, and as Keating has Irrus Domnan as well as Inber Domnan, it may be that the three landing-places intended are—Wexford, Traig Ruadraide near Balyshannon, and Inber Domnan in Mayo.

X.

Ir eo cancacan i cín—
Longer Penm bolgm bniacan-mín—
Co Pont Cael-penna, na ceil,
Uain ba hé a ainm ino uain rin.

XI.

Ir ano ταποαταη πα ρίδις,
I Pupt Cael-penna in combil,
O na pamaib pucpat ano,
Ir uao patin Ramano.

XII.

Senchar anma in Loca láin,
Oi a zucam a zuaparcháil,
Ri a airnéir cio móp in moo,
Ir é a maiz a minizoo.

XIII.

Peir Tempa caca bliaona, Do comoll pect ir piazla, Ooznithi in tan rin co teno le pizaib allib hepeno.

XIV.

Oopingni Cathaip clemnad Peipp padaéim na píz-Čempad; Cancatap moan peipp, pepp be, Pip hepeno co hoen-baile.

XV.

Cpi laa pia Samain, búan bép, Cpi laa 'n a viaiv, ba vaz-bép, O'in plúaz piap ba vimóp vaiz, Oc píp-ól ppi[p in] pechemain.

[&]quot;Its good is the explaining of it."

18 Caca bliadna: See note 4, supra. This

quatrain and those down to xvii. inclusive are quoted from Haliday's Keating by Dr. Petrie, in his "Tara Hill." My translation

X.

It is where they came to land—
The fleet of the Fir Bolg of smooth words—
To Port Coel-renna, do not conceal,
For it was its name that time.

XI.

It is where the hosts came
To Port Coal-renna of the co-drinking:
From the oars which they brought there—
It is from it Ramand is named.

XII.

The history of the name of the full lake, Its information if we should understand, Before declaring it, though great the deed, It is well to explain it.¹⁷

XIII.

The Feast of Temair, every year, 18 For fulfilment of laws and rules, Used to be made that time strongly By the splendid Kings of Eriu.

XIV.

Cathair of the sons-in-law made The very beauteous feast of royal Temair: They came around the feast, the better of it, The men of Eriu to one place.

XV.

Three days before Samain, a perpetual custom; Three days after it, it was a good custom, For the host, before whom the fire was very large, At continual drinking throughout the week.

and text differ slightly from those of Haliday. Dr. Keating ascribed the poem to have s

Eochaid O'Flynn, but incorrectly, as we have seen.

XVI.

Cen gair [17] cen guin ouine
Occu ino ainer-rain uile:
Cen imbenen ainm na haluo,
Cen echaire o' impaouo.

XVII.

Cipé το[ξ]neth ní τοιτης, δα διτοτά τροκο το τρομοποτίτη:
Νι ξεντά όρ αραπο τίατο, ατα απαμ τρι hoen-uaip.

XVIII.

Robae then-beh 'r in taiz tall
Pop cup catha, ni telam,
Sapman, mac bomma Licce,
Oo fluaz behba bapp-bpicce.

XIX.

Oια ταρία το 'r in τις τe,
Οια bae in mop-pluaς ap merce,
Μιητο όιρ πα ρίζηα τοςαιτ—
Νι ρ'bu ζηίπ τοιρ το ταραιτ.

XX.

Elaio immae pa minon óin Ová Thempaiz in vpom-ploiz, Co puaer Inben Slane penz, In aipeiun vercept hepenn.

XXI.

Tecare a evano 'n a begano Muneen Cachain conn-benaig, Napaintee 'c on eippaie eall, Robae in inbiun na habano.

XXII.

Can μοξαβρας δαμπαηη ξαης Μαιδίο in ειρμα εμεν-αμό,

XVI.

Without stealing, [and] without wounding of a person, By them during all that time; Without playing of arms, or of plundering, Without meditating enmity.

XVII.

Whoever would do aught of these things Was a wretched culprit, with heavy venom; Gold would not be taken as an equivalent from him, But his soul at once.

XVIII.

There was a champion in the house beyond For fighting of battles, we do not conceal, Garman, son of Bomma Licce, Of the host of surface-speckled Berba.

XIX.

As he happened into the warm house, When the great assembly was inebriated, The golden diadem of the queen he stole— It was not a fit deed for a friend.

XX.

He steals out with diadem of gold, From Temair of the heavy host, Until he reached the slender Inber Slane, In the east of the south of Eriu.

XXI.

There go from the north after him
The people of Cathair of the bending spear;
They meet him at the spring beyond,
Which was in the mouth of the river.

XXII.

When they caught fierce Garman, The spring bursts forth strong-high, Οτά ἐαρηαις co muin mar— Ο rain ir loc letan-zlarr.

XXIII.

δάστιη δαμπαη 'r in loc lán, Nα heolaiz oc α impao: Cuan na rcen ir na rciatn zlan, Ir uao nolen Loc δαμπαη.

XXIV

Ir e rin rencar cent, cóin Ino laca nozlain, nomóin, Ir na habano—aeboa hi—
Ic an anano cac hano-ní. R.

XXV.

Peċτ nobai Cathain ciall-zlan l τογγιιό buan a beċat, Coτappar to píγγ, nopeγγ, Tuc rlúaz h Epenn in anticer.

XXVI.

Inzen bniuzao cevaić, caem, Con veilb luchain co lán-áer, Oo vocbail cinv, ni p'bu col, Oo 'n cunaiv [1]n a covlov.

XXVII.

XXVIII.

Amlaro pobúr in ben bán, Coppach ir a bpú bizh-lán,

¹⁹ The capital R at the end of this quatrain is the initial of R1, the first word of the poem, and is given here to show that

From its rock to beautiful sea— From that time it is a broad, grey lake.

XXIII.

Garman is drowned in the full lake—
The learned [are] recording it:
The haven of the swords and of the bright shields,
It is from him Loch Garman has followed.

XXIV.

That is the right, just history
Of the very bright, very large lake,
And of the river—lovely is it—
At which stays every chief-king. 19 K.

XXV.

Once as sense-bright Cathair was In the good beginning of his life, A vision appeared to him, it is known, Which brought the host of Erininto high sadness.

XXVI.

The fair daughter of a hundreded briugu, With a bright figure, with full age, Raising her head, it was no violation, To the hero in his sleep.

XXVII.

Every beauteous colour that a person sees, Of blue, of speckled, of yellow, And of purple—beauteous was that—In her dress about the daughter.

XXVIII.

It is how the white woman was, Pregnant, and her womb ever-full,

of the Vision, last quatrain but one, the same letter is given. The last quatrain tion by a later hand.

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Co ceno oct cétm bliabainm bil, Cio ingnao ppi a innipin.

XXIX.

Co puc macc, ba maith a mét, Roduin món laed il luatéc: In lá pucao—ba paeb pain—
Therriu in macc inoa a matain.

XXX.

Chiallaio in mażain op mnaib Ceċτ uao an imzabail: Ni puain conain, cunit zleicc, αċτ τρια meoón a mon-méicc.

XXXI.

Cnocc óebino or a cino caém, Na mna 7 a meicc mapóen: Leíp oi a mulluc in bit búan, Ni p'bo menic cen mon-rluaz.

XXXII.

bile oin 'r in chucc cen cath, Ricet a bapp nem nélac: Aippitiut penn tomuin te, Atcomp to baup in bile.

XXXIII.

In that nobenao zaeth zup Phir inm bilem bocm bap-up, Nobio lán aobal, a rip, an clap talman oi a toptib.

XXXIV.

Cach copus nocoscair rluais, Anair, aner, ir acuáis, Immar chuile mara maill, Cices s'uaccor ins sen-crains.

Till the end of eight hundred good years, Though wonderful to relate it.

XXIX.

Till she brought forth a son, good was his size, Who drove many heroes to swift death: The day he was born, that was deceitful, Stronger the son than his mother.

XXX.

The mother above women tries, Going from him for escape: She found not a path, they engage in conflict, Save through the centre of her great son.

XXXI.

A lovely hill above their beauteous heads, The woman's and her son's together: Manifest from its summit the lasting world, It was not often without a great host.

XXXII.

A tree of gold in the hill without wasting, Its top would reach the cloudsome heaven: The delighting of the men of the world from it, Was heard from the top of the tree.

XXXIII.

The time a strong wind would strike Against the soft top-green tree, There used to be a vast heap, O man! On earth's plain of its fruits.

XXXIV.

Every fruit hosts would choose, From east, from south, and from north, Like the tide of a gentle sea, Used to come from the top of the one tree.

XXXV.

Ir í rein rír rin ino αις,
Moan bentair Lazin lut-zain,
Cathain macc Peiblmeba Pino,
αηρ-ηις heneno a halino.

XXXVI.

lap rain ourcio in plaith píal Ar a nocotluo, nocian, Ceno rluaiz Lazen immoalle, O' innirin a arlinge.

XXXVII.

Fainthin cuci in onúi bámac— Ac an hig ba noghábac— Oo co noeinneo oi ailt Na hule certa atconoainc.

XXXVIII.

" Ειρπιρεσ-ρα," αρ ιη ορώι δαιτ,
" Οια ποπραιδ log bar lan-mait,
" ζα τ' cháταιο ιτ' έρι έιπα,"

ατδερτ δρι macc δαιρέεδα.

XXXIX.

lan rain beinio in opúi oóib
bneit na ríri co rín-coín,
Peib nuc niam inm bneit com blaio,
Oi a éir cio cían comailtain.

XL.

"Ir hi ino ingen abbul, and Azconnanc-ru, a ní nogáng, Ino abano rail iz' zín że, Diamo ainm rín-buan Sláne.

XXXV.

That is the vision of the hero of contest,
Around whom the Laigne [Leinstermen] used to
make strong shout,
Cathair, son of Fedelmid the Bright,
Eriu's chief King from Alend.

XXXVI.

After that the generous prince awakes Out of his very long, very great sleep, The chief of the host of the Laigne together, For the narration of his vision.

XXXVII.

The learned druid is called to him—
To the king who was very loving,
To him that he might explain from joint²⁰
All the questions he had seen.

XXXVIII.

"I shall explain," says the active druid,
"If I shall have a price that will be full good,
With thy dignity in thy destiny besides,"
Said Bri, son of Bairched.

XXXIX.

After that the druid gives to them The judgment of the vision truly justly, As he gave before the judgment with renown, Though long after him it may be fulfilled.

XL.

"The vast, high daughter
Whom thou hast seen, O very fierce king,
Is the river which is in thy warm land,
The name for which is the everlasting Slane.

²⁰ Di alto: This is cheiromancy, of which there are many examples in Irish fiction.

XLI.

"Ir iat na bata atbene In étzub na hinzene, Aer cach bana nui po nim, Cen ininur 'n an artib.

XLII.

"Ir e bniuzu cezać cino
Rop ażain bo'n inzin fino,
Calam," an in bnúi bi a beoín,
"Tniar aza céz cec ceneoil.

XLIII.

" Ιτ έ mac nobúi 'n a bnoino
Ος cet bliavain, man bazoim,
Loc zeinter uaivi an zunt zlart,
τη τηι τ'lino-riu letar.

XLIV.

"Il lá zeinper con a zain baiopio inn abaino impláin: Cac co á olpi oan a hon, Acc cio mon pi, bio mon rom.

XLV.

"Ir é in cnocc món mó cac oino

Acconancair or a cino,

Oo nenc-ru or chac, ir mocen—

Cen chachao ir cen cainnem:

XLVI.

"Ir é in bile óin ainbahec, Técac, letan, lan-cointec,

of Balymote has in the prose, 5an mour pools, no supper without quality of divisions or proprieties," and in the poem 5au manbur 'n an supply, the same as the Book of Lecan. From all this it would seem that the munur of canmunur, the

²¹ Cen minup 'n an aprib: The MS. reads minup. The Book of Lecan has in the prose, canmunup porla aproe, as above, and in the poem cen mannup 'n an aprib, where mannup is the same as the minup I have given here; the Book

XLI.

"The colours thou speakest of In the dress of the daughter, Are the professors of every noble science under heaven, Without sameness²¹ in their proprieties.

"The hundreded kind briugu, Who was father to the bright daughter, Is Earth," says the druid of his will, "Through which is a hundred of every species.

XLIII.

"The son who was in her womb Eight hundred years, as I contend, Is a lake which will spring from her on a green field, And for thy flood 22 shall spread.

XLIV.

"The day he will be born, with his cry He shall drown the very full river: Every one to her winding²³ over her border, But though she will be great, he will be great.

XLV.

"The great hill, greater than every fort Thou hast seen above their head, Is thy power over all—and welcome— Without abating, without descending.

XLVI.

"The tree of gold-stormy, Branching, broad, fruit-abounding,

prose of the Book of Lecan, as I have given it, should be munup, and the minup of the Book of Leinster minur, as corrected in the quatrain. In retaining conmunup, however, in the prose, and taking it as a verb, I rely on conmum, which is

even at present used in the sense of peculiarity of pronunciation, or dialect.

22 7 ppi c' lino-riu lepar: See note 11 supra. ²³ Caċ co á ol-rı bap a hop : See note

12 supra.

Turu it pize ap banba bino, Ir an cec abba in hepino.

XLVII.

"Ir e int aipritiud co nuail, Robúi im baupp in bile búain, T' auplabpa rial, oebdu de, le riduzud rocaide.

XLVIII.

Ir hí in zaeth cobraid cen chuar, Rotarcain na tointí anuar, C' einec, a deit-zil duanaic, le dail chuid di a caem-pluazaib.

XLIX.

Oair ara a bherh bunaio
Na pípi an cac phim-rulaiz:
Ni puil do cheidim ir chí
An hEnind co p'bar den-ní. R.

L.

Eoca Eolac, or a p'b' appa,
Popuar purth pencappa
Oo Loc Barman tall 'n a tip,
lc aonao pano oo popiz. R.

[Pinic.]

cpo, there is a line somewhat like ours: Ni p'bo planch um cpi co m' cpo, which I would translate—"There was no sovereignty in my destiny till my death." The meaning of the two first halves of this quatrain seems to be that, "according to every one's judgment on the illustrious

²⁴ Ni puil to cpetom it' cpi: This is a fulfilment of the Druid's promise in quatrain xxxviii: La t' cathato it' cpi cina. This word opi is very peculiar. It is universally rendered "heart," but I doubt the correctness of this rendering. In Cormac's "Glossary," under the word

Is thou in thy sovereignty over melodious Banba, And over each residence in Eriu.

XLVII.

"The melody with a shout,
Which was in the top of the lasting tree,
Is thy noble eloquence—the lovelier for it—
In pacificating multitudes.

XLVIII.

"The firm wind without hardness,
Which flung down the fruits,
Is thy hospitality, O poetic White-tooth,
Distributing property to beauteous hosts.

XLIX.

"For thee are from judgment of origin, The visions on every chief hill: Thy belief is not in thy destiny²⁴ Until thou wilt be sole King over Eriu." K.

T.

Eocha Eolach, to whom it was easy,
Found the science of Senchas
For Loch Garman beyond in his land,
While lighting up poems for a great king. K.

[It endeth.]25

origin of Cathair Mor, he had a right to the visions, all the visions of every chief hill."

²⁵ The following are the dotted ms and ns of the poem; The n of the word long, quat. i.: the n of longer, the m of Pepm,

the m of bolym, quat. x.: the n of pengquat. xx.: the second n of Japmann quat. xxii.: the m of cerm and of bliadamm, quat. xxviii.: the n of penn, the m of mm, bilem, boom, quat. xxxii.: the n of aplinge, xxxvi.

THE APPROACHES TO KILKENNY IN OLDEN TIMES, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRESENT.

BY PATRICK WATTERS, ESQ., A. M., TOWN CLERK OF KILKENNY.

Although Kilkenny has (even in the memory of those living) greatly fallen off in many particulars from what it was in former days, when more mills and factories flourished and fewer vacant houses existed, when more "four-inhands" than "jarveys" appeared in its streets, yet there is one in which there has been a most remarkable improvement. and that is in its approaches; though, strange to say, when it was difficult of access it was more celebrated and a greater object of attraction. Now, when easily reached, it is not so prized—just what we see, every day, in our experiences of life. The rising generation, who, when travelling, only know the luxury of a railway carriage, and think it slow if they glide smoothly along at the rate of twenty miles an hour, can scarcely picture to themselves the stage coach of even modern days, which, leaving at eight o'clock in the morning, generally reached Dublin about six in the evening; in which to secure an inside seat, you should engage it two days before, and when such passengers as were sufficiently active were requested to get out and walk up the steep hills at Ballitore and Kilcullen. But those were then considered days of easy travelling, as compared with the previous generation, when there was not even a daily conveyance, when the road to Dublin ran through Magdalen-street, up Windgap-hill, and to Cork through Walkin-street—when neither the Ormonde-road nor the present commencement of the Dublin-road existed; when the perils of the journey began at Windgap-hill, where, if (as frequently occurred) an upset took place, the intending traveller should return home until the following day, to allow of the conveyance (whether coach or caravan) being put to rights.

I do not mean, in what I am about to state, in order to prove the preamble of my paper, to draw from imagination, or even from tradition, but will quote from the dry details of Grand Jury Presentments, and other equally undoubted authority, and, referring to them, I may, in passing, observe that the term "Queres" in our modern Presentment Books, and which may appear unintelligible to some, is explained by the language of our ancestors, who, to say the least, were not our inferiors as men of business.

The first extract I shall give is from the Presentment at an Assizes held in Kilkenny, in the reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714. The heading is in Latin, which was frequently used in legal matters at that time. I may observe that the Presentment is signed by thirteen of the Grand Jury:—

"Com Civit' Noma Jurat' ad Inquirendum tam # Dīna Regin' qin pro Corpor Com Civit' Kilkenny prest' ad General' Ass', &c., tent' apud veter' Thol', 17 July, 1714.

"Will. Baxter,
Thos Phillips,
John Blunden,
Edward Evans,
John Plumer,
James Hoskins,
Benjamin Meares,
Daniel King,

John Blunden, Jun^r. Stephen Chapelier, Edward Gent, John Downes, Jo^s Smith, Will. Perceval, Giles King.

"Gent', you are to inquire according to your Charge.

" Ordered :_

"Whereas the Great Roade from Limbrick and Cashell to this Citty within the Liberties, just next to the Liberty Post, is extreamly out of repair and impassable in the Winter, wee therefore doe Present the sum of Thirteen pounds eight shillings and six pence to be raised on the four Parishes and paid unto Stephen Haydocke, Esq., for paving four hundred yards in length and four yards in breadth, at two pence per yard, beginning at the Liberty Post, and ending at the end of four hundred yards; that Stephen Haydocke, Esq., and Mr Matthew Knaresborough be overseers of the said work, and that the Parish of St. Canice doe give the six days' labour for the same."

Cashel being named as the terminus of a road from Kilkenny sounds strange to us now, but it was then an important city, and in all probability the highway to the South, as the road from this to Cork did not then exist as it runs at present. It may be a matter of doubt where the great road was, which formed the subject of the above presentment. I find several roads of that day described as leading to Cashel, amongst others the road over Barnaglissane Hill; and it will be seen that, in a later presentment of the year 1718, the latter is described as "the great road."

I have been told, however, by those better informed than myself, that the great road to Cashel began at Blakmill, up by Kenny's Well, Kilcreene, and Drakeland, over the steep ascent of Ballycuddihy and through Kilmanagh. Supposing that to be the road, it must have gone by Dama (where a pavement still exists), and where another obstacle presented itself, as will appear by the following Presentment, made at an Assizes held "at the old Tholsell," the 2nd day of April, 1718, and which brings us back seven years earlier by a reference to the year 1711:—

"Wee find and Present that at July Sessions, 1711, held in and for the said Citty, the summ of Five pounds six shillings and five pence sterls was Presented and then ordered by the Court to be raised in the four Parishes, and paid unto John Archdekin, sen., for BREAKING and PAVING the Rock of Damagh, the worke being 284 yards, at 4d per yard, and that the said sum of five pounds six shillings and five pence was accordingly raised and paid unto Mr Robert Connell, the then public Receiver, is still in his hands, and not paid to the said John Archdekin, though the worke is compleatly finished and done pursuant to the said Presentment.

(Signed) "EBEN: WARREN, cum Sociis."

This was doubtless the celebrated Alderman Robert Connell who formed the subject of the Act of Parliament 4th Geo. I., ch. 16, passed in the year 1717, one of the objects of which was for "punishing Alderman Robert Connell for withdrawing himself, with the books and papers

belonging to the said Corporation."

The next document from which I quote is not a Grand Jury Presentment, but probably it is a Presentment of the period antecedent to the days of presentments by grand juries. It bears a list of names, headed "Noĩa Jurator" on the fly-sheet, but unfortunately has no date; but, from its style and the character of handwriting, I have no hesitation in saying it is fully 200 years old. It refers to a well-known locality close to us—"Loughbuy:"—

"By the Maior of the Cittie of Kilkenny and others his Mats Justice

of the Peace for the Com of the said Cittie.

[&]quot;Whereas we are informed that the high waie neare the poole of water caled Loghbuy, being the high waie leading from the said Cittie to Waterford is somtymes ov'flowen wth the water of the said poole, to the greate newsance at somtymes, speciallie in winter tyme, of his Mats subjects passing that waie. These are therefore to will and require you to take

p'nte order for reparcon of the same in such sorte as is according to law. And where we are informed that the soyle or muck falling in the said Logh is an occasion that the water thereof doth swell and ov'flowe the said highwaie. These are therefore to will and require you to give warning unto the landlords & possessors of the lands adioining to the said Logh or Poole to take order for taking upp the said muck or soile, or in their default that you cause the same to be take awaie by some others of yor p'ishioners."

It is fortunate for us, and for our Rev. Hon. Secretary, who has to pass that way, that this approach to Kilkenny has been improved, otherwise we could not, without "greate newsance" to him, have the benefit of his attendance at our meetings, specially in winter time.

The next is a Presentment referring evidently to what is now called the "Old Colliery-road," leading to Castle-

comer :-

"Com Civit'
Kilkenny.

Quer and Presentments att a General Assizes and General Gaol delivery held at the old Tholsell, in and for the Citty and County of the Citty of Kilkenny, the 2nd day of April, 1718."

The first Presentment begins thus: "Gen^m, you are to enquire according to your charge, and further you are to enquire whether," &c.

(The names of the Grand Jury are set out.)

"We find the old Pavement on the High Road leading from the Coal pitts to this Citty, in the Parish of St. John, beginning at the Liberty Post, and so forward to Shrahan Sanny, to be much out of repaire and unpassable for Carryers and Travellers who go the said Road, and therefore Present that the sume of Five pounds sterling be forthwith raised in and throughout the four Parishes for the paveing, gravelling, and well amending the same, beginning and ending at the places aforesaid, and paid unto Oliver Cramer, Esq., and M. James Davis, who are fit persons to see the same done accordingly."

Paving in these days was a favourite way of making roads, and the remains of it are still to be seen in many

¹The following inform us exactly where "Shrahan Sanny" lies, and what it is:—
A Presentment made at an Assizes Sunny, on the lands of Ratestown Stopford."

A Presentment made at an Assizes held 15th March, 1769, for repairing part of the "Road from this City to Castlecomer, between the Glinn on the Lands of Glanndine and the Brook called Shroughan

A Presentment at an Assizes held 10th April, 1772, to repair part of the "Road leading from this City to Castlecomer, between Nowlan's Gate, on the lands of Glandyne, and Shroughane Sunny Brook."

places; it was, no doubt, durable, but expensive and un-

pleasant in travelling.

The next Presentment is of the same date (1718), and should make us appreciate the present good road to Freshford, particularly at that part which leads round by Troyswood, under the hill of Barnaglissane:—

"Whereas the great Roade on the hill near Thornback, within the Parish of St. Kenny's, in the County of this Citty, is, by reason of the narrowness thereof, very dangerous for Coaches, Carrs, and Carts passing that way, we therefore Present that the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Kenny's doe, before the next Assizes, with the assistance of their six days' labour, widen and enlarge the said Road in the Rock of the said hill four foot, and sink the same in the height thereof three foot at the least more than now it is, and bring the gravell and dirt so dugg away unto the great road on the foot of the said hill, and there place it in such manner as Aldⁿ John Cooksy and M^r William Williams shall think convenient, who are fitt persons to see the work done accordingly."

We may imagine what the road must have been before the above-mentioned improvement was made, by lowering the hill three feet, and widening the road four feet, in the rock.

At the same Assizes, held 2nd April, 1718, the following Presentment was made:—

"Whereas the bridge on the Causeway in the Great high Road on or near the Lands of Greenridge, within the Liberties of this Citty, is four foott at the least too narrow for Coaches, Carrs, and Carts to passe safely thereon, and that the said Causeway is so very much broken and out of repair that the same are verry dangerous for passengers and travellers who go on the said Road, we therefore Present that the sum of three pounds sterls be forthwith raised in and throughout this Citty and County thereof and paid unto Mr Nichs Knaresbrough, of Purcells Inch, and Richard Lamb, of Garricreene, Mason, for and towards the sufficient making and new building of an arched addition of four foot in the cleer in the breadth to one end of the sd bridge, with a wall on each end thereof three foot high, all of lime and stone, and for the sufficient and well gravelling of the said Causeway on both sides of the said Bridge; and that the sd Mr Nichs Knaresbrough and Richard Lamb are fitt persons to see the same done accordingly."

At the same Assizes the following Presentment, which fixes the date of the present "Blackmill Bridge," was made:--

"Whereas the foot bridge of Timber, neare the Blackmill, over the River Bregagh, is in the Winter, and especially in the time of any great Flood, very dangerous for Passengers and Travellers who go on the same: we therefore Present that the summ of five pounds ster^g be forthwith raised in and throughout this Citty and County thereof, and paid unto Ebenezer Warren and Edward Evans, Esq^{rs}, for and towards the building and new making of two sufficient arches, with lime and stone, over the said River, near unto the old wall of M^r Cramer's late Orchard, with side walls thereon three foott high and two foot thick, the said Bridge to be tenn foot wide in the cleere from side to side; who are fitt persons to see the same donn accordingly."

There is no trace now remaining of an orchard in that

locality.

I shall give one more extract from the Presentments of 1718 as to the "Great Road leading from Lymerick to Cashell and to this Citty." From the description given, it is hard to imagine how a carriage could pull through it:—

"We find that the space between the two pavements on the great Road leading from Lymerick to Cashell and to this Citty, beginning at the farr end of the pavement on Kilkenny side, and ending at the next pavement going to the Liberty Post, being four score and thirteene yards in length; also one hundred and seaven yards more on the said Road, beginning on Kilkenny side of Matthew Knaresbrough's house, and ending at the end of the former pavement, is very deep and dangerous for Travellers and Passengers who go on the said road, and therefore Present that the sum of five pounds sters be forthwith raised in and throughout the four Parishes for the new paving and gravelling the said Road, beginning and ending as aforesaid, three yards wide, and paid to Josias Haydocke, Esq., and Ald Robert Sherrinton, who are fitt persons to see the same donn accordingly."

As one of the instances of how Kilkenny has in some ways retrograded, to which I have referred at the outset, I give the following extract from the Presentments of the same Assizes (1718), showing that Kilkenny then had its "Exchange," where, we may suppose, the merchants met to transact their business; but still, even there, dangers beset the path:—

"We find that on both sides of the Stepps or Staires going from the Exchange into St. Mary's Churchyard it is very dangerous for Passengers who go thereon, by reason of the stepps of a ground cellar near thereunto, and therefore Present that the sum of ten shillings ster^g be forthwith raised in and throughout the Parish of St. Marys, for the making with lyme and stone a sufficient wall on both sides thereof, five foott high and five foott long, and paid to Ebenezer Warren, Esq., who is a fitt person to see the same donn accordingly."

The next Presentment, of the same date, relates to the

Dublin road, and sets forth the dangers of Windgap, to which I referred at the outset:—

"Whereas the great Road leading from this Citty to Dublin, commonly called Wind Gapp, is very narrow, steep, and dangerous for passengers and travellers who go on the said road, we therefore Present that the sum of five pounds ster^g be forthwith raised in and throughout the said Citty and County thereof, and paid unto Aldⁿ Stephen Haydocke, M^r William Percivall, M^r James Oldfield, and William Hogan, Cotner, for and towards the levelling and enlarging the said Road, who are fitt persons to see the same done accordingly."

Before leaving Windgap I will pass on to the Lent Assizes in the year 1757 (nearly forty years later), when it appears it still continued in a dangerous state. The foreman of the Grand Jury on that occasion was William Colles, the great-grandfather of Alexander Colles, Esq., J. P., when the following Presentment was made:—

"We Present the sum of Seventeen pounds five shillings sterls to be raised as aforesaid [on the four parishes of the city], and paid to George Carpenter, Esq., Mayor, and Mr Joseph Blunt, whom we appoint overseers, for building a wall of lime and stone, at Wind Gap, to prevent Carriages and Passengers falling over the Precipice; the same to be sixteen perches sixteen feet long, and five feet high above the ground on the upper side, and two feet thick; the said wall to be flatted at top, and covered with large stones."

It would be tedious were I to go through all the instances in which I find the approaches to Kilkenny described as "dangerous and scarce passable;" all seem alike. In 1755 I find the road to Carrick (now called the Kellsroad), from "Bregagh Ford" to Rev. Mr. Broderick's, at Birchfield, spoken of, thereby showing that no bridge then existed. In 1758 I find the road over Barnaglissane Hill again referred to, and then called the road to "Birr," and described as dangerous for carriages and passengers. I have omitted any mention of bridges carried away by floods, as they are likely to be brought under notice at a future day.

I shall conclude my remarks as to the ancient approaches with a presentment made at an Assizes held in and for this city, the 15th day of March, 1769, for making

a new line of road from the Castle Gate through the Castle Garden:—

Names of the Grand Jury :-

"Thomas Butler,
Anthony Blunt,
George Carpenter,
John Blunt,
Thomas Wilkinson,
Fran* Lodge,
Joseph Mathews,
Jonah Wheeler,
Will^m Watters,
Robert Blake,
Lewis Chapelier,

William Hartford, George Smith, Parr Kingsmill, Thomas Bibby, Ferdo Leonard, Richard Reily, John Cartwright, John McCloughey, John Hogan, Nicholas O'Mealy, Thomas Shearman.

"Whereas so much of the old high Road leading from the City of Kilkenny to Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny, as extends from the old Castle Gate to the road leading to the Stone Mills, now occupied by Henry Scott, miller, is at present much out of repair; and whereas the said high Road may be considerably shortened by running the same through the Castle Garden, within the Liberties of this City, and Walter Butler hath accordingly proposed to make a new Road from the Town Wall, adjoining the old Castle Gate of this City, through the s^d Castle Garden, to the old Lime Kiln on the said Road, of the width of Forty feet at the least, and containing in length sixty Perches, at his own proper costs and charges; and whereas the said new Road, when completed, will be much more commodious to the Public, we therefore present that the said Walter Butler have liberty to make the said new road accordingly at his own expense."

The above-named Walter Butler was the father of John Earl of Ormonde, the great-grandfather of the present Marquis. Roque's Map of Kilkenny shows that where the present road, commonly called the Upper Parade, runs was then part of the Castle Garden, or pleasure-ground. The old paved line of road, I understand, was found some years since, while trenching the lawn to the south of the Castle.

While the approaches to Kilkenny, of which I have been hitherto treating, are, as to their origin (except the last mentioned), lost in the mist of ages, and no record thereof exists, it may not be uninteresting to refer to the first formation of those broad and convenient entrances, to which the present generation has been accustomed, but all which have been made within the last sixty years. I shall therefore give in extenso the original Presentments' for making them.

¹ To prevent any misconception hereafter, I think it well to take the present oppor-4TH SER., VOL. II.

THE NEW ROAD (NOW KNOWN AS THE ORMONDE ROAD) FROM PATRICK-STREET TO ROSE-HILL.

" Summer Assizes, 1816.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Desart, the Hon. Charles Butler, the Mayor of the City of Kilkenny, and the Deputy-Mayor, both for the time being; the Rev. Archdeacon Helsham, John Helsham, Charles Madden, John Barwis, Thomas Neville, Timothy Nowlan, and William Robertson, Esq⁷⁸, Commissioners, to lay out, form, level, fence, drain, and gravel 127 Perches of the new line of Mail Coach Road between Dublin and Cork, commencing at the North end of Mr. John Watters's Garden, in Patrick-street, and ending at Mr. Robertson's field Gate, at the Bregagh Bye Road, £257 3s. 6d.; 1-12th of which to be raised at each Assizes until all is raised."

THE CASTLECOMER ROAD.

" Lent Assizes, 1817.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Desart, the Hon. James Butler, W^m Wheeler, Joseph Bradish, John Barwis, Lewis C. Kinchela, and David Ryan, Esq^{rs}, Commissioners, to form, fence, level, and make 194 Perches of the new intended Mail Coach Road between Kilkenny and Kilcullenbridge, through Castlecomer and Athy, commencing at John's Green, near the new Barracks, and ending at Ja^s Nowlan's bounds on the lands of Glandine, £351 15s. 4d.; 1-12th of which to be raised at this and each succeeding Assizes until all is raised."

THE DUBLIN ROAD.

" Summer Assizes, 1818.

"To John Kinchela, William Hartford, James Loughan, William Wheeler, John Barwis, and Timothy Nowlan, Esq's, Commissioners, to lay out, form, fence, level, and make, with foot paths thereon, 70 Perches of a new Mail Coach Road from Kilkenny to Carlow, between the Pound, in Upper John-street, and the top of Windgap Hill, £212 1s.; 1-12th of which to be raised at this Assizes, and an equal sum at each succeeding Assizes until all is raised."

THE NEW LINE OF ROAD TO FRESHFORD.

" Summer Assizes, 1829.

"To the Marquis of Ormonde, William Bayly, Esq., the Rev. Luke Fowler, Richard Sullivan, Esq., Mr. James Healy, and John Timmins, Overseers, to form, fence, level, and make 712 perches of a new intended

tunity of stating, that the following original manuscript Presentments, and those only, are in my possession, as Town Clerk of Kilkenny; how they came to be amongst the City MSS. I cannot tell, but am happy to have them now to produce, as throwing light on matters of local interest:—

Presentments, viz., of Assizes held 17th July, 1714.

| IIIT. | | |
|-------|----|-------------------|
| 17 | "; | 9th April, 1715. |
| 29 | 99 | 26th March, 1716. |
| " | " | 12th Oct., 1716. |
| ** | 49 | 2nd April, 1718. |

One bound book, from Spring Assizes, 1754, to Spring, 1796, both inclusive. This book, in addition to what it contains of local history, is interesting as having the autographs of the Judges of Assize, before whom it was then customary for the Treasurer to make an affidavit of the correctness of his accounts; amongst others, of 'Toler,' afterwards Lord Norbury, and 'Scott,' afterwards Lord Clonmel.

The Presentments at Spring Assizes, 1754, amounted in the aggregate to the sum of £69 4s. 9d.

line of Road between Kilkenny and Freshford, beginning at the small bridge near Mr. Atkinson's gate, and ending at the county bounds, near Denis Kirwick's, £625; 5 per cent. to be raised at each Assizes until the principal sum and interest, at the rate of 5 per cent., shall be paid off, this being the first instalment, £31 5s."

I feel it would be an unpardonable omission to conclude this paper without a reference to the approach to our City by the river side, though only for pedestrians, originally formed in or about the year 1757, by the enterprise of our ancestors, and then intended solely for the purposes of trade and commerce, and which, though it proved a failure in that respect, now forms one of the most beautiful public walks perhaps to be found in any town in the Empire; I allude to what is still known and called the Canal Walk. Nor can I omit the approach from Green's-bridge, by the eastern bank of the Nore, known as the Mayor's Walk, displaying to view the interesting ruins of St. Francis' Abbey and our ancient Round Tower and Cathedral (to say nothing of the picturesque mills, over the weirs connected with which the water falls so musically), and in the proper season the orchards covered with bloom; and for the formation of which, within the last fifteen years, the public are indebted to our present Corporation. And surely I may now say, what a revolution has there been since the days of Good Queen Anne, in whose reign my humble paper first began.

THE WHITTY MONUMENT IN THE RUINED CHURCH OF KILMORE, COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

BY M. J. WHITTY.

KILMORE is in the south-east of the Barony of Bargy, which runs parallel with the Barony of Forth to the town of Wexford. Both baronies have been inhabited by the same race, and a peculiar dialect of English was spoken in them not very long since. What is called the Barony of Forth language virtually disappeared about fifty years ago, but

originally it prevailed over the larger portion of the county. It seems, however, never to have extended into any other

county, except slightly into Carlow and Wicklow.

The existence of an old English dialect in Wexfordshire is easily accounted for. There are but a few miles between Carnsore Point and St. David's, in Wales; and it will be seen from the Saxon Chronicle that in early times the intercourse between the English and the people of the county of Wexford was intimate. When trouble prevailed in the southern counties, the defeated took refuge in Forth and Bargy. When the Danes prevailed, the defeated fled to Ireland, and in due time returned in great numbers to re-establish themselves in their native home. In the reign of King John a large portion of land in Staffordshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall was confiscated, and the rebellious chiefs evidently betook themselves to Wexford. The names of the leading families in Forth and Bargy leave no doubt upon the fact that the Staffords, the Devereuxes, the Sinnotts, the Codds, the Rossiters, the Hays, the Cheevers, and the Whittys fled from the rage of power, and settled amongst their countrymen in the south-east corner of Ireland. Castles at that time were numerously erected in England, and particularly along the coast of Wales. The example was extensively followed in the new English colony. The remains of the castles are still to be seen within a line drawn from Mount Leinster to the British Channel near Gorey. Along the coast they were erected sufficiently near each other to afford instant communication. Two of these castles, one at Ballyhealy and the other at Ballyteige, and a third, it seems, in Baldwinstown, were erected by the Whittys. Records exist to show that the Castle of Ballyteige was always in possession of the Whittys; and romance and legend would seem to indicate that the Christian name of the possessor was nearly always Walter. And it has been observed as very curious, that in almost every family of the Whittys the eldest son has almost invariably been called Walter. Sir Walter Whitty, of Ballyteige, has been made the hero of a very interesting romantic poem by a learned Clergyman of Wexford; and the legend of "Sir Walter Whitty and his Cat" was produced some years ago, for popular recital, in the "London



She Whitty Monument, In the Ruined Church of Kilmore County of Wexford.

and Dublin Magazine." It seems to have greatly interested the late Mr. Talbot, the father of the late Countess of Shrewsbury, for he had it reprinted for circulation among the people of the two baronies; and he went to the expense of having one of the pillars of the Whitty Monument in Kilmore Church restored.

The old Church of Kilmore lies seven miles from Wexford and two from Ballyteige Castle. No doubt remains that it had been erected in very ancient times, for the materials of the walls consist entirely of boulder stones, supplied abundantly along the shore from the Bar of Loch to the Lady's Island. The building was long and narrow, additions having been made to the length at various times. The Monument to the memory of Sir Walter Whitty, of which an accurate representation,1 from a drawing by Mr. Solomons, the eminent Engineer, faces this page, stands in the Sacristy, and is in a perfect state of preservation. The marble used appears to have been brought from Kilkenny. It is the only ancient monument within the walls; but tombstones and headstones have recently been numerously introduced. The consecrated ground attached to the church constitutes a large and well-tenanted cemetery. There is hardly a spot in it where a headstone does not stand; and these headstones, particularly the older ones, commemorate the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the two baronies. No vaults have been discovered, but in the small church of Killagg, on the opposite shore of what was once called the lake, a vault existed, in which it is said the remains of fourteen knights and their wives had been deposited. No record, however, of the fact exists, but the walls are still perfect. The Whittys, the Staffords, the Devereuxes, and the Eustaces intermarried, as may be seen from the epitaph on the Whitty Monument.

We learn from the MS. Collections of the late Herbert F. Hore, of Pole Hore, Esq., that Sir Richard Whitty was summoned as a Baron to Parliament, 48 Ed. III. and 1 Ric. II. His son and heir, Richard, held three carucates of land in Ballyteige, &c.; had licence to feoff his Manor

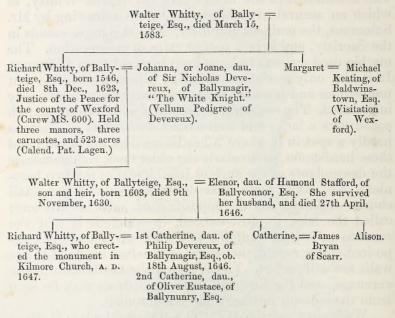
¹ The Association is indebted to the kindness of Mr. Whitty for this Plate, which cost.—ED.

of Ballyteige, held of the King in capite, 8 Feb., 5 Ric. II., and was appointed one of the three gentlemen of the County of Wexford who were to provide 20 archers for its defence, 18 Aug., 5 Ric. II. This Richard had three sons, Walter, his son and heir, Chief Justice for seven Counties 4 Hen. VI.; Richard, and John.

A Richard Whitty, of Ballyteige, Esq., died May 14, 30 Henry VIII., leaving a son and heir, Robert, a minor, aged 14 at his father's death, whose Custodium was granted

to John Devereux, Esq.

The following pedigree, also taken from the MS. Collections of the late Herbert F. Hore, serves to explain the inscription on the monument:—



Not very long since a notion universally prevailed that the Kilmore burying ground afforded an ample supply of dead bodies for anatomists, who came in boats over the lake and carried off the recently buried; and, in consequence of this alleged practice, it was the custom for armed men to guard the graves of deceased friends for at least a month after interment. Affectionate regard was implied in this practice, but the anxiety was perfectly useless.

The lake was once a large sheet of shallow water, and extended over three miles within the spit of sand, or "borough," which separated it from the Channel. Recently the spaces not covered by the tide at low water have been reclaimed, but as yet with very little profit, for the prevalence of salt in the earth interferes with every form of cultivation.

According to a quarto dictionary of heraldry published some sixty or seventy years ago, the Whittys constituted three distinct families,¹ each having appropriate arms; but the monument in Kilmore Church is the most authentic record now available. The lion on the shield in all probability suggested to the people the legend of Whitty's cat; for the writer of this, some five or six years ago, in rendering the head visible by removing the weeds and grass, was told, on inquiry, that this, of course, was Whitty's cat.

It may, perhaps, be curious to mention here that the people of these baronies have no history. The local nature of their vocabulary, and their remoteness in something like a peninsula, shut them out from intercourse with inland peoples. Their ancient records are therefore nil. No man of any note whatever was ever produced amongst them, unless the Devereux who assassinated Wallenstein can be set down as one. Perhaps we may repeat the well-known saying, "Happy are the people that have no history." The saying is particularly applicable to the people of Forth and Bargy. They have always been an industrious, sober, moral, and honest people. They have never, we believe, furnished a felon to the gaol, and were never guilty of political movements, except the terrible and sorrowful one in 1798. At very distant intervals executions have taken place at Wexford Assizes, but a Forth and Bargy man never suffered. The whole county retains the influence which anciently entitled it to be called an English shire; for it stands out very proudly as being utterly exempt from the agrarian outrages which have often characterized

¹ In the MS. Collections of the late H. F. Hore, Esq., the Whittys of Kilgorman (A.D. 1307); of Dungulf; of Ballinacushen;

of Newestown; of Killarvan; of Ballyteige; of Belgrow or Ballygow; of Gentstown, &c., are mentioned.

its neighbours. The celebrated Judge Fletcher, in his charge to the Grand Jury in 1814, described his feelings, after passing through disturbed counties, at finding all things orderly and prosperous in Wexfordshire. Mr. Brewster, in his "Beauties of Ireland," testifies to the same

moral state of things.

Mr. O'Connor Morris, the late "Times' Commissioner" well disposed to find fault—expressed his delight at finding everything in Wexfordshire the very reverse of what he witnessed elsewhere. Within a comparatively recent period, what might be called the Irish element has largely entered the county. Sixty years ago all the business transacted in Wexford, New Ross, and even in Carlow, was done in the Irish language. Now all this is altered. English is universally spoken—almost exclusively—in all these places. The O's and the Mac's now commingle with the few remaining names of the ancient inhabitants of Forth and Bargy. In comparison, the latter resemble exactly the people of Dorsetshire and the adjoining counties, as recently pictured by two able writers in the Spectator, whose contributions have been published in a very useful volume. The Whittys and the Devereuxes monopolized power, and were the especial favourities of the British Government. They seem to have founded the few religious establishments in the county. One of them is entitled to the praise of having erected Selsker Abbey, in the town of Wexford, and the other gave a park to the town. The remains of Selsker Abbey are still visible—a very fine piece of masonry; but the park, though recorded in legal documents, has concealed its sight from archæologists. Wexford, it has been shown in the published Records of our Society, was very often under the necessity of paying black-mail to the Kavanaghs of Carlow, and it is traditionally said that in the last raid made into the county the Castle of Ballyteige was destroyed. The tower and southern walls remain; all else has disappeared. There is a dwelling-house now within the walls, and it is inhabited by an estimable lady named Meadows.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

AT a GENERAL MEETING, held in the apartments of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday April 3rd, 1872,

The REV. PHILIP MOORE, P. P., in the Chair;

The Chairman said he had not had an opportunity of examining the Museum for the past two years, until he had gone through it before the Meeting: it afforded him the utmost gratification, and he regretted that the Association should not be able to have a resident attendant of intelligence to exhibit it to all visitors. He should like to see some action taken to get a small annual grant from Parliament for the proper arrangement and support of the Museum—to pay the salary of a resident caretaker, and supply fuel for keeping it well aired; he thought £100 a year would do all that was requisite, and it ought to be easily got.

The Rev. J. Graves said that they would make an effort, which he hoped would be successful. He was in communication with a gentleman connected with the South Kensington Museum, who had encouraged him to hope that some annual grant might be got for the purpose, if the locality showed a wish for the permanent sustentation of the Museum by contributing towards the expense. They had, at the January meeting, on the motion of the Mayor, nominated a Committee to take the necessary steps in the matter, and he was only waiting for the season to be more advanced, and the country gentry certain of being at home, to call

the Committee together to commence operations.

The Rev. J. Graves reported the receipt of the followig letter from the Hon. L. G. Dillon, to whom he had written in accordance with the instructions of the last Meeting, consequent on a communication received from Lord Courtown:—

" Clonbrock, Ahascragh, March 9, 1872.

"Sir—In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I beg to inform you that I have written to inquire about the Round Tower of Kilmacduagh, which is at a considerable distance from here—about 30 miles. I hear that it was struck by lightning some years ago, which broke down some part of the stone roof, and caused a fissure which extends about half way down; also that it is now out of the perpendicular. Very little, therefore, has, as yet, been thrown down, but it probably is in a very precarious state. With reference to your question as to what local assistance may be expected towards its restoration, I am not in a position to give you any information, but I am informed that Lord Gough, who lives within a few miles, takes an interest in the matter, and that small subscriptions might probably be obtained from others in the neighbourhood.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient Servant,
"L. G. DILLON,"

Mr. Graves was requested to continue his inquiries on the subject, and report further to the next Meeting of the Association.

The Treasurer's Account for the year 1869 was submitted to the Meeting by the Auditors, as follows:—

CHARGE.

| 1869. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|------|----|----|
| Jan. 1. To Balance in Treasurer's hands (See Vol. I., | | | |
| 4th series, p. 114), | 420 | | |
| Dec. 31. , Annual subscriptions, | 394 | | |
| "One year's rent of land at Jerpoint, | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Cash received by sale of "Journal" to Mem- | | | |
| bers, and for advertisements, | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| ,, ,, for woodcuts, | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| " Donations towards expense of | | | |
| "Journal" viz.:— | | | |
| "Hon. B. E. B. Fitzpatrick, 1 10 0 | | | |
| " Maurice Fitz Gibbon, Esq., and | | | |
| A. Fitz Gibbon, Esq., being the | | | |
| cost of printing Unpublished | | | |
| Geraldine Documents, 32 13 2 | 34 | 3 | 2 |
| | £855 | 11 | 9 |

DISCHARGE.

| 1869. | | | £ | 8. | d. |
|----------|----|---|------|----|----|
| Dec. 31. | By | Postages of parcels and correspondence, . | 23 | 16 | 2 |
| | " | ,, of "Journal" and "Annual Volume, Illustrations for "Journal" and "Annual | 24 | 9 | 11 |
| | ,, | Volume," | 48 | 15 | 8 |
| | | and October, 1868, and January, April, | 10. | | |
| | ,, | and July, 1869, | 165 | 15 | 3 |
| | | for 1869, | 46 | 4 | 0 |
| | ,, | General printing and stationery, | 29 | 5 | 6 |
| | ,, | Collection of subscriptions, | 31 | 15 | 0 |
| | ,, | Sundry expenses, | 18 | 10 | 11 |
| | ,, | Early Numbers of "Journal" and books | | | |
| | | purchased, | 9 | 13 | 0 |
| | 99 | Rent and caretaker of Jerpoint Abbey, | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | ,, | Rent and insurance of Museum, | 20 | 12 | 0 |
| | 22 | Transcribing original documents, | 20 | 2 | 6 |
| | ,, | Balance in Treasurer's hands, | 414 | 11 | 10 |
| | | | £855 | 11 | 9 |

We have examined the Accounts, with Vouchers, and have found them correct, leaving a balance of £414 11s. 10d. in the hands of the Treasurer.

26 February, 1872.

J. G. ROBERTSON, J. B. FITZSIMONS, M. D.,

The following election to Fellowships took place:—

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, Chief Secretary of Ireland: proposed by the Marquis of Kildare.

The O'Donovan, A. M., Lissard, Skibbereen: proposed

by the Rev. J. Graves.

The following Member of the Association was admitted to Fellowship:—

J. Casimer O'Meagher.

The following new Members were elected :-

The Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh: proposed by the Very Rev. Dr. Russell.

Thomas M'Clure, M. P., Belmont, Belfast: proposed

by R. Young.

Miss Mauleverer, The Mall, Armagh: proposed by the

Rev. G. H. Reade.

Professor Ernst Windisch, 19 Zeitser Strasse, Leipsig, Germany; Richard Langrishe, A. I., C. E., Sion Lodge, Kilkenny; the Rev. William Iago, B. A., Westheath, Bodmin, Cornwall; and the Dean and Chapter Library, Durham: proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

John Barrett, Green's-bridge, Kilkenny: proposed by

the Rev. P. V. Skelly, O. P.

Patrick Traynor, 8, Grafton-street, Dublin: proposed by W. A. Hinch.

Maurice Hennessy, C. E., Architect, Limerick: pro-

posed by Maurice Lenihan, M. R. I. A.

Robert Arthur Wilson, Enniskillen: proposed by W. F. Wakeman.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors:—

"Feudal Manuals of English History," edited by Thomas Wright, Esq., M. A., F. S. A., &c.; published under the direction and at the expense of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F. S. A., &c., of Liverpool: presented by Mr. Mayer.

"American Journal of Numismatics, and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies," published by the Boston Numismatic Society," Vol. VI., Nos.

1, 2, and 3: presented by the Society.

"The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," Vol. I., No. 1: presented by the Institute.

"Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Dub-

lin," Vol. VI., Part 1: presented by the Society.

"The Archæological Journal, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," No. 111: presented by the Institute.

"Transactions of the Clifton College Scientific Society,"

Part 1: presented by the Society.

"Report and Proceedings of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire," for 1870: presented by the Society.

"Annual Report of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society," for 1870-71: presented by the Society.

"The Reliquary," No. 47: presented by Llewellyn

Jewett, F. S. A.

"The Builder," Nos. 1529–1592, inclusive: presented by the Publisher.

"The Irish Builder," Nos. 253-272, inclusive: pre-

sented by the Publisher.

A small iron cannon ball, weighing about 3lbs., and two leaden musket bullets, obtained by him at Aughrim on the 12th July, 1853, whilst exploring the battlefield—undoubted relics of that famous fight; also a rubbing of the armorial bearings of the De Fraynes of Ballyreddy, from the ancient family monument in Ballyneal church, Co. Kilkenny: presented by the Chairman.

Some ancient buckles, an upper leather of an antique shoe, and a considerable number of modern and ancient coins, also a small stone on which was carved a headless naked human figure; the antiquities and coins had been found near Athlone, the stone at Ballinderry Lake, near Moate, County of Westmeath: presented by J. H. Browne,

Manager, National Bank, Roscrea.

Photographs of two monuments at the Franciscan Abbey, Galway; one, the tomb of William de Burgo, 1645; the other a tablet with the armorial bearings of Sir Peter French and Mary Brown, his wife, of the same period, the supporters of the shield being figures representing St. Patrick, and St. Nicholas, Bishop of Moyra, patron saint of the Diocese of Galway: presented by the Rev. Martin Hologhan, O. S. F., Waterford.

A small silver brooch of rare type: presented by Mr.

Thomas Stanley, Tullamore.

Mr. Prim said, that, wishing to form the nucleus of a collection of specimens of the arms and accourrements of the old local volunteer corps of the period of the Rebellion ot 1798, which might be placed in the same department of the Museum with the colours of the Kilkenny Rangers (1782), and a colour staff of the Kilkenny Militia, lost at the fight of Castlebar (1798), and subsequently recovered when the regiment was again quartered there a year or two after the Rebellion, which were already in the Association's possession—he begged leave to present a sword of the Gowran

¹ To prevent their falling into the hands of the French, the colours were torn from the staves by Captain Poole Morphy, and

Yeoman Cavalry, the weapon in question being that carried by his grandfather, the late Mr. John Anderson, of Dunbell. who, as were most of the neighbouring gentry and farmers of the locality, was a private of the corps, commanded by Mr. Bailey, of Gowran, as Captain, in 1798. Also on the part of Mrs. Henry Bird, James's-street, he presented a uniform coat of the Kilkenny Legion, a volunteer corps of the city, at the same period. This was the coat of her grandfather, the late Mr. Bassil Gray, Wine-merchant, who was third Sergeant of the second Company, the first Sergeant being the late Dr. Pack, the second, Mr. Way, a gentleman of property residing in the town, and the fourth, Mr. Brennan, the then extensive Brewer. The corps was commanded by the Hon. James Butler, afterwards Marquis of Ormonde; the late Sir J. Wheeler Cuffe, Bart., was Captain of the first Company, and the late Sir John Blunden, Bart., Captain of the second Company; Mr. J. Kinchela, Adjutant. Mr. Prim said he had another presentation to make. This comprised the uniform (shako, coatee and pantaloons) of the Band of the Kilkenny Regiment of Militia in 1808. Band of the "Kilkennies" was famous at the time for the superior excellence of its music and the splendour of its equipment, Logier having been the Bandmaster, and the Marquis of Ormonde giving his entire pay, as Colonel, to the Band fund. He (Mr. Prim) had rescued these relics of the finery of the old Kilkenny Militia Band from being set up as a "scare-crow" in a garden in the city, which he chanced to visit just as they were being applied to that purpose.

Dr. Long, Arthurstown, exhibited a piece of embroidery executed on crimson silk in the richest manner with coloured silk, and gold and silver thread. It measured two feet by one foot ten inches, and represented the Royal Arms and supporters, with the letters A. R., one at each side above the shield; at top the Imperial Crown; and round the edge a floral pattern. It represented the Arms of Queen Anne; but of its history nothing was known.

The Rev. Chairman said that on a former occasion he exhibited the greater number of the portraits of remarkable Irishmen which he had collected up to the time. They seemed to excite some interest amongst the Members who

were present at that Meeting, so that he had now brought a few more, since obtained. He was glad to find that we were about to have an Exhibition of Portraits in Dublin. those which had taken place in England having been most successful. He hoped the Dublin Exhibition would prove equally successful. His present selection of portraits were of every period from that of Elizabeth downwards. There were Gentle Edmund Spenser; Blount, Lord Mountjoy; Owen Roe O'Neill; O'Sullivan Beare; General Preston, the not very successful Commander of the Confederates' Army; Daniel Axtel, the Regicide, Cromwell's Governor of Kilkenny; Le Duc de Lauzun, General of the French contingent to the army of James II., and who saved Kilkenny Castle from being pillaged by the infuriated Irish on their retreat from the Boyne—the Duke of Ormond being then in William's Camp. Marshal Auverquerk, brother to the Countess of Ossory, who fought for William at the Boyne and Aughrim; Hamilton, Earl of Orkney; Tyrconnell, a very fine French engraving; George Makenzie, Earl of Cromarty; Dr. Sheridan, the author of the famous lines on Ballyspellan Spa; Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roscommon, the poet eulogised by Pope and Dryden; Edward Campion, the Jesuit, author of the History of Ireland; Thomas Carue, who had vindicated the conduct of Butler in connexion with the death of Wallenstein; Carolan, the Irish Bard; John Banim, of Kilkenny; Thomas Haines Bayly, the lyric poet, who was a Cork man; General Sir de Lacy Evans; the ill-fated Tyrone Power; and several others.

The inspection of these portraits created a great deal of interest, and the Members present were unanimous in expressing their thanks to the Chairman for exhibiting them.

Mr. Graves brought under notice a fine bronze seal connected with the Primatial See of Armagh, which had been entrusted to him for exhibition by John Blackett, Esq., J. P., Ballyne, Piltown. It was the seal of Octavian, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, as appeared from the Legend—sigillum octabiani primatis bibernic. The device was a Bishop, robed, with a crozier in the left hand, the right hand raised in blessing; the figure standing under a late perpendicular canopy. It was sharply cut, and in excel-

lent preservation. Mr. Blackett only knew of this antique, that it was said to have been found at Old Buckingham in Norfolk, and came to him as executor of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Bailey, who had it from her husband, Captain Charles Bailey, R. N., late of Southwold, Wangford, Co. Suffolk. How it came thus from Ireland to England was not known. Octavian de Palatio was a Florentine, advanced in 1480 to the Primacy of Ireland by Pope Sixtus IV. in the room of Connesburgh, who had resigned. He was a strenuous supporter of the rights of King Henry VII., against the efforts of the Earl of Kildare to set up the pretensions of Perkin Warbeck to the crown, and was reputed to be the author of the curious Latin satire on the people of Armagh:—

Civitas Armachana Civitas Vana, Absque bonis moribus: Mulieres Nudæ Carnes Crudæ Paupertas, in Ædibus.

which Harris translated thus:

"Armagh is notorious
For being vain-glorious,
The Men void of Manners; their Spouses
Go naked; they eat
Raw Flesh for their Meat,
And Poverty dwells in their Houses."

Mr. Graves said he was glad to be able to state that Primate Beresford would give a subscription towards having the seal engraved for their "Journal," for which also the Rev. Dr. Reeves would supply a memoir of Archbishop Octavian. They were much indebted to Mr. Blackett for lending them the antique.

Mr. Joseph Nolan, F. R. G. S. I., sent the following paper on an ancient bell said to have been found near the ruined church of Drumrath, county Tyrone:—

"Through the kindness of Mr. D. Nolan, of Omagh, I have been favoured with a photograph of this very interesting relic, together with such traditionary history as it possesses.

"This bell is of that peculiar quadrangular form which Petrie says 'characterizes all the consecrated bells which have been preserved in Ireland, as having belonged to the celebrated saints of the primitive Irish Church,' and it is said has been for 200 years in the possession of a farmer's family named McInCill, residing near Omagh. Its dimensions are—

height $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, girth at the mouth $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diminishing to 8 inches at the top. Unfortunately no authentic account of its early history could be learned, but its present possessor gives the following tradition con-

cerning it :-

"On a certain day about 200 years ago, two funerals were proceeding to the graveyard of Drumrath, near Omagh, one of a member of the Mc InCill family, the other belonging to a family named Campbell. When the corpse borne by the Mc InCills passed over a certain spot the ringing of a bell was heard. As the two funerals, however, passed over the ground about the same time, the ringing of the bell was heard by both. A discussion therefore took place as to which of the corpses the bell rang for, when it was agreed to bring them over the ground separately. was done accordingly, and the bell rang only when the Mc InCill corpse passed over the spot where the bell was afterwards found. The interment of the bodies proceeding then, as now, in country places very slowly, some of the younger relatives of the two deceased persons amused themselves by leaping over the ground, lately the scene of such a remarkable The bell was again heard to ring only when young circumstance. Mc InCill leaped over the place above mentioned. A spade was brought from the graveyard and the bell was dug out. The people present considered that Mc InCill, by the supernatural ringing of the bell, was pointed out as the person who was to take charge of it, and accordingly it was delivered into his possession, and has remained an heir-loom in the family ever since.

"Mr. Mc InCill, the present owner, says that 'Columbkille, when fleeing from his enemies, having this bell with him, threw it across the river opposite Drumrath Church to prevent its falling into their hands.' It was supposed to have remained there till discovered in the supernatural way related above. The owner also adds, that 'From that time it never spoke till it came again to the Mc InCills.'

"It had a silver tongue till it was lent to a man named death of his wife, who was of the Mc InCill family. After the funeral of his wife he took out the silver tongue, and replaced it by one of iron. It is said that he sold it, and that it is now in a bell in one of the churches

Mr. Mc InCill says that this is the tradition in their family, which has been handed down from father to son; and to the present day the bell is rung at the funeral of each member of the family from the house to the grave.

"The workmanship is excellent, but perfectly plain, and the metal

very like bronze; there is no trace of an inscription on it.

"That this bell really belonged to the venerable saint whose name is associated with it, or at least to a period nearly as remote, does not seem impossible. It is not unlikely that it was preserved in some part of the ruined church; probably it had a shrine or covering, though there is no mention of any such: yet as it seems little affected by time, it must have occupied some position remarkably free from atmospheric influences. Here we may suppose it to have remained till discovered by some member of the Mc InCill family.

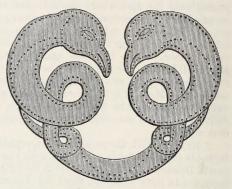
"The church of Drumrath is believed to have been dedicated to St. Columbkille, though it is by no means so ancient as his time. It is of a rectangular form, extending NE. and SW. Some remains of a decorated window are seen in the N.E. end, and there is the mutilated top of another window in the S.E. wall."

Mr. W. H. Patterson, Belfast, sent the following notice of a silver brooch found at the crannog in the bog of Aghaloughan, near Randalstown, County of Antrim:

"This very beautiful, and, so far as I know, unique specimen of early Irish art, was found in the autumn of 1870. It is now in the possession of the writer. The place where it was found is known as 'the island,' in Aghaloughan bog; this bog is situated on the road leading from Randalstown to Toome, about two miles distant from the former place. The

bog, previously to its becoming drained, was called Loughrevel; it is in the Parish of Duneane and Barony of Upper Toome.

"It will be seen from the accompanying woodcut, which is the size of the original, that the design of the brooch, or fibula, consists of two monsters—bird-headed serpents—joined together by a fillet. Both sides of the brooch are just alike; the metal is of about the thickness of a worn shilling. The pin is wanting.



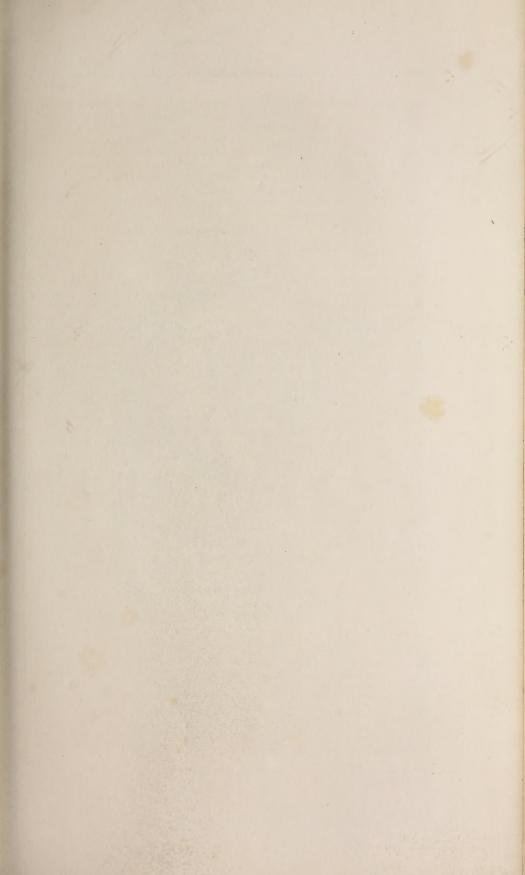
Silver Brooch found at Aghaloughan, Co. Antrim.

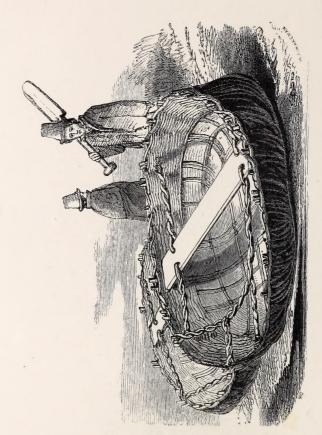
"It is of course impossible to fix, with any degree of accuracy, the age of ornaments of this class; but I would suggest that this one is probably of not later date than the tenth century. Those learned in Celtic ornaments will observe a resemblance in the design of the brooch to some of the initial letters in the 'Book of Kells,' and other early Irish manuscripts."

Mr. W. F. Wakeman sent the following paper on the curach, or wicker and skin boat, formerly in use on the rivers and lakes of Ireland:—

"The great majority of the members of our Association have doubtlessly read of that primitive Celtic boat, constructed of basket-work, and skins, which has not seldom been referred to by old authors. At the same time, few persons of the present generation can declare that they have seen the true *curach*, the name, for a considerable number of years past, having been transferred to boats covered with coarse tarred canvas, and widely differing, in form and method of construction, from their more ancient sisters.

"In 1848, having recently become attached, as Visiting Master, to the College of St. Columba, then situated at Stackallen, near Slane, County of Meath, I had many opportunities of witnessing the operations of the fishermen of the River Boyne, and of observing the kind of boats





THE "CURACH," AS USED ON THE BOYNE, 1848.

in use amongst them. There were ordinary punts, and other small rowboats; cots, or flat-bottomed vessels, square at the ends; and, the subject of my present communication, curachs made of basket-work, cow, or horse hides, and willow ropes; the only board or piece of seasoned timber used in their formation being a single thwart, or seat. Of the general appearance of these curious skin boats, the engraving which faces this page will convey a very accurate idea. The method of constructing the Curach appears to have been as follows: -A regular frame of willow ribs, generally laid in pairs, and extending along the sides and floor, formed the skeleton of the future boat, which was in the form of the bowl of a spoon, a little broader towards one end than the other, about 8 feet in length, but very nearly circular. The extremities of the ribs, for a depth of about 18 inches from what would now be called the 'gunwale' were set in a very thick, strong and closely woven band of wicker-work, above which the ends of the rods slightly projected. 'Midships' was a thwart of ash, or oak, pierced with four holes, two near either end, through which were 'rove' thongs composed of twisted osiers connecting the seat, or thwart, with various portions of the above mentioned band, so as to bind the work together. The frame was then covered over on the outside with skin, untanned, of the horse, or cow; and the result was the completion of a boat well adapted to the requirements of fishermen, and very useful, as I have myself experienced, as a means of crossing the Boyne at a place distant from any bridge, or practicable ford. Adamnan in his 'Life of St. Columba,' refers to a voyage made by St. Cormac, in a curach with a covering of skins. Many other instances of allusions made to the use of the curach, or corrach, by the ancient Irish might be pointed out. Within the memory of people still living, this primitive vessel was almost the only kind of small boat or fishing skiff known on the western shores of Ireland. succeeded by the 'Canoe,' composed of wicker-work covered with canvas. Such boats, their owners declare, will live in a sea which would probably prove fatal to a well found ship. They are so light that they literally dance upon the crest of the highest wave. Their bows are of a peculiar form, considerably elevated, bluff, and projecting. When a broken sea is observed approaching, the rowers turn the boat's head to the danger, and pull with all their strength; and this they continue to do until the wave has passed. I, myself, on more than one occasion have crossed from island to island of the Aran group, during the prevalence of weather which few would like to brave, in one of these frail boats, without shipping a pint of water.

"The original curachs, of osier covered with hide, still lingered upon

use some thirty years ago upon a portion of Lough Erne, adjoining Ely Lodge. One Charlie O'Neill, commonly called "Donkey," was its owner. This strange individual lived an isolated life, having no settled habitation, and owning no landlord. He passed his time fishing and poaching, as he drifted from shore to shore, from island to island. His habit was in summer time, as indeed in every season, excepting that of winter, to sleep under

Since the above was written, I have been informed by our brother Member, Mr. Thomas Plunket, of Enniskillen, that until very recently a kind of rude substitute for a boat was not uncommon upon the waters of Lough Erne. This it would appear was also styled a "curach." It was composed of wreaths of bull-rushes tied upon a frame, or raft, made of rough branches of trees, or saplings. A most notable craft of this primitive kind was in

the Boyne, down at least to the eventful year 1848, during the summer of which I made the accompanying sketch from a couple of specimens which lay upon the shore of that river, not far from the scene of the famous battle on the result of which 'James and William staked a Crown.' Upon one side of the bridge of Drogheda might then be observed that marvel of modern engineering skill, the iron steamer with its gilded 'saloons,' spring cushioned 'loungers,' and mirrors of glittering plate glass; upon the other the curach of the Firbolgs, identically the same (we may sup-

pose) as it existed more than 2000 years ago!

"As the curachs of the Boyne were in all likelihood the last used in Ireland, and, as the two which I now figure were declared by their owner, at the time the sketch was made, to be probably the last which would be constructed for use on those waters, the accompanying representation, which was most carefully done from the originals, as artists say, 'upon the spot,' is perhaps not unworthy of being reproduced in an engraving. It may be observed that the paddles used with these boats exactly resemble articles of the same class which have been discovered in connexion with several of our earliest crannogs."

Dr. Henry Mac Cormac, Belfast, sent the following communication on the Irish harp:—

"Ta anaim fos an Eirin. Is there yet a soul in Ireland? It is the motto which I have had engraved on the counterpart which I got constructed of the ancient harp of Brian. If, indeed, there be a soul in Ireland, it will not surely suffer the harp to perish. The harp—the Irish harp—is one of the simplest of instruments, and likewise one of the most effective. It is played preferably in one, or at most, two keys. It is easily learned. It is readily kept in tune. The strings are touched at once by the hand of the player, and not through an elaborate and costly system of levers, and consequently they lend themselves to an amount of expression not otherwise, if at all, compassable. The harp is an admirable accompaniment to the voice, as well as to the flute and violin. The arpeg-

the trees of the islands, or amongst the brushwood of the shores which girdled the scene of his operations. He possessed an utter antipathy to strangers, especially to those of the higher class; and on one occasion when some members of the Ely family, accompanied by a few friends, approached his haunt in order to see, and perhaps converse with, so great an original, our wild man of the Lake suddenly dived under his would-be visitor's boat, and, baldcoot-like, reappeared at what to him probably seemed a safe distance, on the opposite side. I, myself, have observed but one boat, like that of Charlie O'Neill, in Fermanagh; it might have been seen some three years ago, upon the crannoged lough of Coolermer, near Letterbreen. Probably this rush-buoyed raft

is the earliest kind of inland, or freshwater craft known to the primitive inhabitants of Erin. It is ruder in character, and more easy of construction than either the single-piece canoe, or the wicker and skin boat. Upon the beds of several of our drained lakes, artificially severed limbs of trees have been found either singly or in small groups, apparently unconnected with neighbouring crannogs. Could these have been the remains of rafts, the buoyant portions of which had been removed, or had possibly rotted away, leaving an old and saturated frame to sink? Whoever has practically examined even a few of our recently discovered Lake Dwellings must have remarked that here and there, quite beyond the extreme range of piling, such collections of timber occur.

gios produced on it are very fine. It can also be played in harmonics. It is readily and cheaply constructed, and with common care will outlast a century. Moreover, it is extremely portable, may be carried from room to room, out upon the grass, or conveyed to the seashore—all with the utmost possible facility. The Irish harp is not of elaborate costly construction, like the modern or French harp. Owing to the exceeding cheapness of drawn wire, as contrasted with catgut, the strings are economically and readily replaced. Lastly, the harp, endeared to us by a thousand associations, is the musical instrument of Ireland, and ought not to be suffered to go down. With all these recommendations, the harp, I submit, ought to be taught in all our National schools, as I would have the Irish tongue itself taught, not compulsorily, indeed, but permissively. I would have it heard in every concert room; I would introduce it into every place of worship. From music we cannot, at least we ought not, to live apart; and, without prejudice to other instruments, I really know of none capable, on the whole, of yielding higher or greater satisfaction than the Irish harp, whether as an accompaniment to the voice, to some other instrument, or simply alone.

"It only needs the decision of an intelligent and appreciative community to raise the Irish harp to a position which it ought never to have lost, and to render it, as it proved to those who have gone by, the solace and the delight of generations to come. Any professor of music is competent to give instruction in respect to playing upon the harp, and to incorporate the not yet wholly vanished traditions of the past with the taste and ability of the present time. There is also abundant constructive ability extant, and harps, if needs were, with golden strings, could be as readily fabricated now as ever they were in days that are past. Therefore, I say, let us have the harp once more, and let its name serve for something yet better than merely to round the measure of a song, or its effigy, as an impress, upon

the meanest of our coins."

The Rev. Michael Malone, Administrator, St. John's, Limerick, contributed the following observations, accompanying the presentation of an admirably executed photograph of the west end of the ancient Church of Donaghmore:—

"The old Church, or ruin of Donaghmore, of which, I must say, very little seems to have been hitherto known—neither Petrie nor any other archæologist that I know of having ever described to it—stands within a short distance of Limerick. The parish of the same name, Donagh—or, as it is here spelled and pronounced Dounaghmore,—in which it is situated, adjoins that of St. John, in the Roman Catholic distribution of the diocese of Limerick, of which parish I am, at present, Administrator; and, from my residence, in St. John's Square, to Donaghmore, the distance can be little more than two miles, or two and a-half, at furthest. It stands a little to the right of the Bruff and Kilmallock road, as you approach Cahirnarry from Limerick. It is pleasantly situated, only a few fields distant from, and within sight of, the ancient round Castle of Rathard, built on the site of the still more ancient fort known to our Irish Annalists as Rath-Arda-Suird. It is also within view of the ancient Castle of

Lickadoon, situated close to the birth-place of Dr. O'Hurly, Archbishop of Cashel, who, as every Irish historian knows, was most cruelly put to

death, in Dublin, A. D. 1584.

"From the photograph itself, and from the engraving of the doorway given here, a general idea of the building may be formed. The large, rude, horizontal lintel will at once be perceived; the narrow top and much wider base of the doorway, also the large polygonal stones, just as they came from the quarry, which form the remaining portion of the western gable; and the curious position of the only window on the west end will also, no doubt, be observed. It is not in the centre, or over the door, but considerably to the right of it. There is no corresponding window on the left. I should remark, that exteriorly this window is very narrow, only a few inches wide, and terminated apparently with a trefoil at top. But it splays rather widely on the interior. I examined the door lintel closely and carefully, but could discover no traces of Ogham characters. However, I may be deceived; and, therefore, beg a passing visit to the old church from some of our brother Members who may, perhaps, pass through Limerick, next summer, on their way to Kilkee, or Lisdoonvarna. There is, as you perceive, no appearance of architrave about the door; and the dimensions of its massive and unhewn lintel are as follows:-Length, 6 feet 9 inches; vertical height, 2 feet; depth, 3 feet 3 inches, completely bonding the wall. The door itself is 6 feet 4 inches in height. Its width, at base, is 3 feet 1 inch; and at top, 2 feet 10 inches. This western end is, at its summit, most inconveniently—at least for an explorer—festooned with ivy. The same, and even more, I have to say of the east end. The ivy there is so thick, and its branches so massive, that it quite intercepts all possible view of anything underlying its dense foliage.

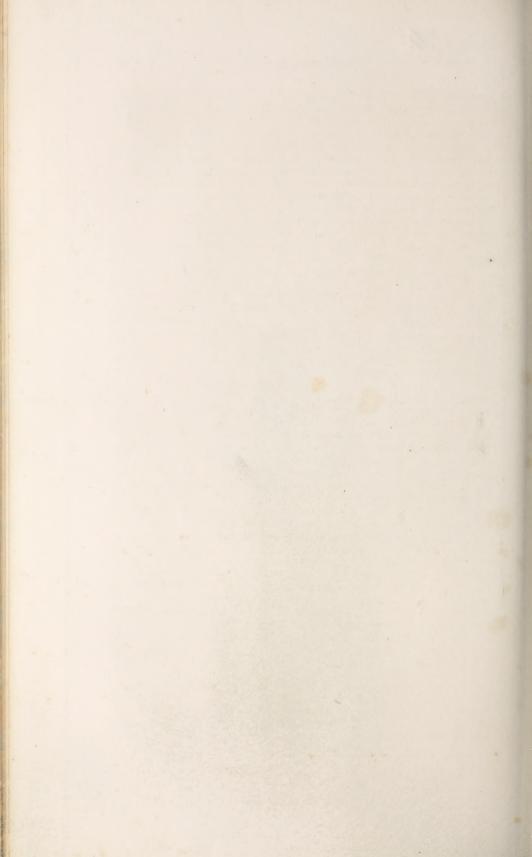
'The external dimensions of Donaghmore church are as follows:— Breadth of western end, as seen in photograph, 26 feet, same at eastern end; external length of ruin, which is, at present, a simple oblong quadrangle, 39 feet 6 inches. I say at present; for, as I shall afterwards remark, the eastern gable, which exhibits no appearance of a window of any kind internally, bears evident external indication of comparatively recent re-edification in its central portion. The roof, of course, has long since fallen in, or been otherwise destroyed; and of what its materials were composed there remain no data whatever to determine. There is no trace of corbels; and the height of wall is, from ground line to level of eave, externally 11 feet. The quoins, on the south-east side appear to have been 'dressed,' and are of that style known to builders as 'long and short,' whereas the corresponding quoins on the north-east side are quite 'undressed,' of almost Cyclopian dimensions, and show that this gable is of various dates. Altogether, it is a most curious ruin. It could never have accommodated many worshippers; and where its sister temples were, we are yet at a loss to discover. The nearest ecclesiastical ruins are Raheen and Friarstown, each, at least, two miles distant—and of which, I shall feel most thankful if any brother Member kindly affords me any information he may happen to possess. I have looked everywhere for an authentic account of these two ancient churches, but I regret to say, hitherto without any satisfac-

tory result.

"To return to Donaghmore. Entering the edifice we, at present, find no possible means of lighting it, save the little lancet window seen in the photograph to the right of the doorway, and another small ope or orifice,



DOORWAY OF DONAGHMORE CHURCH, NEAR LIMERICK.



splayed internally, in the south wall quite close to the eastern gable. This aperture or window is, internally, a fac-simile of the similarly rounded narrow window still to be seen internally in St. Nessan's Church at Mungret. Speaking of Mungret, I regret to have to inform the Association—and I do so with shame as well as regret—that a pig-stye, or cow-house, or some such structure is permitted, by whoever is the responsible party, to completely cover up the outer portion of St. Nessan's window, of which Dr. Petrie gives a drawing at page 180 of his work on the Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, &c., designating the building in which it stands as 'the very ancient Church of Mungret.' This 'very ancient Church'—with its doorway and lintel the same as at Donaghmore—is, I have further to add, without a door; and the last time I saw it, its interior was half filled with litter and manure, on which a number of swine, young and old, were lying. Could our Association do anything to remedy this sad, shocking state of things? There is no one here with authority, that I know of, to

look after, or remedy it.1

"To return again to my subject. Whatever may be the external appearance or condition of the window, at present hidden by the thatch of the pigstye, at Mungret, the Vandal has thoroughly done his work at Donaghmore by completely removing all vestige of the external face of the little window in the southern wall. It was most probably a narrow ope. But of this we have no positive proof, as all the stones forming the top, sill, and sides have been removed. On the north or opposite side, there is no sign of any aperture at all. How then, the question naturally arises, was the building lighted? As far as we can see, at present, there is no trace whatever of the existence of any means for the admission of light, save the two small windows or apertures already alluded to. Hence I am disposed to think that there must have been originally either an eastern window or a narrow chancel at the east end, by which the church was lighted. All that I could discover would rather lead one to arrive at the latter conclusion. For instance, the east gable, though now densely covered with ivy, and possibly, containing, near its apex—at least 30 feet high some small window which I could not discover, bears evident marks of having been rebuilt, in the centre, at some epoch far more remote than the present sexton—a man seventy-five years old—ever heard his father or grandfather speak of. On the north side of this eastern gable, the stones are almost, if not absolutely Cyclopian, and the masonry the work of men coeval almost with the Goban Saer himself; whereas, in the centre, though now lapped with thick-stemmed ivy, the masonry, though undoubtedly ancient, is evidently of a far more recent style and date. Beyond doubt, the central portion of the wall was rebuilt, though unquestionably at a very remote period, and this most probably after the destruction of the eastern window or chancel. Another argument in favour of the chancel theory, if I may so call it, might be found in the fact that there is no trace of the piscina which, in old ecclesiastical buildings, is found near the altar.

¹ This, as also all other ruined parish churches, are now vested in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, and the 25th section of the Irish Church Act provides for the preservation of all such national monuments, and sup-

plies the funds for that purpose; but unless Irishmen bestir themselves, and pressure is placed on the Executive to put the powers of the Act properly into force, it seems likely in this respect to remain a dead letter.—Ed.

Possibly it stood in the chancel now destroyed. I have formed no decided opinion on the matter myself, but only give you the ideas suggested to my

mind by the aspect of the ruin as it stands at present.

"The interior is, I am happy to be able to say, in a good state of preservation; and, in this respect, contrasts most favourably with Mungret. owing to the care bestowed upon it by the Kelly family of Newcastle. The late Mr. T. Kelly caused the crumbling masonry of the ancient ruin to be re-pointed, some years ago; and also had a wooden door erected in the western entrance—the key of which may be had at all times, from the old sexton or caretaker, who resides in a cottage adjoining the cemetery. Within its walls are interred the deceased members of the Fitz Gibbon family of Ballyseedy, and their relatives the Hemsworths. The narrowness of the old inclining doorway very recently obliged the coffin of almost the last of his race-Captain John Fitz-Gibbon of the County Limerick Regiment to be borne sideways to its last earthly resting place. Within the hallowed precints of this ancient fane were also buried. in olden times, the Roches and Kellys of Limerick. Their tombs, at present, lie outside the walls, at the south side, quite close to the present eastern gable. At the south side also-but more to the west-was the burial place of the famous clan UA CONAILL who gave a name, which they still retain, to the Baronies of Upper and Lower Conillo in the County of Limerick. I transcribe for you the epitaph on the tomb of George John O'Connell, "the last of his race"—a magnificent man-fully six feet two inches, if not more, in height—and formed in proportion. He is still well remembered in Limerick. He was attended in his last illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, by the present R. C. Bishop of Limerick, Most Rev. Dr. Butler, who was then a curate in St. Michael's Parish where Mr. O'Connell died. By his own special orders, given on his dying bed, he was buried at Donaghmore—at midnight, and by torch-light such, as he stated, having ever been the mode of burial of his ancestors, the chiefs of the Ua Conaill.

"The following is a copy of the inscription on the tomb of the last of the O'Connells of Upper and Lower Connelloe, in Donaghmore church-

yard, County Limerick :-

'This tomb contains the remains of Turlough O'Connell who descended from the ancient barons of Upper and Lower Connelloe, his son John and also his grandson John Connell and Margaret Clanchy wife of the 2nd John—it also contains the remains of George John O'Connell son of the 2nd John who died 13. February 1853 aged 52 years The last of his race.

May their souls rest in peace.'

"Whether this old church—to us, at present, so scanty in its dimensions, but once, to our fathers, the *Domnach Mor* or Great Church—be one of the original *Damhlaigs* built by St. Patrick's three masons Caeman, Cruithnech, and Luchraid, or by any one of them, or by their famous suc-

cessor in ancient Irish masonry, the Goban Saer—I don't pretend to determine. All I can say is that Donaghmore is deemed very old—next in fact to Mungret—if not actually coeval with it—by all who come to bury their departed friends within or around its venerable walls; and I shall feel much gratified, indeed, if the photograph which I send, and the little information I am able to furnish in connexion with it, be the means of inducing some of my more learned brother Associates to turn their attention to Donaghmore and its very ancient historical antecedents."

Mr. Thomas Stanley, of Tullamore, sent the following observations, accompanying the silver brooch, the presentation of which has been already recorded:—

"The facsimile of the ancient map of Leix and Offaly, published in your Journal for the year 1863 (second series, vol. iv., p. 345), has one of the shaded stripes—described as fortified passes—laid down west of Kileigh, in the King's County; one end of which terminates immediately after crossing the river there. I hope I may be excused in attempting to describe its probable state about the time the map was constructed. A road, in part a causeway, took the shortest route from Kileigh to the ford on the river. This cannot be supposed to be the earliest road, it being carried a great part of the course over bog and swamp. The earliest road must have taken the more circuitous line pursued by the present road; as this is all on dry solid land. At the river it became a narrow lane, passing into the ford between high banks of raised earth. A similar bank was piled on the east side of the river, and went up stream from the ford, to a distance of at least one hundred yards, passing the site of the present Gurteen Bridge. The road occupied about the same length of the opposite side of the river until it turned off abruptly, to be continued on part of what is now known as the 'ould road.' Alterations made in the 'ould road' banks were so various, that it is impossible to say whether they were ever intended for a defile. Down stream the original river banks have been undermined, and washed away by floods. Much of the above described banks was on the farm where I was cradled, and I assisted my father in the removal of some of their last sods: our excuse to antiquarians must be-none of us had any idea of the purpose for which they were thrown up. In fact, Du Hamel was in my hands prior to Ledwich, and the great French agriculturist whetted my natural propensity for farm improvement so very well, that such mounds standing in its way must be more than adamant, if they resisted its edge. I pointed out the fragments of the old causeway to some of the men engaged in the Ordnance Survey; conducting one of them to that part of the 'Ra' through which it entered the town. Midway between Kileigh and the river are patches of the 'double ditch,' a fosse carried across terra firma, from a great bog which enters the Iregan dominions on one side, to a chain of bogs which encompass the lands adjoining this town on the north-west. The work is not half a mile in length; but if made before causeways or drainage altered the state of the bogs, it protected Kileigh from an irruption of horse, in at least seven miles of a semicircle-like figure, which embraced it in this direction. I am ignorant of any 'find,' of relics in this place, with the exception of a small buckle, or brooch, of silver, which was found by my brother William amongst those river side earths. I give it to your Archæological

Society. Remains of a great number of bottles were strewed through a ditch which had been the division between two townlands; and possibly was once the boundary of the most ancient highway. They are of a forgotten pattern, and their coating of corroded glass as complete as if the master hand of Alchemy had been engaged upon them for centuries. It seems pretty certain, that they were not made for the rude brewings of the Green Island. On my part, it would be as highly improper to speculate on who wore the brooch, or upon what occasion the wearer lost it. It is not 'Brummagem.' It is the best of all work, which is solid work. The bead ornament was made with a punch, one bead with each stroke; and this apparently after the brooch was moulded into its present form."

The Rev. James Graves said that the brooch had been engraved the size of the original, and formed the subject of

the accompanying wood-cut. The punched work described by Mr. Stanley was well represented by the engraving, and gave peculiar interest to this dimunitive example of that rare class of Irish Antiques—silver brooches; of which another specimen had been described for us by Mr. Patterson (see p. 74, supra). It would almost seem as if the



Silver Brooch found at Kileigh, King's County.

brooch presented by Mr. Stanley was intended to confine the dress of a child.

The following papers were contributed:-

THE HISTORY OF THE KILKENNY CANAL.

BY PATRICK WATTERS, A. M.

It has been suggested to me to give an account of the origin of our far-famed "Canal Walk," which must always be a source of pride to Kilkenny men, as it is an object of admiration to strangers; and truly it ought to be beautiful, for it was dearly bought, and is all that we have now to show for a sum of £18,000 expended with the most praise-worthy intentions of improving the land, creating profitable employment for the poor, and increasing the revenues of the nation, under the fostering care of an Irish Parliament.

The first enactment with regard to canals in this country originated in the Parliament held in Ireland in the 2nd

year of the reign of George I., A.D. 1715. This Act is entitled "An Act to encourage the Draining and Improving of the Bogs and unprofitable Low Grounds, and for easing and dispatching the Inland Carriage and conveyance of Goods from one part to another with in this Kingdom." It commences by reciting that—

"The great tract of bogs, and fenny waste ground which incumber the midland parts of this kingdom, are not only lost and useless to the owners, unpassable and inaccessible in themselves, but a bar and hindrance to the inland commerce of the habitable remainder, a retreat and harbour for malefactors, and an occasion of a corrupt air, to the prejudice of the health and lives of the inhabitants of the territories adjacent; that by a survey and estimate already made of the several rivers, bogs, &c., it is judged that the same are capable to be made navigable and communicable together, and that the making such navigable and communicable passages for boats, and other vessels of burden to pass through the midland country into the said principal rivers, and thence to the principal seaports of the kingdom, would not only open a cheap and expeditious communication betwixt his Majesty's subjects inhabiting the several parts of his said kingdom, but would also facilitate, and, by the benefit of such master drains, in a good measure effect the draining, recovering, peopling, and improving the said bogs, and other lost grounds, and thereby recover and enlarge both the land and product of the kingdom, create profitable imployments for the poor, and encrease the revenues and public funds of the nation, in proportion to the trade, wealth, numbers and employment of the people thereof."

The Act then proceeded to appoint certain persons to make the several rivers therein named navigable, including the River Nore, &c., and the then Members of Parliament, and Justices of the Peace for the several adjoining counties, were appointed Commissioners to mediate with the owners and occupiers of lands intended to be made use of, and to settle the proportions of purchase money

they should receive for their respective interests.

By the Act of 3rd George II., A. D. 1729, Commissioners were appointed for the several Provinces of Ireland, those for the Province of Leinster being, The Right Hon. Robert Earl of Kildare, the Right Hon. Chaworth Earl of Meath, the Right Hon. Joshua Lord Viscount Allen, the Right Hon. Brabazon Lord Viscount Duncannon, the Right Hon. Henry Singleton, Esq., his Majesty's Prime Sergeant-at-Law; Maurice Keating, Esq.; John Rochford, Esq.; Cæsar Colclough, Esq.; William Connolly, Esq.; Jeffery Paul, Esq.; Luke Gardiner, Esq.; Thomas Burgh, Sen., Esq.; Doctor Thomas Trotter, Samuel Burton, Esq.; the

Hon. Thomas Marlay, Esq., his Majesty's Attorney-General; Richard Warburton, Sen., Esq.; Patrick Wymes, Esq.; James Hamilton, Esq.; James Stopford, Esq., and the

Right Hon. Marmaduke Coghil.

By the Act of 25th George II., A. D. 1751, the Commissioners theretofore appointed were made a body corporate by the name and title of "The Corporation for promoting and carrying on an Inland Navigation in Ireland," and by that name should have perpetual succession and have a common seal; the said Corporation were empowered to treat and agree with owners of land which should be made use of for making any canal, and it was enacted that all lands, &c., which then were, or thereafter should be taken, purchased and enclosed, and all bridges, locks, drains, trenches, towing-paths, banks, &c., should be vested in said Corporation and their successors, for ever; and that any person convicted of damage thereto should forfeit treble the sum necessary for the repair thereof, and be committed to the common gaol of the county until said sum be paid. The said Corporation were empowered to appoint three or more members to treat of all disputes with owners of land, and it is supposed that it was under this authority, and the Act of 29th George II., hereafter referred to, that the Board of Local Commissioners were appointed for Kilkenny.

By the 29th George II., chapter 1, A. D. 1755, the sum of £10,000 was granted by the House of Commons for making the River Nore navigable from the City of Kilkenny to the town of Inistioge, in the county of Kilkenny. By the 10th chapter of this Act, the Corporation for promoting Inland Navigation were again empowered to appoint such persons as they should judge fit to treat and agree concerning all differences and disputes with any persons whose lands might be made use of, and it was declared that such persons so appointed should have like powers and authority as the Commissioners or members of said Corporation had by the Act of 25th George II., chapter 10. This was a further confirmation of the Board of Local Commis-

sioners hereinafter referred to.

By 33rd George II., chapter 1, the further sum of £4000 was granted by Parliament towards making the River Nore navigable, from the city of Kilkenny to Inis-

tioge: and by 1st George III., chapter 1, there was a like

grant of £4000 for same purpose.

The 27th George III., chapter 30, recites that the funds granted to the Corporation for promoting Inland Navigation expired on 25th March, 1786, and that it has been deemed expedient that the powers given to said Corporation should cease, and enacts that said Corporation should cease and be dissolved, and that all canals, trackways, lands, locks, &c., belonging to said Corporation, should be severally and respectively vested in the persons who should happen to be local Commissioners of each several navigation at the time of such dissolution. It also enacts that if any person should wilfully and maliciously damage any lock, towing path, bank, &c., such person being convicted, should be guilty of felony and be transported for seven years, or be fined, whipped, or imprisoned, according to the direction of the Court. By this Act the Mayor of Kilkenny for the time being, who was one of the local Commissioners, was one of those in whom the old canal with its trackways, lands, and locks, then vested.

The first appointment of local Commissioners appears to have been in 1756 (a second commission having been issued in 1760); but I find that even before the first appointment, our Kilkenny Corporation of that day became in some measure connected with the undertaking, and entered into a resolution for paying money out of their revenues for keeping the locks, &c., in repair; therefore, before giving any of the proceedings of the local Commissioners, I shall, as it precedes them in date, give an account of a meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation held at the new Tholsel, the 1st day of February, 1755, William Evans Morres, Esq., Mayor, in the chair, when the following reso-

lutions were passed :-

[&]quot;Whereas, the city of Kilkenny, and county of Kilkenny, are making application to the Trustees for putting in execution the Tillage and Inland Navigation Act of Parliament, in order to have the River Nore made navigable to this city. Ordered, that the City Seal be put to a memorial addressed to said Trustees for that purpose; and whereas, the present Mayor has got said river surveyed, and a map of the same affixed to said memorial, and has been, and must be at sundry expenses in relation to said application. Ordered, therefore, that the said Mayor be and shall be repaid by this Corporation the expenses of said survey, and such other expenses as he has or shall be at in relation to said application. And

whereas, the principal objection to making said river navigable may be that the trade of said city, on said river, will for some years be so small that the duty on boats passing and repassing will not be sufficient to defray the expense of keeping the locks and other works in repair. It is, therefore, unanimously resolved, that in ease the said navigation takes effect, this city will, for seven years from the time the same shall be finished, pay to the said Trustees, towards keeping the same in repair, the yearly sum of thirty pounds out of the customs of said city, provided the dutys payable by boats navigating said river fall so much short of keeping the same in repair."

Subsequent to the date of the foregoing meeting, a Local Board of Commissioners was appointed pursuant to the several Statutes above mentioned, and I find from the original minutes of the Board to which I have been allowed access, that on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1757, a meeting was held, there being present—George Carpenter, Esq. (then Mayor), Arthur Bushe, Esq., and William Evans Morres, Esq., when the following order was made:—

"Mr. Ockenden, the Engineer, being come to town, it is ordered that messengers be sent to the several Commissioners in the county and city of Kilkenny to give them notice thereof, and that there will be a meeting of the Commissioners at the house of Mr. John Blunt, in Kilkenny, on Thursday, the 23rd June instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to concert proper measures to carry the work into execution, to which time and place this Board is adjourned."

We may imagine what a commotion was caused amongst the good folk of Kilkenny by the prospect of this great undertaking, little thinking what a failure it was to prove. Mr. Ockenden appears to have been a celebrated man at that day, and was employed in the formation of the Shannon and other navigations of the period.

At a Board meeting of the Commissioners for the navigation of the Nore, held at the house of Mr. John Blunt, in the city of Kilkenny, the 23rd day of June, 1757, pursuant to adjournment and notices served on the several Commissioners—

"Present—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Ossory in the Chair; His Excellency the Harl of Bessborough; the Right Hon. Lord Mt. Morres; Sir William Evans Morres, Sir William Fownes, Bart.; George Carpenter, Esq., Mayor, [and several others whose names are set out.]

"Then the Board came and agreed to a resolution that his Excellency the Earl of Bessborough be requested to apply to the Navigation Board for a warrant for £3,000, out of the £10,000 granted last Session of Parliament for making the river Nore navigable, payable to the Right Rev.

the Bishop of Ossory, George Carpenter, Esq., Mayor; Sir William Evans Morres, Samuel Matthews, Esq.; and Folliott Warren, Esq., or any three of them.

"Alderman Colles delivered in a proposal for supplying the Commissioners with stone and other materials, for building their first lock, upon the following terms, viz:—hewn stone raised and cut, the faces to be punched, and the beds and ends wrought true to the square, and chiselled six inches in from the face, delivered at the lock where they are to be used and set, and a skilful person to set the said hewn stones, the Commissioners finding labourers for setting the stones, at twenty pence per foot superficial, the faces only to be measured—rough stone for building the backing of the locks, and for raising and carriage to the lock, at one shilling per perch of 21 feet long, 18 inches thick, and one foot high; roche lime at eight pence per barrel, to be measured at the kiln and delivered at the works. The hewn stone to be in the bed eighteen inches or more in some parts, and no part less than twelve inches, which proposal is agreed to by and between the Board and said William Colles, testified by his signing hereto.

"WILLIAM COLLES."

This lock is still to be seen in a perfect state—the bridge now leading to Scott's factory crossing it. As this part of the Canal was to run through the grounds of Kilkenny Castle—

"Then this Board wrote a letter to my Lord Arran, acquainting him with the navigation of the Nore, and as a canal was necessary to be cut through part of his land, hoped for his Lordship's favour and encouragement."

This was signed by seven of the members, including George Carpenter, Mayor. The above mentioned Lord Arran was brother of the Duke of Ormonde, in whom the estates became vested after the Duke's attainder.

"At a Board held at the new Tholsel, in the City of Kilkenny, on Thursday, the 4th day of August, 1757, pursuant to summons for that

purpose,

"Then it was ordered and agreed, that Mr. Ockenden do view and examine the ground, in the County of the City of Kilkenny, through which the Canal for the navigation is to go, and that he do ascertain the same, and give an account thereof to this Board on Monday, the 15th day of August inst., so as the same may be properly considered by the several juries that shall or may be empanelled to assess the damages that shall accrue on the cutting and making said Canal; and that Mr. Ockenden do point out two ways for cutting said Canal, and give his reasons for which is most eligible.

"The several proprietors and occupiers of the lands through which said Canal is to be cut having appeared before the Board, and disagreed with the Board about the quantum of the damages, they were respectively

entitled to,

"Hugh Waring, Esq., being present, did give his consent that the Canal may be cut through his land, and that he will be satisfied with whatever damages a jury shall give for cutting said Canal; and that he will not give any interruption to the cutting of the same in the meantime, until such jury shall assess said damages, who shall be appointed for that

purpose.

"Ordered that precepts do immediately issue to the Sheriffs of the County of the City of Kilkenny, to empanel, without loss of time, juries to assess the damages of the respective claimants of the ground through which said Canal is to be cut; and that Mr. William Knaresborough, Mr. James Fitzpatrick, and Alderman Joseph Evans, be respectively summoned to give evidence to the respective juries of the value of the damages to be respectively assessed for said lands.

"Ordered, at the request of Mr. Hugh Waring, that such or as many of them as please, do view Mr. Waring's lands, or such part of them as the Canal will probably run through, previous to Mr. Ockenden's report

to the Board in respect to said land.

"Ordered that the Clerk do give public notice that the cutting of the Canal will be contracted for on Monday, the 5th day of August instant, and that all persons who have a mind to treat, do previous to that day or on that day, lodge written proposals for cutting the same, sealed up and directed to the Lord Bishop of Ossory."

The Mr. Hugh Waring above named, who appears to have acted so liberally, in consenting to have the Canal cut through his land, and who was afterwards awarded for damages the sum of £131 19s. 7d., was the owner of that romantic locality still known as "Warrington," which lies just below the point called "Land's End," and through which the Canal was afterwards made. When this property was being sold in the Landed Estates Court, on the 10th of June, 1856, exactly 99 years from the time when the above meeting was held, the writer hereof attended the sale, and having informed the Court that the Canal formerly ran through the property, and was used by the public ever since as a walk, it was therefore ordered that the property should be sold "without prejudice to any right of way which existed, and also without prejudice to the right to the bed of the Canal;" by this means that portion of the walk has been prevented from falling into private hands, and is for ever preserved for the public use.

At a Board of the Commissioners held on the 30th day of August, 1757, ten members being present, includ-

ing the Mayor of the City-

[&]quot;Then the Sheriffs of the County of the City of Kilkenny returned

their precept, and a jury thereto annexed, to try and assess the several and respective damages which the owners and occupiers of the lands in the county of Kilkenny should or might sustain on account of cutting, digging, and making several cuts for making the River Nore navigable, and the several proprietors and tenants of the said lands, having been severally duly served with notices, pursuant to the Statute, to appear here; and having been severally called, Mr. Godfrey Cooksey, Attorney-at-Law, appeared for the Right Hon. Charles, Earl of Arran; Richard Helsham, and Kenny Scott; John Prendergast appeared in person, also William Colles, John Watters, Hugh Waring, and John Blunt; and Mr. Bibby Hartford, Attorney, appeared for his Grace Michael, Lord Archbishop of Cashel; and Mr. John Fleming, Attorney, appeared for Anne Archbold, widow; and the said several persons then attending, having heard the said several jurors called over, they all consented that the first twelve of said jurors which should be empanelled, should be sworn to try the several and respective damages of the several and respective owners and tenants, and they were accordingly sworn and empanelled, and directed to view the premises."

The Archbishop of Cashel, above-mentioned, who appeared by his attorney at the foregoing Board, was named Cox; he was the owner in fee of the lands of Archersgrove, through which the Canal was then about to be cut, and he was the ancestor of the late Sir Richard Cox, on whose death his property devolved on Mr. Villiers Stuart, the present owner in right of his wife, who was sister to Sir Richard; and I intend to show presently how Archbishop Cox sold all his right, inheritance, and interest in that portion of his property taken for the purposes of the Canal, and was paid for same, and that his tenants were also paid for their respective interests; and that, consequently neither his representatives nor his tenants have now a particle of claim to it.

I find that an Inquisition was held at the old Tholsel, in this city, on the 30th day of August, 1757, for the purpose of ascertaining what damages and recompense the said Michael Lord Archbishop of Cashel, as owner in fee, and the several tenants and occupiers of the lands of Archersgrove, were severally entitled to for that part of said lands to be made use of for carrying on the navigation of the River Nore, when the sum of £185 10s.—a large sum in those days—was awarded to be paid for the fee and inheritance of the Archbishop, and for the interest of the several tenants and occupiers of the land. The fol-

lowing is a copy of the Inquisition of the Jury as to the above-mentioned lands of Archersgrove:

"County of the City of \(\) An Inquisition indented, taken and held at Kilkenny to wit. f the old Tholsel, in the City of Kilkenny, on Tuesday, the 30th day of August, 1757, before the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Inland Navigation of Ireland for making the River Nore navigable from Kilkenny to Inistioge, in the county of Kilkenny, by virtue of a precept issued under the hands and seals of three of the said Commissioners, pursuant to the Statutes in that case made and provided and directed to the Sheriffs of the said County of the City of Kilkenny.

"The Names of the Jury:

" James Perceval.

"Ambrose Evans. "Joseph Blunt.

"Christopher Hewitson. "William Garnett.

"Thomas Wilkinson.

"Nathaniel Alcock. "Lewis Chapelier.

"Frederick Hunt. "John Sargent.

"Lewis Perse. "Abm. Desaroy.

"Gentlemen,-Your issue is to try and ascertain what Damages, Satisfaction, or Recompense his Grace, Michael Lord Archbishop of Cashel, the owner, and Ann Archbold, Widow, John Blunt, William Colles, and John Watters, his Tenants and the occupiers of the Lands of Archer's Grove and the New Mills, are severally and respectively Intitled to have and receive for 884 square perches to be made use of or damnified on the said Lands for carrying on the Inland Navigation of the River Nore.

"We find that there will be wanting for the carrying on the Inland Navigation of the River Nore, from the city of Kilkenny to Inistingue, in the county of Kilkenny within the county of said city, on the Lands of Archer's Grove and the New Mills, of which his Grace, Michael Lord Archbishop of Cashel is owner, and Ann Archbold, Widow, is his immediate Tenant for the Term of her own life, and William Colles is Tenant to said Ann Archbold for the Term of 2 years and an half from the 29th day of Septr. next, and which contains 79 perches in length and 4 in breadth, making in the whole 316 square perch, which we find to be worth 20 years' purchase at the rate of £2 by the acre yearly, making in the whole the sum of £3 19s. per annum, which amounts in the whole to the sum of £79, and that the sum of £63 4s. sterling, part of the beforementioned sum, is to be paid to the said Archbishop for the inheritance of the same, and that the remaining part of the said sum being £15 16s. sterling is to be paid to the said Ann Archbold as a recompense and satisfaction of her term yet to come and unexpired in the said premises, and that out of the said sum of £15 16s. sterling the said William Colles is to be paid the sum of £8 13s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. as recompense and satisfaction for his term yet to come and unexpired in said premises, so that there will remain to the said Ann Archbold £7 28. $2\frac{1}{2}d$., which said several sums amount in the whole to the first-mentioned sum of £79.

"We further find that, in order to carry on said navigation on said lands, it will be necessary to pull down, and take away three thatched

houses on said land, belonging to said William Colles; and in order to repay him for the damage done thereby, we find him to be entitled to the sum of £7 4s. sterling; the same to be for roofs, chimney, floor, and ceiling, he having all the old materials. And, we further find, that it will be necessary to pull down 290 perches of wall on said premises, to rebuild elsewhere, which we value at 1s. 3d. per perch, making in the whole the sum of £18 2s. 6d. sterling, both which sums amount to the sum of £25 16s. 6d. sterling, he having the old materials, which we find the said William Colles is entitled to have and receive for the value of his term and damages. We further find that it will be necessary for the carrying on said navigation, on part of said lands of Archer's Grove, of which said Archbishop of Cashel is owner, and Mr. John Blunt is occupier, which contains 102 perches in length, and 4 perches in breadth, and 160 square perches more for the conveniency of the Locks, making in the whole 468 square perches; and we find the same to be worth 20 years' purchase, at the rate of £1 10s. sterling per acre yearly, making in the whole the sum of £5 6s. 6d. yearly, amounting in the whole to the sum of £106 10s. sterling; and that the sum of £26 12s. 6d. sterling, part of said last-mentioned sum of £106 10s. sterling, is to be paid to said Archbishop of Cashel, for the inheritance of said lands; and that the remaining part of said sum being £79 17s. 6d. is to be paid to said John Blunt, as recompense and satisfaction for his term yet to come and unexpired in said premises, which is a Lease for 3 lives."

I find in the Journals of the Irish House of Commons, vol. ii., anno 1757 to 59, under the head of "An Account of Money Expended upon the Navigation of the River Nore," that these payments to the Archbishop of Cashel and Mr.

Waring for the land are noticed and set out.

This account of expenditure is very curious, and enters into the minutest particulars, which cannot fail to be interesting, as comparing the prices with the present day. The following are a few of the items, some being for the implements, &c., used for the cutting of the land for the canal, the trees that were planted, and the grass seed sown on the banks:—

20 Shovel handles, at 3d. per-5s.

6 Spade handles, at 6d.—3s. For 18 rammers, 16s. 6d.

For 10 iron Crows, weight, 3 cwt. 1qr. 14lbs., at £1 1s. 4d. per cwt.— £3 12s. 4d.

2 Hour glasses, 2s. 2d.

11 Crows, at 8d. per—7s. 4d.

To horse hire to Desart wood, 4s. 4d.

To Mr. William Wilkinson, for 360 elms, at 3d. per—£4 10s.

We may naturally suppose these are the fine old elm trees on the Canal Walk, now, alas! fast going to decay. For 25 hand-barrows, at 1s. 4d. per-£1 13s. 4d.

To carriage of fourteen tons, fourteen feet of timber from Desart, at 4s. per—£2 17s. 2d.

To 2 barrels of grass seeds to sow the banks of the canal, 7s.

To Messrs. Howard & Merry, ship-carpenters, £4 11s.

To expenses in launching boats, 5s. 5d.

At the foot of this account, from which I have selected the above few items, there is a summary given of the expenses for three years ending 1759, viz.:—

| Expenses | s of the year | 1757, | | | £1866 | 12 | 4 |
|----------|---------------|-------|--|--|-------|----|----|
| | of the year | | | | 3582 | 12 | 11 |
| | of the year | | | | 2286 | 4 | 1 |
| | | | | | £7735 | 9 | 4 |

The total account is then verified by an affidavit at foot by the pay clerk, and then follows a certificate from the Board of local Commissioners which is set out in the Journals of the House of Commons as follows:—

"We the Commissioners for the Nore Navigation, from Kilkenny to Inistiogue, at a Board held at the Tholsel of the city of Kilkenny, the 25th day of October, 1759, have examined the annexed accompt by comparing each article with its voucher, and find the whole to be right.

"Signed, Charles Gore, Mayor, William Evens Morres, Nicholas Ayl-

ward, William Izod, John Gale, Arthur Bushe."1

Appended to this is a Report of Mr. Ockenden, the Engineer, as follows:—

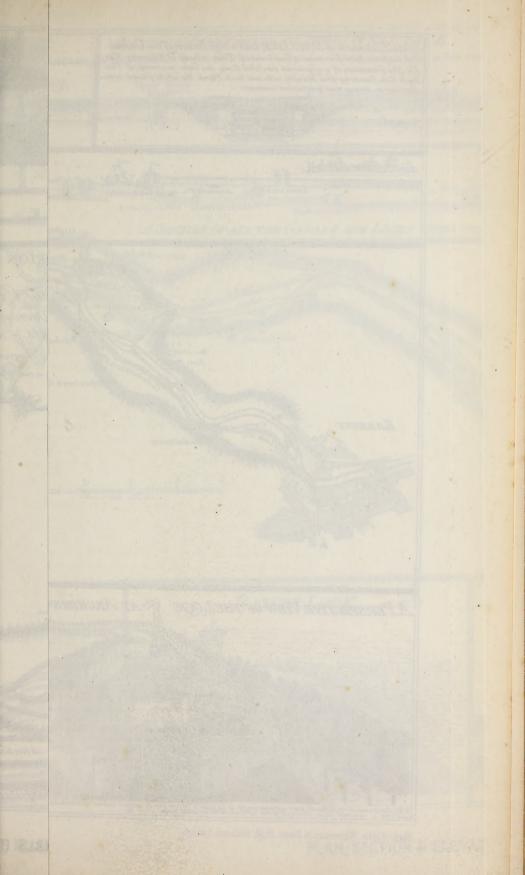
"An account of the progress made in the navigation of the Nore:-

"There are very near four miles of canal completed, which with two reach of the river naturally navigable, that joins them, make five miles of navigation. There are seven Locks besides an acquaduct erected, that is to say one single lock, one rhymer lock, and five double locks, four of which are finished, and the other three will be completed in a short time.

"And there are upon the works of this Navigation, several hundred

missioners and the Committee of the House of Commons, thereby confirming, if confirmation was necessary, the authenticity of the Minute Book, now in the possession of Mr. John G. A. Prim, one of the Honorary Secretaries of this Association.

¹ This entry in the Journals of the House of Commons exactly agrees with an account of a meeting of the local Commissioners, held here on the 25th October, 1759, on which day an order was made, that their Minute Book be carried to Dublin, for satisfaction of the Chief Com-



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3582 | | |
|--------------|--------|------|-------|--|---|--|---------------|---|---|
| Do. | of the | year | 1759, | | | | 2286 | 4 | 1 |
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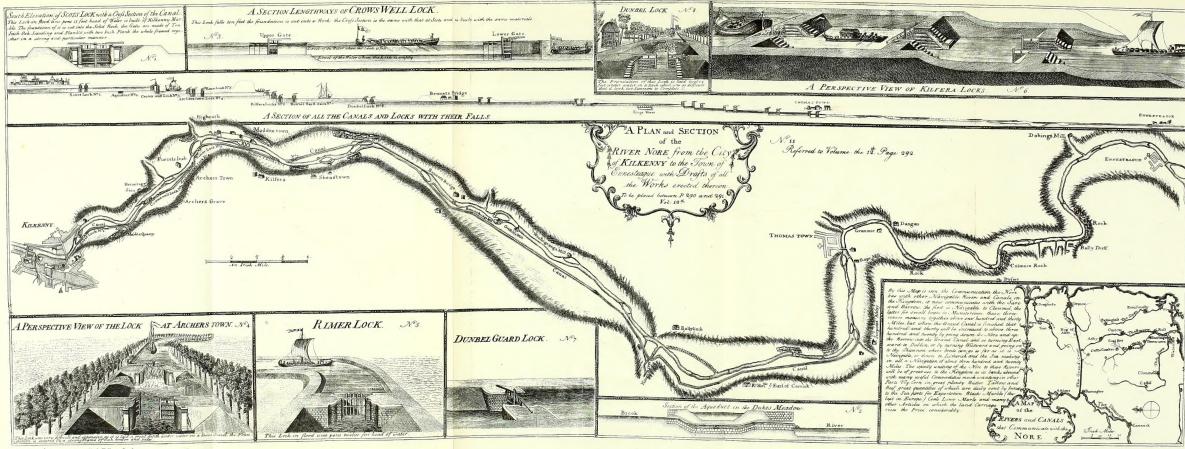
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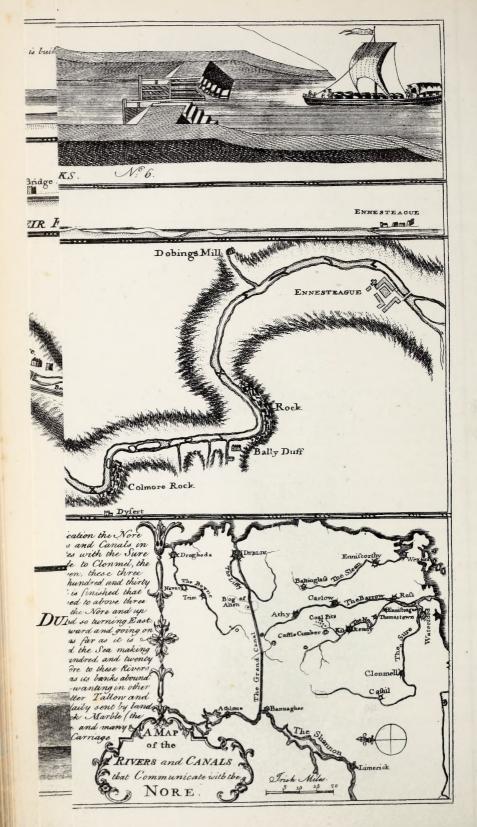
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pounds value in timber, and number of barges, engines, and utensils which cost considerable sums, and are as absolutely necessary to the future, as they have been to the past progress of the work.

"Signed,

"WILLIAM OCKENDEN."

I feel that I cannot possibly conclude my Paper in a more authentic, satisfactory, or comprehensive manner, than by giving a copy of the report furnished to the Irish House of Commons in the year 1761, on the state of progress in which the canal then was. The report is illustrated by a map and plan (of which a fac-simile, reduced one-half by the photolithographic process, faces this page), and no one now looking at the premises would ever suppose it had then arrived to such a state of progress and perfection; and were it not for this report and map it would be incredible.

"JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ANNO 1761, LUNE, 9 DIE NOVEMBRIS.

"Mr. Morres reported from the Committee, to whom it was referred, to enquire into the state of the navigation of the Nore, from the city of Kilkenny to the town of Ennisteague, in the county of Kilkenny, what progress has been made therein, and what sum, in their opinion, will be sufficient to carry on the same effectually; the matter, as it appeared to them, and the resolutions of the Committee thereupon, which report he read in his place, and after delivered in at the table where the same was read, and the report and resolutions are as follows:—

" Mr. Speaker,

"The Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the navigation of the Nore, from the city of Kilkenny to the town of Ennisteague, in the county of Kilkenny, what progress has been made therein, and what sum, in their opinion, will be sufficient to carry on the same effectually, have met, pursuant to order, and enquired into the matters to them referred; and have for that purpose examined several persons in the most solemn manner, pursuant to the power vested in them by the House, and have ordered me to report the whole matter as it appeared to them, with their opinion thereupon to the House, and the same is as follows:—

"Your Committee first proceeded to enquire into the state and progress of said navigation. Mr. George Smith, Director of the Navigation of the Nore, appointed by the Navigation Board, in Dublin, laid before your Committee a Paper, entitled 'An account of the progress in carrying on the Navigation of the said River Nore, marked No. 1; and also a plan and section of the River Nore, from the city of Kilkenny to the town of Ennisteague, with drafts of all the works erected thereon, marked No. 2,' by which it appears there is now building, and nearly finished, at the head of the navigation, at the city of Kilkenny, a very convenient quay, with all its slips and landing places, three hundred feet in length and eighty feet in breadth.

"That there is a stone mill, a very fine lock that pens sixteen feet head of water, the foundation cut into the solid rock, as appears by the draft in said plan, marked No. 1. That at the Duke of Ormonde's meadow there is a stone aquaduct that conveys a brook under the canal, as in the draft of said plan, marked No. 2. That at Crow's Well, there is a fine stone lock, two hundred feet in length and twenty-one feet in breadth, with all its gates, sluices, &c., which falls ten feet, as in the draft, in said plan, marked No. 3. That on the lands of Archerstown, there is another lock, the same sort and dimensions which falls nine feet as in the draft in the said plan, marked No. 4. On said lands there is a rimer or flash lock, which in flood-time pens twelve feet head of water, as in the draft in said plan, marked No. 5. That, on the lands of Kilfera, there are two locks, or one tripple lock, both together fall thirteen feet as in the draft in said plan, marked No. 6. That at Maddoxtown, there is one stone lock which pens fourteen feet head of water, as in the draft in said plan, marked No. 7. That on the lands of Dunbell, there is a double lock which falls ten feet into Ballyredding pond, which is within half a mile of Bennett'sbridge, and above four miles and a half, nearer five miles, from the upper end of the navigation, in the city of Kilkenny, as in said draft in said plan, marked No. 8.

"That at the town of Ennisteague, in obedience to an order of the Navigation Board, in Dublin, to build a bridge and bay, there is a fine stone bridge three hundred feet in length, nearly completed, as appears by

a plan of said bridge, marked No. 3.

"Mr. Smith said he was appointed by the Navigation Board, in Dublin, Director of said Works, the 5th June, 1761, upon Mr. Ockenden's death, and that before that he was Deputy Director of said Works to said Mr. Ockenden. That there are near four miles of canal cut, which, with two beaks of the river naturally navigable, makes a navigation near five miles, and that all the locks described in the said plan of navigation are built and completed, except the coping of one, the cut stone of which is ready to be laid on, and that all said locks and navigations are fit for use, and that boats have passed up and down through them. He says the bridge at Ennisteague is finished all to the battlements, filling, and paving. Your Committee further proceeded to enquire what sums have been received towards carrying on said navigation, and how the same had been applied and expended, to which the said Mr. George Smith laid before your Committee an account, entitled 'River Nore Debtor and Creditor,' and marked No. 4, by which it appears there was granted towards carrying on said navigation by Parliament, in 1755, £10,000; in 1759, £4,000 in all £14,000, out of which there was stopped in the Treasury for pells and poundage, £420 10s., and £10,149 6s. 1d. was paid to Mr. Christopher James, Pay Clerk, towards carrying on said works; also £1.125 to Mr. Ockenden for four and a-half years' salary; that there was eash in the hands of Mr. Ockenden's executors, £187 7s. 11d.; also that there was paid out of said sum £687 0s. 4d. to Mr. Christopher Colles, Pay Clerk, towards carrying on said works; that there was cash paid the

¹ This is the lock at Archer's Grove: name of the old Spa, which was formerly probably Crow's Well was the original at that spot.

Commissioners appointed by the Navigation Board, in Dublin, to build a bridge and bay at Ennisteague, £921 10s.; and there was paid to Mr. Ockenden for his survey of the Nore and Shannon, by order of the Navigation Board, in Dublin, £206 10s., and that there remains of said £14,000 in the hands of the local Navigation Board, in Kilkenny, £302 15s. 8d., out of which there is due to John Butler, Esq., and Mr. William Colles, for the purchase of land and houses to make the quay and towing-path from John's Bridge, in the city of Kilkenny, to the first lock, about £136, which, with sundry other debts due to the workmen now carrying on said works, will amount to the whole sum."

The Committee then came to the following resolution:—

"Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the continuing to carry on the navigation of the River Nore, from the city of Kilkenny to the town of Ennisteague, in the county of Kilkenny, will be expedient and greatly advantageous to the public, and requires and deserves the further aid of Parliament."

Accordingly I find that, on the 13th November, 1761, four days after, a Committee of the whole House passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this Committee that a sum of £4,000 be given to the Corporation for promoting and carrying on an Inland Navigation in Ireland, towards making the River Nore navigable from the city of Kilkenny to Ennisteague, in the county of Kilkenny, to be by them accounted for to Parliament."

In compliance with this resolution, the further sum of £4,000 was granted by the Act of 1st Geo. III., ch. 1, to which I have already referred, and this sum makes, with the sums of £10,000 and £4,000 previously granted, the total sum I have mentioned of £18,000. The same quantity of work, it is supposed, would not now be accomplished for four times the amount, when it appears that the sum granted for building the bridge, crossing the Nore at Inistioge, which is considerably more than the span of John's Bridge, in the City of Kilkenny, was only £921 10s. The map or plan, which accompanied this report of the House of Commons, is most elaborate, and

¹ This, no doubt, was the first formation of that part of what is now the Canal Walk, commencing close to St. John's Bridge, at

the entrance gate, and leading under the high wall of the Castle grounds, opposite the College.

with a representation of the various locks and of the boats plying on the canal, forms altogether a pretty and lively picture, and shows the state of perfection to which the canal had then been brought; and we may imagine how the hopes of our ancestors were then raised as to the prospect of wealth and commerce likely to ensue. "Sed Diis aliter visum!"

Although a bridge appeared to have been built at Inistioge, out of the funds granted by Parliament, still the canal never reached so far, nor do I believe was it even completed to Thomastown; and, whether from the failure of funds, or disagreements among the Board of Local Commissioners, the project was finally abandoned. To show what castle-building there then was, and how great the expectations of success at the time when the above-mentioned map was published, I shall copy a note which is printed on it:—

"By this map is seen the communication the Nore has with other navigable rivers and canals in the kingdom; it now communicates with the Suir and Barrow; the first is navigable to Clonmel, the latter for small boats to Monastereven; these three rivers measure together above 130 miles, but when the Grand Canal is finished, that 130 will be increased to above 320, by going down the Nore and up the Barrow into the Grand Canal, and so turning eastward to Dublin, or by turning westward and going on to the Shannon, where boats can go as far as it is navigable, or down to Limerick and the sea, making in all a navigation of 320 miles. The speedy uniting of the Nore to these rivers will be of great use to the Kingdom, as its banks abound with many useful commodities much wanting in other parts, viz., corn in great plenty, butter, tallow and beef, great quantities of which are daily sent by land to the seaports for exportation; black marble (the best in Europe), coals, lime, marle, and many other articles on which the land carriage raises the price considerably."

Proving how man proposes but God disposes!—Nothing is easier than to find fault, after others have done things, which often those finding fault would probably not have done half as well; but I believe there can be no question that our ancestors began the canal at the wrong end. Had they begun at Inistioge, and advanced towards Kilkenny, then every mile completed would have been of use, and had it even come to Thomastown and no farther, it might have been better for Kilkenny in a commercial point of view; but in that case we would never have had our far-famed "Canal Walk."

The following is a copy of the first Commission issued in the year 1756, appointing Local Commissioners for making the River Nore navigable, referred to in the foregoing history of the Kilkenny Canal:—

"Whereas the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds was granted by Parliament and vested in the Corporation for promoting and carrying on an Inland Navigation in Ireland, to be by them applyed to making the River Nore navigable from Kilkenny to Ennisteage. Now Know All Men by these Presents that for the more Prudent and Speedy Execution of the same the sd Corporation for promoting & carrying on an Inland Navigation in Ireland, have authorized and appointed, and by these Presents Do authorize and appoint his Excellency the Earl of Bessborough, the Rt Honble the Earl of Carrick, the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount Mountgarret, the R^t Hon^{ble} the L^d Vise^t Castlecomber, the R^t Rev^d Rich^d L^d Bishop of Ossory and the Ld Bishop of Ossory for the time being, the Rt Honble the Ld Desart, the Rt Honble the Ld Mountmorres, the Rt Honble the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir W^m Fownes Bart, Sir W^m Evans Morres, Knight; the Honble Benjamin Burton, Esqr; the Mayor of Kilkenny, and the Mayor of Kilkenny for the time being, the Honble Warden Flood, Esq^r, Att^{rny} General; Joseph Robbins, Esq^r; James Agar of Gowran, Esq^r; Hugh Warren, Esq^r; Folliott Warren, Esq^r; John Blunden, Esq^r; John Baily of Gowran, Esq^r; Samuel Matthews, Esq^r; Robt Boyde, Esq^r; W^m Ryves, Esq^r; Amyas Bushe, Esq^r; John Flood, Esq^r; Rob^t Langrishe, Esq^r; Eland Mossam, Esq^r; Jam^s Agar of the Roar, Esq^r; Arthur Bushe, Esq^r; Pat^k Weymes, Esq^r; W^m Izod, Esq^r; Nich^s Aylward, Esqr; Ralph Gore, Esqr; George Reade of Rossenarrow, Esqr and John Geale, Esqr, to be Overseers, Managers, and Directors of the sd work, and Do by these Presents give and Grant unto them or any three or more of them, full Power & Authority to take all proper means for making the sd River Navigable from Kilkenny to Ennisteague by Employing Skilfull Persons, making contracts, and doing every other thing that may be necessary thereto. And Whereas sev¹¹ Disputes may arise between the Comm¹⁸ hereby authorized as afores^d and the Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate whose Lands it may be necessary to make use of in carrying on or finishing the sd Work, Therefore the sd Corporation for promoting and carrying on an Inland Navigation in Ireland by virtue and in Pursuance of the Powers to them given by sev" Acts of Parliament and of all other Powers them thereunto enabling Have authorized and appointed and by these Presents Do authorize and appoint the sd Earl of Bessborough, Earl of Carrick, Ld Visct Mt Garrett, Ld Visct Castlecomber, Ld Bishop of Ossory and the Ld Bishop of Ossory for the time being, L^d Desart, L^d M^t Morres, The Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir W^m Fownes, Sir W^m Evans Morres, Benjⁿ Burton, the Mayor of Kilkenny, and the Mayor of Kilkenny for the time being, Warden Flood, Joseph Robbins, James Agar, Hugh Warren, Folliott Warren, John Blunden, John Baily, Samuel Matthews, Robert Boyde, William Ryves, Amyas Bushe, John Flood, Robert Langrishe, Eland Mossom, James Agar, Arthur Bushe, Patrick Wemys, W^m Izod, Nich^s Aylward, Ralph Gore, George Reade, and John Geale, or any three or more of them, to treat and agree for and concerning all differences and Disputes which shall or may arise

wth any Person or Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate whose lands, Tenemts or Heriditamts may be made use of, or are so situated as to be useful and necessary for the better Carrying on, and finishing the sd Works, yet so nevertheless as that no such Agreemt by them made shall be final or conclusive untill the same shall be laid before the sd Corporation and be by them ratified and approved of. And if the sd Commrs shall make no Agreement, or if such Agreem^t (if any be by them made) shall not be ratified and approved of by the s^d Corporation, the s^d Comm^{rs} or any three or more of them are hereby authorized and appointed to issue out their Warrant under their Hands and Seales to the Sheriff of any County where the Matter in Dispute shall or may arise or of the County adjoining to the Place where the Matter in Dispute shall or may arise to summon impannell and return a Jury of good & lawful men of such respective County to appear before them or any three or more of them at such Time and Place and within such respective County as they shall think fit to appoint, to Enquire and assess such Damages and Recompence as the sd Jury shall think or Judge proper to be awarded to the owners & occupiers of the sd Lands which it may be necessary as afore sd to make use of in cutting making or finishing any Canal, Trench, Back-Drain or Lock near or adjoining the sa River Nore as afore sd or for or on Account of making Banks on each or either side of the sd River, Canal or Passage, fit & convenient for Towing Paths & ways for Towing, Hawling or Drawing of Boats, Barges, Lighters, and other Vessels which may pass in thro and upon the sd River Nore, sd Canal, or intended Passage by water from Kilkenny to Ennisteague. In Witness whereof the sd Corporation have caused their Common Seal to be hereunto affixed the Twenty Second Day of December, in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred & Fifty six."

THE SCULPTURED CROSSES OF IRELAND, WHAT WE LEARN FROM THEM.

BY RICHARD ROLT BRASH, M. R. I. A.

Having been lately looking over Mr. Henry O'Neill's beautiful and accurate illustrations of the ancient monumental crosses of Ireland, I have been deeply impressed with the great importance of these elaborate relics of early Celtic art, not only as exhibiting its progress, both in design and execution at a remote era of our history, but also as enduring records of the customs, dress, arms, and religious feeling of our ancestors in those remote ages. I have not myself examined all the Crosses depicted in Mr. O'Neill's valuable work, but I take it for granted that they are all equally faithfully represented; those which I have,

as Kells, Monasterboice, Clonmacnoice, Kilkieran, &c., are accurately reproduced by the faithful pencil of this painstaking, but ill-requited artist. As Mr. O'Neill's work has become scarce, and as its price places it out of the reach of the majority, I have thought it desirable to give a short description of the most remarkable of these monuments, the letter-press in the original work being in this respect deficient, the artist naturally trusting to his pictorial delineations.

KILLAMERY.—The ruined church of Killamery stands on a small eminence, a short distance from the high road, between Kilkenny and Clonmel, and about twelve miles from the former. Here is a very fine and well preserved Cross, of light-coloured sandstone; the plinth is 2 ft. 2 in. high, the shaft, including the arms, 8 ft. 4 in., and the cap or terminal 1 ft. 3 in. The arms are 3 ft. 9 in. from out to out, and the circle 3 ft. 0 in. in extreme diameter; the shaft measures 1 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 2 in. at the plinth, and 1 ft. 0 in. by 9 in. under the cap. On the eastern face, the sculptures are well preserved; the plinth has a panel filled with interlaced strap-work, the shaft has a peculiar ornament on the angles, found on this, and several other examples; it is a running pattern, disposed like the grains in an ear of wheat, and which I have also seen in ancient Irish gold ornaments; it has a remarkably good effect. The centre of the circle is filled with an ornament formed by four serpents, with their heads and tails intertwined round a hemispherical boss. The top arm has a human mask, with a forked beard, curled up at the extremities. The sculptures in the western face are weather-worn. A panel in the plinth has some defaced ornamentation; the panel in the shaft is filled with intricate strap-work, one portion having elaborate, but regular fretwork; in the centre of the circle is a large carved boss; in the panel of the left arm is a hunting scene, a man on horseback, a hound leaping on the back of a deer, dogs, &c. In the right arm is a chariot having "spoked" wheels (of eight spokes); the driver stands, and there is also a seated figure in the vehicle, which is accompanied by a horseman with dogs, and preceded by figures on foot. The cap on the Cross is of the usual roof-shaped figure, but much dilapidated.

Arboe.—This Cross stands outside the burial ground of Arboe, on the western shores of Lough Neagh, county of Tyrone; it is about twenty feet in height, and is wrought in sandstone. It has a curious double plinth, at present quite rough, and unornamented; the shaft has a double bead moulding running all round its angles, and also those of the arms; the circle is broken on the upper segments, and has no ornamentation; the cap is quite worn, and shape-The sculptures on the west face are curious; the shaft is divided into a series of panels, with carved human figures representing subjects, or incidents, of which I can form no idea; one of these exhibits a horseman riding with reins, the animal having a flowing tail. In the centre is a representation of the Crucifixion, with three figures in each of the arms. The east face is divided into six panels; the lowest shows the temptation, the tree, with the serpent twined round it, Adam and Eve on either side; the next panel appears to be an execution, a figure stoops its head, over which stands an executioner with a drawn sword. The next panel has a human figure, with two nondescript animals rearing on their hind legs and tearing at him. The next shows the story of the three Hebrew children in the fiery furnace; we have then a panel of ornamentation, over this, one with a number of human heads, as if the trophies of the decapitation scene, shown on the lower panel. In the centre Christ coming to Judgment, much defaced.

The decapitation of enemies slain in battle appears to have been very usual in Ireland from an early period, and is frequently alluded to in our historic records; in the "Annals of the Four Masters," at A. D. 864, we are informed, that Aedh Finliath defeated the Danes in a severe engagement at Lough Foyle, and "that their heads were collected to one place, in presence of the King; and twelve score heads were reckoned before him, which was the number slain by him in that battle, besides the numbers of them who were wounded and carried off by him in the agonies of death, and who died of their wounds some time afterwards." In reading the above, we can scarcely imagine that we are not looking at the sculptured representations of a similar scene, on the monuments of Assyria, and Egypt; where we see the piles of heads placed before the

conqueror, and the royal scribes taking account of the same. The following notices of a similar custom are from the same authority. "A. D., 862. The burning of Dun-Amhlaeibh at Cluain-Dolcain, by the son of Gaithen, and the son of Ciaran son of Ronan, and one hundred heads of the foreigners, were exhibited by the chieftains, in that slaughter, at Cluain-Dolcain." That this custom of decapitation was not confined to the defeated Danes, is quite evident from the following passage, which refers to a defeat given by Aedh Finliath, to "Flann, son of Conaing, lord of all Breagh," in which the latter lost his life. A. D. 866. "Mannachan lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, slew Flann;" of which was said :- "Great the triumph for Mannachan, for the hero of fierce valour [to have] the head of Conaing in his hand, to exhibit it before the face of the son of Tadhg." At A. D. 887. We are informed, that "Maelmordha son of Gairbith, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Cellach, son of Flanngan." A. D. 894. "A victory was gained on the same day over the Connaughtmen, at Ath-Luain, by (the men of) Westmeath, and a slaughter of heads left behind with them." That this custom prevailed among the Gaedhal at a very remote period, we have some evidence, in the well-known legend of the death of Connor Mac Nessa, where we have it recorded, that the champion Mesgedhra having been killed in single combat by Conall Cearnach, the latter decapitated him, and having taken out the brains, made it into a ball with quick-lime, to preserve it as a trophy. At what period this custom fell into disuse we can scarcely determine; the Gaedhal, with that tenacity of character for which they are remarkable in retaining ancient usages, seem to have continued this down to a comparatively late period.

Thus we are informed at A. D. 1396, that "A battle was gained by O'Toole over the Anglo-Irish and Saxons of Leinster, in which the English were dreadfully slaughtered; and six score (of their) heads were carried for exhibition before O'Toole, besides a great many prisoners, and spoils of arms, horses, and armour."—"Annals of the Four Masters." The native custom seems to have been adopted by the English settlors, as we find from the following incident at A. D. 1452, where it is stated, that Farrel

Roe Oge "was killed, and beheaded, at Cruach-Abhall, by the son of the Baron of Delvin, and the grandsons of Pierce Dalton. They carried his head to Trim, and from thence to Dublin for exhibition."—(*Ibid.*). The latest instance of this custom, as far as I have been able to ascertain, occurred in the year 1462, as recorded by "The Four Masters."

"Thomas, the son of Cathal, son of Thomas O'Farrell, Tanist of Annaly, was slain at Bel-atha-na-Palise, at night, while in pursuit of a prey, which the party of the Dillons, the Clann-Connor, and the sons of Murtough, were carrying off. They bore away his head and his spoil with them, having found him with (merely) a few troops, a circumstance of rare occurrence with him."

It would also appear that the Gaedhal were accustomed to decapitate their own chiefs, and warriors of distinction, to prevent the mutilation of their bodies by the enemy. Thus we find, from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, "A. D. 1067. Murrogh O'Bryan, prince of all Ireland, was killed by the people of Teaffa, for preying them before, whose head was buried at Clonmacnoise, and body buried at Durrowe." In the interesting and spirited record which "The Four Masters" have left us, of the death of James Fitzmaurice, we find the following instance of this usage:—

"James, the son of Maurice, had not passed far from the scene of this battle when the languor of death came over him; upon which, in a few words, he made his will, and ordered his trusty friends to cut off his head (after his death), in order that his enemies might not discover him, so as to recognise or mangle him."

It is, therefore, quite evident, that the decapitation scene, and the pile of human heads depicted on this monument, were intended to commemorate some one of the many events of this nature, so frequent in the wild warfare of the times.

CLONMACNOISE, SOUTH CROSS.—This monument stands twelve feet in height; the arms are 3 ft. 9 in out and out. The plinth is unusually high, and is divided into three compartments by two horizontal bead-mouldings, which also run round its angles. The shaft and arms have a double carved rope moulding round their angles. West Face—the lower panel of the plinth is divided into three compartments, the centre one formed of twenty circular

bosses ranged in lines of four, the other two are filled with interlaced strap ornament. The upper two compartments represent a hunting scene, much defaced. The shaft has three panels, one representing the Crucifixion, the others filled with interlaced ornamentation; the centre and four arms have each a large carved boss. East Face—the ornamentation on this face is remarkably chaste and beautiful. The panels of the plinth are filled with intricate interlaced ornamentation, as are also the panels of the shaft; one of the latter is of very exquisite design, the figures of birds, deer, &c., being involved in the folds of the ornamentation; fine richly carved bosses occupy the centre and arms. The cap is of the usual roof shape,

much worn, and dilapidated.

CLONMACNOISE, NORTH CROSS.—This monument stands 13 ft. 0 in. in height, and is 4 ft. 8 in. across the arms; it is formed of two stones, the plinth being one, and the shaft and arms the other. The former is divided into two horizontal panels all around, by a bead moulding, which also runs on the angles. These panels are filled at one side by a procession of armed horsemen, with chariots, which have spoked wheels, are drawn by two horses, the driver standing, and holding the reins. East side—there are three panels in this face of the shaft; the lower one has two figures, one an ecclesiastic, or brehon, the other has long flowing hair, with beard and moustache, a tunic that reaches to his knees, with a belt and sword, which latter has a broad blade, and a heavy knobbed pommel. Between the figures is a staff with a bunch of leaves, or a flower on the head, both parties grasp the staff with both hands, alternately placed. It would appear as if they were swearing on the staff, an incident of very frequent occurrence, as we are informed in our early annals; this quaint piece of sculpture makes us acquainted with the actual form of this strange The staff, or bachall, here represented, is, in all probability, the pastoral staff or crozier of St. Ciaran, and which is thus alluded to in O'Donovan's "Annals of The Four Masters," A. D 844.

[&]quot;The plundering of the Termon, of Ciaran, by Feidhlimidh, son of Crinthan; but Ciaran pursued him as he thought, and gave him a thrust

of his crozier, and he received an internal wound, so that he was not well until his death."

The same legend is given in M'Geoghegan's "Annals of Clonmacnoise," at A. D. 843. The most remarkable and highly venerated of these pastoral staves, was that of Armagh, which was called the "Bachall Iosa," or Staff of Jesus, and which is frequently referred to in the historic annals, particularly in those of the "Chronicon Scotorum." Thus at A. D. 1025, we are informed, that "The Bachall Iosa was broken."

"The Bachall Iosa," or Staff of Jesu, appears to have been originally the walking staff of St. Patrick; it was shod with iron, and had a spike in the end of it, evidently to take a firm hold of the ground in using it: thus we are informed that, at the baptism of Aenghus, King of Munster, at Cashel, the Saint placed his staff unconsciously on the sandalled foot of the monarch, which the spike pierced, drawing the blood. It was natural that all the belongings of our Patron Saint should have been preserved with great care and veneration, and that the companion of his many wanderings, and weary journeys, the supporter of his age and infirmities, should be particularly distinguished in this respect; hence the Saint's staff came to be looked upon with great veneration, it being ultimately regarded as the badge of authority of his successors, in the Archiepiscopal Seat of Armagh; not only so, but it was supposed to possess miraculous powers of healing, was efficacious in the detection of theft, and became a talisman upon which oaths were sworn, solemn obligations made, the violator of such being supposed to bring down on himself the vengeance of heaven. The following notices will give an idea of the estimation in which it was held, and the uses to which it They are taken from the "Chronicon Scowas applied. torum":-

"A. D. 1028. The Bachall Iosa was profaned, regarding three horses, and the man who profaned it was killed before the end of three days." He was evidently a horse-stealer, who had sworn a denial of the theft on the "Bachall." "A. D. 1028. The community of Ciaran fasted at Tulach-Garbha, against Aedh Ua Confiacla, dynast of

Teathbha, and the Bearnan Ciarain was rung against him there, with the end of the Bachall-Isa; and the place, moreover, where he turned his back upon the clergy—in that place, his head was cut off before the end of a month, by the men of Midhe." This incident looks as if this class of bells were not furnished with clappers, as we know the early bells were not, being struck with a hammer. In this instance, to intensify the maledictions of the irate monks, the bell was sounded with the end of the sacred staff.

"A. D. 1116. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach into Midhe, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlainn into the north, and its hostages were given to him under the protection of the Comarb of St. Patrick, and the Bachall Isa." Under A. D. 1143, of the "Annals of the Four Masters," we have the following curious passage, showing the state of society then existing, and the nature of the pledges under which the highest powers in the nation were bound to the observance of their treaties:—

"Murchard Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and its Fortuatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, while he was under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Ireland. These were they: the Altar of Ciaran, with its relics; the Shrine of Ciarain, called the Oreineach; the Matha-Mor; the Abbot and the Prior, and two out of every order in the Church; Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, the Archbishop, the lord of Connaught; the successor of Patrick, and the 'Staff of Jesus;' the successor of Fechin, and the bell of Fechin; and the Boban of Caeimhghin."

Such was the veneration attached to this relic, that the English authorities, though they derided the superstitions of the "mere Irish," did not scruple to turn them to their own account; thus we find, from a document preserved in the Chapter-house of Westminster Abbey, being "An examination of one Sir Gerald Macshayne, Knight, sworn 19th March, 1529, 'upon the Holie Maseboke,' and 'the great relicke of Erlonde called Baculum Christi,' in the presence of the Kynges Deputies, Chancellour, Tresoror, and Justice."—("State Papers," vol. ii., p. 146).

In Dr. O'Curry's "Lectures on the MS. Materials of ancient Irish History," p. 601, will be found a translation of a legend from the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick," giving an account of the origin of the Bachall Iosa, and how it

came into the hands of our Saint; it is, however, so farfetched, and worthless, as to confer no credit on the subject. This interesting relic was brought from Armagh to Dublin, as stated in "Sir James Ware's Annals," by William Fitz Aldhelm, and was deposited in the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity as a gift, in A. D. 1180, where it remained until the year 1538, when it shared the fate of other kindred relics, which were in that year destroyed by the Reformers.

We have evidence that the pastoral staves of other pious and distinguished ecclesiastics, were regarded with almost equal veneration, and similar powers ascribed to them. The Rev. Dr. Reeves, quoting from Colgan, has the following passage:—

"He adds that there was extant in his days, and preserved as a most sacred treasure, the staff, or pastoral wand, commonly called *Bachull-Mura*, i. e. 'Baculus Murani,' enclosed in a gilded case, and adorned with gems, by which many miracles were wrought, and through which, as the avenger of falsehood, and the unerring evidence of right, in cases where persons wished to remove all doubts from their declarations, or to terminate a controversy by the solemnity of an oath, the pious people and chiefs, and especially the members of the O'Neill family, were wont to swear." ("St. Mura," by Dr. Reeves, "Ulster Jour. of Arch.," v. i. p. 272.)

This "Bachall" is stated, by Sir James Ware, to have been in the possession of the O'Neills for several centuries; its present identity has not, I believe, been determined, as opinions have been divided between one in the collection of the late Mr. John Bell of Dungannon, and one in that of the late Dr. Petrie. The Bachall of St. Comhgall was preserved at Bangor, until 1177, when it was forcibly taken away by the English; its fate has not been ascertained.

The Bachall of St. Mochua, of Mahee, was also in great reputation; a legend narrated by Jocelin intimates that it fell from heaven, hence it was called "The Flying Staff." The staves of remarkable female Saints appear also to have shared in this veneration. St. Bronach, or Broniana, was venerated at Kilbroney, near Newry. There were "certain lands, tithes, and dues," which were appendant upon the "Officium baculi Sanctæ Bromanæ in ecclesia S. Bromanae," and were farmed by the ecclesiastic who was ap-

pointed by the bishop—"Custos Baculi S. Bromanae." (Reeves' "Eccl. Antiq. Down and Connor," &c., p. 309.)

The next compartment has two figures facing the spectator; both have beards and moustache; one has his beard forked, the other has it platted, and hanging down to his breast; they appear to have long kilts, with cloaks over them, which are fastened by circular brooches; they wear swords depending from belts, and have no head coverings. The panel over the last has three figures, apparently ecclesiastics. The circular part exhibits the final judgment; Christ in the centre, holding in one hand a Cross, in the other a double-headed crozier, or staff; the ends of the

arms, and the head, are also filled with figures.

West Face.—In the lower panel of the shaft we have the soldiers guarding the sepulchre; they are represented in a kneeling posture, with conical caps, and spears; and afford us some idea of the equipment of the Gaedhelic warriors at the date of these Crosses. The next panel contains a group of three persons, each with a nimbus, and may probably represent the Trinity. The upper panel has a centre figure, with a nimbus, guarded on each side by a figure armed with a spear, and probably representing our Saviour on his way to Calvary. In the centre of the circle the Crucifixion is represented. The sides of the Cross are also richly decorated with a variety of chaste and intricate ornamentation.

This is the Cros na Screaptra, or "Cross of the Scriptures," which is alluded to under that name in the "Annals of Tighernach," at A.D. 1060:—

"The Elians and the Hy Focarta plundered Clonmacnoise, and carried away many captives from Cros na Screaptra, and slew two persons there, i. e. a student and another youth."

This incident shows us, that this monument was in existence in A. D. 1060; but two lines of inscription, in the Irish language and character, give us some certain information as to its date. The first is on a tablet under the lowest panel, on the west face of the shaft, and is given by Dr. Petrie as follows:—

[&]quot;A Prayer for Flann Son of Maelsechlainn."

The second inscription is on the eastern face of the shaft, on a similar tablet, as follows:—

"A Prayer for Colman, who made this Cross on the King Flann."

Dr. Petrie shows, by historical evidence, that the Cathedral of Clonmacnoise was erected by King Flann and Colman, A. D. 909; that the Monarch died in 916, and the Abbot in 926; we can therefore fix the date of this Cross in the early part of the 10th century. (Petrie's "Round

Towers," p. 270.)

Monasterboice, South-East Cross.—This monument stands seventeen feet in height, and is of massive proportions, the sculptures being of a very superior description; it has a plinth and super-plinth; the plinth has a torus, or bead moulding on all its angles, and also dividing it into compartments, which are filled with a variety of carving, but now much defaced; the subjects were processions of war chariots and cavalry; some of the panels were filled with elaborate strap work. The super-plinth is low, and has groups of animal figures, and also an inscription, which is thus translated by Dr. Petrie:—

"A prayer for Muredach, by whom was made this

Cross."

The western face of the shaft is apportioned into three panels, which are indicated by a carved rope moulding running round each; the shaft is ornamented on the angles with a bead moulding, and the circular portions of the arms are finished on the angles with a carved rope moulding. The lower panel of the western face has three figures, a female, whose mantle is fastened at the breast by a brooch, with a male figure at each side, one of whom holds a spear and sword, the other a sword; the latter is unsheathed, is long, broad-bladed, and has an angular point. The next panel has three figures, apparently Brehons, or learned laymen, from their dresses and long glibes. The third panel has also three figures, subject not evident. The centre of the circular part is occupied by a representation of the Crucifixion, the soldiers with the spear and sponge, &c.; angels above the Cross. A panel in the right arm has a grouping showing the Resurrection,

with soldiers guarding the sepulchre. In the corresponding panel on the left arm, is a group of figures with musical instruments. The head is occupied by three figures,

subject not evident.

On the super-plinth of the eastern face are grotesque animals. The shaft is divided into four panels, the lower one represents the temptation and expulsion; in it we have the fatal tree, Eve presenting the forbidden fruit to Adam. The expulsion exhibits but two figures, the Angel, with drawn sword, and another.

The next panel has four figures, three of them soldiers, dressed in kilts reaching to the knees, and armed with round targets and swords; one sits, another kneels, a fourth figure, which is unarmed, holds in his hands a large

ball.

The next panel represents a school, or public assembly, having two rows of figures, five in each; the front figures are seated, some appear to hold books; before them stands an ecclesiastic, with his staff or crozier in his hand,

as if in the act of addressing them.

The centre of the circular space represents the general judgment. The Saviour stands, holding a crozier in one hand, in the other a Cross; on his right hand is a seated figure, playing on a harp, with several others playing on trumpets; and a variety of figures representing the blessed. At His left is a prominent figure, seated on a chair, elevated on a platform, and holding a trumpet in his hand; behind this figure is Satan, with a trident, and accompanied by other evil spirits, driving a crowd before them, representing the lost.

Immediately under the Saviour's feet is the Archangel Michael, at his usual occupation of weighing souls; the balance has two bowls, in one is a small human figure, while Satan hangs on to the other, endeavouring to weigh it down. In the head of the cross is a group of three figures, two of which are seated, and hold croziers. The sides of the shafts, the ends of the arms, the soffits of the same, and the exterior edges of the circular parts, are all elaborately carved with groups of figures, and elaborate ornamentation, of the most beautiful and intricate designs.

One curious group exhibits two figures seated opposite

each other, with distinct and strongly-marked features; having long hair, beards, and moustaches curled up at the ends; they are engaged in embracing each other's beards, or else they are stroking these appendages—perhaps an

ancient form of peaceful salutation.

In another panel is a centre figure, seated on a welldefined chair; he holds in both hands a cup, into which an attendant pours something from a flagon; while three soldiers, armed with swords and round targets, stand in the rear. A panel on the end of one of the arms represents a figure seated, his hands clasped together; two soldiers, with spears thrusting at him; perched on his head is a winged figure, with a human head, with winged figures at each side. It evidently represents a martyrdom, the soul carried off by Angels. The Cross is capped by the usual angular roof, which, in this instance, is elaborately finished, having a moulded ridge, the sloping sides being carved into a representation of ornamental tiling. On the soffet of one of the arms is a beautiful patera, with two rows of the pellet ornament; on the patera is an open hand, beautifully proportioned and carved, and looking as fresh as if executed yesterday. The proportions of this monument are more massive than is usual in works of this class; it is not, however, ungraceful in form, as the proportions lighten upwards, while the quantity of sculpture and ornament also contributes to this effect. It is really a work of art, both in design and execution, and I question if any country in Europe could produce its equal, executed at the same period. The age of this Cross can be decided without much difficulty. It was formerly known as Boyne's, or Buithe's Cross, but is now designated the Cross of Muiredach, the name in the inscription already cited. Dr. Petrie gives the following quotations from the "Annals of Ulster," containing the obits of two individuals of this name :-

[&]quot;A. D. 844. Muiredach, Son of Flann, Abbot of Monaster Buiti, died."

"A. D. 923 or 924. Muiredach, Son of Domhnall, tanist-Abbot of Armagh, and chief Steward of the Southern Hy-Niall, and successor of Buiti, the son of Bronach, head of the Council of all the men of Bregia, laity and clergy, departed this life on the fifth day of Calends of December." (Petrie's "Round Towers," p. 406.)

It is certain that this Cross was erected by one or other of the above. Dr. Petrie is disposed to attribute it to the last named, from the fact of his being "a man of much greater distinction and probable wealth than the other." The Doctor's conjecture appears to me to be borne out by the fact, that the open hand, the badge of the O'Neills, is to be found on the soffet of one of the arms, as already described; it is therefore highly probable that, whoever erected this monument, or to whomsoever it was erected, had some connexion with that distinguished and powerful

family.

Monasterboice, West Cross.—This monument is 23 ft. 6 in. in height, consisting of three stones, the plinth, shaft, and head. The plinth is rough and unfinished, the lower part of the shaft is damaged—Mr. Wakeman says by violence; but I rather think by the wearing away of the stone, as it has all the appearance of weather wear; the material is a light buff-coloured sandstone, and from its nature all the sculptures have suffered more or less, some being nearly defaced. The usual torus, or bead moulding, runs round the angles of the shaft and arms. The eastern face of the shaft is divided into six panels; the lowest represents soldiers guarding the sepulchre; the next, St. John baptizing the Saviour, with the dove descending; the rest are filled with groups of figures, three in each, perhaps the twelve Apostles. In the centre of the circle is represented the Crucifixion, the soldiers with sponge and spear; the arms and head are also filled with groups of figures, difficult to appropriate. The west side has seven panels in the shaft, filled with figure subjects, and one with interlacing patterns. The lower panel is David killing the lion; the next is presumed to be the intended sacrifice of Isaac; he is represented as if chopping up the wood on the altar, Abraham standing by, with a drawn sword; the figure of an animal, supposed to be the ram, or substitute. but alongside of it is a small kneeling figure, perhaps intended to represent the Angel. Above this, Christ is blessing little children. Another panel has a chariot having spoked wheels; there are figures standing in the chariots. In the centre of the circle is a figure with a sword and round buckler, surrounded by a crowd of figures. In one arm of the Cross is a panel containing two figures of ecclesiastics with croziers—before them a figure, apparently an acrobat, standing on his head; the subject is a curious one. The other panels have groups of figures, the intention of which I could not conjecture. The sides of the shaft, the soffets, and ends of arms, and the external edges of the circular parts, are all sculptured in panels, some of subjects, some of ornamentation.

(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

AT a GENERAL MEETING, held in the apartments of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday July 10th (by adjournment from the 3rd), 1872,

MAURICE FITZGIBBON, Esq., in the Chair;

The Rev. J. Graves, Hon. Sec., stated that the inhabitants of Londonderry had memorialed the Premier on the subject of proper steps being taken for the preservation of those national monuments which, since the passing of the Irish Church Act, had come under the care of the Church Commissioners. Mr. Thomas Watson, their Hon. Local Sec. at Derry, had forwarded him Mr. Gladstone's reply to Sir F. Heygate, M. P., which stated "that the memorial from Londonderry, forwarded on the 12th instant (June), has been referred to the Church Commissioners, and their attention has been called to the subject raised in it."

The following elections to Fellowships took place:—
The Right Hon. the Earl of Desart; and O'Connell
Hackett, Esq., Mayor of Clonmel: proposed by the Rev.
James Graves.

John Evans, F. R. S., F. S. A., &c., Nash Mills, Hemel Hemsted, England: proposed by the Earl of Enniskillen.

Stuart Knill, The Crosslets in the Grove, Blackheath, London: proposed by E. Smithwick, J. P.

The following Member of the Association was admitted to Fellowship:—

Robert Romney Kane, A. M.

The following new Members were elected:-

Whitley Stokes, LL.D., Secretary of the Council, India; Rev. Dr. Farrelly, Bursar, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; J. W. Agnew, M. D., Hobart-town, Tasmania; and J. H. Cornella, 230, West 36th-street, New York: proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

J. Townsend Trench, J. P., Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare; and Edward Skeffington R. Smyth, D. L., Mount Henry, Portarlington: proposed by John G. Adair.

William O'Keeffe, Clerk of the Peace, Ring House,

Blackrock, Cork: proposed by Barry Delany, M. D.

John M'Carthy, T. C., Fethard, county Tipperary:

proposed by Thomas O'Gorman.

The Rev. William Ball Wright, St. Mary's Clergy House, Kennington Park Road, London, S. E.: proposed by J. G. Robertson.

P. J. Dillon, Borough Treasurer, Kilkenny: proposed

by John G. A. Prim.

F. Shiel, 35, Upper Dominick-street, Dublin: proposed by W. F. Wakeman.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors:—

"Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy," Vol. I.,

second series, No. 2: presented by the Academy.

"The Archæological Journal, published under the direction of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," Nos. 112 and 113: presented by the Institute.

"The Journal of the British Archæological Association," December, 1871: presented by the Association.

"The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," Vol. II., No. 1: presented by the Institute.

"Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London," second series, Vol. V., No. 3: presented by the Society.

"Archæologia Cambrensis," fourth series, No. 9: pre-

sented by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

"Original Papers published under the direction of the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society," Vol. VII., Part 5: presented by the Society.

"The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine," No. 37: presented by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

"Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society

of Ireland," Part 41: presented by the Society.

"American Journal of Numismatics, and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies," published by the Boston Numismatic Society, Vol. VI., No. 4: presented by the Society.

"The Reliquary," edited by Llewellyn Jewett, F.S.A,

No. 49: presented by the Editor.

"The Builder," Nos. 1593-1603, inclusive: presented by the Publisher.

"The Irish Builder," Nos. 273-280: presented by the

Publisher.

A remarkably fine fictile vessel, from 15 to 16 inches in height, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter: presented by Rev. P. Neary, R. C. C., Ballyouskill, Co. Kilkenny, through Mr. John Hogan, Kilkenny. The Rev. Mr. Neary, in his letter to Mr. Hogan, dated 1st June, ult., gave a very graphic description of the discovery, and the circumstances attending it, as follows:—

"I have just secured for our Archæological Museum a very fine specimen of an urn with all the charred human bones deposited in it probably 2000 years ago. I will bring it into Kilkenny myself the first day I am going in; as I would not entrust it to any one's care. The style of ornamentation resembles that of the one found lately in Co. Tyrone, of which see an illustration in one of the late parts of the 'Journal.' It was accidentally discovered yesterday evening by a man who was ploughing in a field of Mr. Staunton's (in the townland of Cool), beside the high road leading from Ballyragget to Ballyouskill, about two miles distant from Ballyragget. The plough-share struck against a large unhewn limestone, about 4 feet by 20 inches broad, and 6 or 8 inches thick. Thinking it to be a boulder stone, the man determined to remove it altogether, and got another to assist him. Upon removing it, the breath was nearly taken from them! It was the cover of what appeared like a rudely constructed pump-hole (built round with dry stones, about 18 inches in diameter and 2 feet 9 inches deep); and to add to their surprise as well as delight, they beheld at the bottom a veritable crock, containing, as they fondly imagined, nothing less precious than gold. Fortunately their terror overcame their cupidity for the moment, else this fine urn would have certainly shared the fate of so many others. So while one remained on sentry, the other came to inform 'his Reverence' of the find. If he returned a wiser man than he came, he also returned a much sadder one. You never beheld a more chap-fallen man than my informant when I told him what the crock really contained. His golden visions vanished into

air. However he would still hope against hope that I was mistaken, and urged me to go with him at once and unravel the mystery. Though I should be hard set to get back in time for the evening devotions, I started at once in double-quick time, lest, if I delayed, the destruction of urn and cist might be the consequence. The cover and appearance of the cist was such as I told you above-the urn, at the bottom, appeared the fac-simile of a small straw bee-hive. Being tall and thin, I claimed the honour (which no one disputed with me) of bringing to terra firma and the light of heaven the crock aforesaid. I managed to plant a foot right and left of it, and get my pair of long arms in loving embrace about it, and thus lifted it with all possible care. Before I saw it, some pieces had fallen out of it at one side, but I was glad to find them afterwards at the bottom of the cist amid the clay and bones. I afterwards filled the 'jerry' hat of my informant, not with gold, but with the calcined bones (some white, some black) of the unknown deceased. I searched carefully for some stone or bronze arrow or spear-head, to see might he be some 'warrior taking his rest' without 'his martial cloak around him,' but could find no trace of any. When I had removed the remains, I found that the urn's mouth was laid down on a flag or stone (of what kind I know not) at the bottom of the cist. We then partly covered up the excavation with a large stone or two, and Mr. Staunton promised that no one should disturb it or close it up for some time; so if you or any Member of the Society wish to see the cist and all about it, you can do so."

The urn, which was placed on the table before the Chairman, excited great interest. The Rev. Mr. Graves had succeeded in repairing part of the injuries which it had received; and he said that he expected to be ultimately able to put together the few remaining fragments, which he had been prevented from doing in time for the Meeting, as the cement had not quite dried on those portions to which the remaining particles should be attached. The bones were carefully examined by the Members, and it was obvious that they were human bones, and had been submitted to the action of fire.

The matrix of the seal of the Corporation of Gowran, County Kilkenny: presented by the Rev. James Gaffney,

R. C. C., Dublin.

Mr. Prim said, the Rev. James Gaffney had entrusted to him, for presentation to the Association's Museum, this very curious and interesting seal, connected with the Corporation of the town of Gowran in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The seal which that body had used from the latter end of the seventeenth century till it was dissolved by the Municipal Reform Act was still extant at Gowran Castle, and was figured in the "Transactions of the

Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society," for 1856, Vol. I., new series, p. 93; it being there given as an illustration of a Paper by the Rev. James Graves on "The Ancient Borough Towns of the County of Kilkenny." But it was, of course, not the original seal of the Corporation of Gowran (which, under its olden title of Ballygauran, had received its Charter of Incorporation as early as the reign of King John), as it bore the date 1695 beneath the device of a castle. Mr. Graves had made every possible effort to ascertain what was the device and inscription on the olden seal, but was unsuccessful; for, although impressions of it had been anciently attached to several documents in the Evidence Chamber at Kilkenny Castle, they had, in the lapse of time, fallen from the parchments and been lost. The seal preserved at Gowran Castle was that engraved for and used by the body which was constituted the Corporation by King William III., after the members of the Corporation embodied under the Charter of James II. were ejected from office. The seal now presented by the Rev. Mr. Gaffney was clearly not the original seal of Gowran either; but there could be little doubt, although it bore no date, that it was a new seal used at the time of King James II. by the older Corporation. The device was very unusual in the seal of a Corporation not ecclesiastical, being, in the centre of an oval field, the sacred monogram, I. H. S., surmounted by a cross, and in base the Three Nails of the Crucifixion fixed in a Heart, in the conventional grouping of the "Emblems of the Passion." The material of the seal was latten, and the legend, which did not make good grammar, ran round the verge as follows :-

+ SIGILE * CORPORACIO * BALE * GAVRAN.

The Rev. Mr. Gaffney, when giving him the seal to present to the Association, stated that he would forward, in time for the Meeting, a note of what he knew of its history; however, the Rev. gentleman had not yet done so; but he believed he himself knew almost as much about it as Mr. Gaffney. He had first heard of the existence of this seal last November, by a communication from Mr. J. Davis White, of Cashel, who, having seen that he (Mr. Prim) was editing, for the Association's "Journal," some of the Gow-

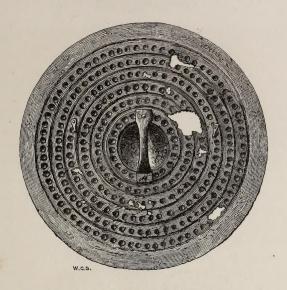
ran Corporation documents, which Mr. Watters had found amongst the Records of the Corporation of Kilkenny, sent him an impression of it in wax, considering it might be of use to him. In reply to his inquiries, Mr. White subsequently intimated that he had been some time previously given the impression by a lady, Miss Butler of Suirville, near Golden, in whose possession the seal had been, and who informed him it had been found in what appeared to have been part of the moat of an old castle, near her residence. Mr. White wrote to Miss Butler, then, on the subject, and kindly sent him that lady's reply, in which she stated she had given the seal to a clerical friend, by whom, she believed, it had been placed in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. A few months after, the Rev. Mr. Gaffney, who it appeared was the gentleman alluded to by Miss Butler, brought him the seal, stating that he had at first intended to present it to the Academy, of which he is a Member, but that, as it was connected with the county of Kilkenny, and as he was himself a Kilkenny man, he thought he ought to place it in the Kilkenny Museum. The Members of the Association, he (Mr. Prim) felt sure, would fully appreciate the motives of the Rev. gentleman in doing so. The seal was oval, measuring an inch and seventenths, by an inch and a half, and had a flange attached to the back at right angles, to enable the person sealing to hold it firmly.

Photographs of the front and back of a bronze shield, lately found in the county of Limerick, and now in his possession: presented by Maurice Lenihan, J. P., M. R. I. A.,

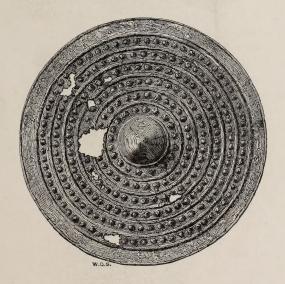
Fellow of the Association.

Mr. Lenihan sent to the Honorary Secretary the following observations relative to this most rare, if not unique, example of an ancient Celtic shield found in Ireland:—

"The shield, as represented both back and front on the plate which faces this page, is very slightly convex, and is strengthened by a series of concentric circles formed of bosses, parallel to the *umbo* or central boss, and numbering six. The bosses are two hundred in number. In the large, or as we shall call it the sixth circle, that is, the circle next the rim, which latter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width, there are 73 bosses, in the fifth circle 64, in the fourth circle 53, in the third 44, in the second 35, and in the circle next to the umbo 22. The metal is about the thickness of a shilling at the rim, but thins very much to the centre, where it is not thicker than a sixpence; and that it had a lining, probably of 'tough bull hide'

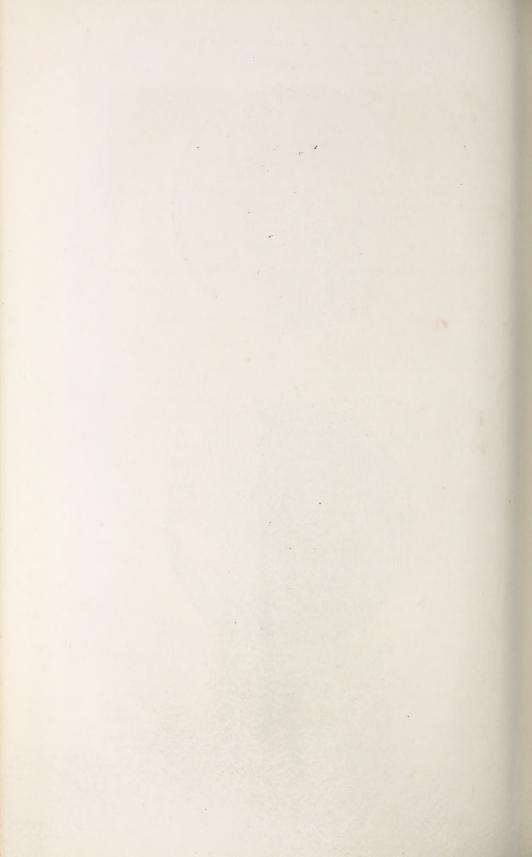


Back of Shield.



Front of Shield.

[Diameter-Twenty-eight inches.]



is proved by the rivets of the original bronze loops, attached to the back for the strap which suspended it over the shoulder when not in use, being at present quite loose, and not closed up to the metal as those which

fasten"the handle are.

"The dimensions of the shield, which appears, when used defensively, to have been borne in the hand, and not on the arm, are as follows:—In diameter it is 2 feet $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The umbo is 6 inches in diameter. The shield itself appears to have been cast, but the bosses and umbo were probably beaten up. The handle, which traverses the interior of the umbo, appears to have been intended for the grasp of a rather small hand, such as those of the Normans were, and such as those of the Scandinavians must, generally speaking, have been, if we can judge from the small size of the sword hilts preserved in Danish museums. I do not, however, contend that the shield is Danish, unless, indeed, it belongs to the old Danes or Tuatha de Dannan. In close fight, or against arrows, the shield, though a rather light one, would, if lined, have proved a very effectual defence.

"This shield, which I refer to the pre-Christian period of our history,

was found in a bog in the neighbourhood of Ballynamona and Herbertstown, Co. Limerick, and not far distant from the celebrated Lough Gur. The shield was drawn out of a not very deep hole by a boy, with a gaff, which broke part of the shield when it struck its surface. Near the shield was found the head and antlers of the great fossil Irish deer (Megaceros Hibernicus). Not only the material, but the shape of the shield, convinces me that it belongs to the Celtic period (by which I mean the pre-Scotic). If we could imagine—I, however, cannot—that it belongs to a later period than I claim for it, and if we consult the Irish Annals as to the times when, possibly, shields were worn by soldiers in the locality where this one has been found, it may have been left there in the time when Brian Boru fortified that particular place, or, more probably, it may have been worn in the army of Domhnal McLaughlin, King of Ireland, and elder branch of the northern Hy-Niall or Kinnell-Owen. when he invaded the West and South, on which occasion, after taking hostages from the King of Connaught (Rory O'Connor) he burned Limerick and Kincora, and plundered the 'plain of Munster' as far as Emly, Bruree, and southwards. So say the 'Annals of the Four Masters.' The latest occasions on which shields-but certainly not such shields as this is—may have been borne in these parts, were in the times of the Earl of Desmond, when there were great hostings, if not great fighting, in the locality; for instance, in 1516, when the place was besieged by the Geraldines (under James the son of Maurice), but left uninjured on the arrival of the O'Briens and Butlers from Thomond; while in 1579 the English adopted the resolution of placing warders in the castles of the Earl of Desmond at the same place. It is not likely, however, that they left their shields behind them; and these, after all, are comparatively modern events.

"I am quite convinced myself that the shield belongs to a far more remote period. I am of opinion that it belongs to the distant ages when the Pagan predecessors of the *Scoti* (who were in possession of the isle at the introduction of Christianity) occupied the country, to whom bronze weapons, and other vestiges of a higher civilization (traced by some to a Phœnician origin) are referred. I believe the *Scoti* did not use bronze instruments at all; whereas their predecessors *did*, and were a small-handed race, as is proved by the hafts of their bronze daggers, rapiers,

and leaf-shaped swords.

"The shield, being of golden bronze (at least, I think so), probably belonged to some chief. In size it resembles the shields worn by horsemen.

"So far as my reading informs me, only two shields bearing any resemblance to the present one have been found, and those in Wales and Scotland.

"I should not, therefore, call the shield Cymric or Pictish; and having excluded Saxon and Norman shields, for the reason assigned, I designate it, for want of a better word, 'Celtic,' though I am aware that term is also applicable to the old inhabitants of Wales and Scotland. The number of bosses reminds us of Homer's words—

"—— Aspides omphaloessai Epelent' allelous,"
"Their bossy shields Each other touched,"——

and the hollowness of these bosses refers to a practice well known to classical readers, and alluded to by Milton, when he says—

"Clashed on their sounding shields the din of war."

"We may observe that there have been extremely few shields found at any period of our history, though multitudes of other arms. Rowlands' Mona Antiqua Restaurata,' which refers to multitudes of bronze implements, such as celts, or truaghts, &c., makes no mention of the finding of shields. Walker, in his 'History of the Arms and Dress of the Ancient Irish,' states that but one shield had been found in Ireland up to the period he wrote in the last century, and he throws some doubt on the existence among the native Irish of metal shields at all; but he shows that Ollave, in his voyage to Ireland from Scandinavia, in search of his father, bore aloft his bright gleaming shield. Logan ('Antiquities of Scotland') speaks of but one shield having been found in that country, which he states was not of bronze, but steel, and he alleges that it was in the possession of the Earl of Marr. Penant ('Tour through Wales,'

Portions of a fibrous substance strongly resembling decayed leather remain in the hollows at the back of the shield, but unfortunately the finder was most industrious in his efforts to remove all traces of the lining, which alone could have enabled the thin bronze to offer resistance to a thrust or blow. But one other bronze shield is recorded as having been found in Ireland; it is in the Londesborough collection, and is said to have been found in a Rath near Athenry. It is only 14 inches in diameter. The design is similar to the Lenihan shield, but the bosses are larger and farther asunder.-See "Horæ Ferales," Plate xi., where a fine bronze shield, of the same character as the Lenihan example, dredged up from the Thames and now in the British Museum, is also figured, along with others. Two bronze shields, one closely resembling the example described by Mr. Lenihan, but smaller, have been found in Scotland, and are now preserved in the National Museum, Edinburgh.—ED.

Having ourselves examined the "Lenihan Shield" (as this antique should, in justice, be termed), we are enabled to give some additional descriptive particulars. It is not a regular circle, its greater diameter being 28 inches, its lesser 271. Six beaten up ribs alternate with the rows of bosses, and there is a patch of bronze soldered over an irregular hole, such as an arrow would make, extending partly over the third row of bosses and partly over the third rib. The patch and the solder are of the same bronze as the shield. The handle (which is riveted firmly across the hollow of the umbo) is not solid, being of sheet bronze bent into a round. Its rivets form two of the bosses in the first row. The umbo projects $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches beyond its base, and the convexity of the shield gives it about 3 inches projection beyond the level of the rim. The bronze is turned inwards most skilfully, so as to form a hollow round edge about 1 inch thick at the extreme rim of the shield, as shown by a section, where there is a break.

vol. ii., p. 362-3) tells us 'that in 1784, opposite to Bedd Koret, is Movel Hedog; in a bog not far from that mountain, was found, in 1784, a most curious brass shield, which Mr. Williams, of Lanidan, favoured him with a sight of: its diameter was 2 feet 2 inches; the weight 4 lbs. In the centre was a plain umbo projecting above two inches. The surface of the shield was marked with twenty-seven smooth concentric elevated circles, and between each was a depressed space of the same breadth with the elevated parts, marked by a single row of smooth studs. The whole shield was flat and very limber. I cannot attribute this to the Welsh, who seemed to despise every species of defensive armour. The Emperor of the East having asked of Henry II. whom he considered the bravest men in the world, was told by Henry, that he considered the Welsh were, as they met his mail-clad soldiers with their naked, or unarmed breasts.

"A small round shield seems to have been the favourite of the Celts. Logan, p. 188, states that 'Tearmum, targid, or more usually sgaith (wing), are the terms for shields and bucklers in Gaelic.' The Irish have a satirical observation on a headstrong, irascible person—they call him a bualoun

scieth—one who strikes the shield.

"Altogether the shield has been written and sung of from the earliest ages, and forms the subject of many a beautiful reference in the Sacred Scriptures. As to the shield, a photograph of which is now before the Association, at the risk of being contradicted, I argue on the Celtic, or, if you choose, Tuatha de Danaanic, or possibly Danish origin of the shield, by disjunctive syllogism, as I believe the logicians call it, in this way.

"It is not Saxon, for the Saxon shield was spiked in the centre, like

a German helmet.

"It is not Norman, for the Norman shield was kite-shaped.

"It is therefore Celtic, if not Danish, for does not Ossian mention round shields? whilst all the ancient Irish bards and writers sing and speak of the Celtic shield as round, such as the fine specimen now under

consideration.

"When the shield was found, the finder rubbed and scraped it, taking off a large quantity of the *verde antique*; but there has been enough left to delight the eye of the antiquary. I have thought it well to make you thus early acquainted with the existence of this curious relic of ancient Irish defensive armour, for your information and that of the Members of our Association."

[Since the above description was put in type, this ancient Celtic shield has become the property of the Royal Irish Academy, in the Museum of

which it has been placed.

A chárá, or thick-backed, knife-like sword, the national weapon of the Afgháns; this specimen came from Teerá, a valley to the south-west of Peshawur, inhabited by the Afreedis, one of the most powerful tribes on the frontier. His object in sending it to the Society was, that it might perhaps help to illustrate the skean, or ancient weapon of the Trish, to which it bore a resemblance: presented by J. A. Purefoy Colles, M. D., 4th Sikh Infantry.

Captain Swinhoe, of the Indian Army, pointed out that, as he understood the skean to have been exclusively used as a stabbing weapon, its connexion with the *chárá* could scarcely be deemed very obvious, the latter being always used to strike, but with a peculiar movement of the wrist, which, while it struck, also drew it back with a cutting motion, and the Afghans were so dexterous in its use, that they would chop off a sheep's head at a single blow. He drew attention to the shortness of the haft, the peo-

ple referred to having small hands.

Mr. Graves said that the smallness of the handle gave the weapon a similitude in another way to the ancient Irish bronze swords and daggers, and he alluded to the theory of these countries having been originally colonized from the East; exhibiting also, in connexion with this subject and that of the bronze shield, an ancient bronze dagger, with its hilt, also of bronze, attached by rivets, found at Belleek, and which Mr. W. F. Wakeman had obtained permission of Mr. Armstrong, of Belleek, to deposit in their Museum; also the original handle, apparently of whalebone, of a bronze rapier, sent for exhibition by Mr. Crawford, of Trillick, through Mr. Stuart, Enniskillen. The smallness of the hafts, in the case of both these weapons, was very remarkable.

A counterfeit bronze sword, of small size, and of a type unlike our genuine antiques of the class: presented by Mr. William Gray, Architect, Belfast. In connexion with this

presentation, Mr. Gray sent the following note:-

[&]quot;I have been for some time suspecting that some enterprising speculator in Co. Antrim has ventured on a new branch of the trade of manufacturing Irish antiquities, as I have seen here and there some very new forms of swords, knives, clubs, battle-axes, &c., chiefly made of a peculiar kind of so-called bronze, but having in addition the original [?] timber handles, &c., almost complete. Some of the battle-axes are formed of stone. I send you one very good example of what is supposed to be a bronze sword; but you will observe that the bronze [?] will bend like a piece of brass; and if you examine the irregular edge—at first sight indicating decay—you will find that the file did most of the work, and a rough hammer made the indentations on the flat surface to represent decay there. You will notice also that the whole affair is covered with a dirty black composition; but by examining the rivet-holes of the handle, you will see that the metal there is as clean as when recently punched out or filed, and the black stuff is blurred over the edge. Now

I have seen, in more places than one, forged swords of this very shape, having on the edges, along the centre of the blade, irregular, lateral projections, a form of which the specimen I send you is a good example. Many of these new bronze old Irish weapons have the handles complete, with guard, &c., but almost always made from portions of modern articles. In this trade knives are very common, having black bog-wood handles, and in a great variety of forms. The compound articles, such as battle-axes, are grotesque, but flimsy, fabrications, not nearly so likely to take in the collector as the stone battle-axes, which are chiefly made from mica schist—a very flakey, tough rock, found in Donegal and elsewhere. As I am clearly of opinion, that this class of Irish antiquities are modern fabrications, I think it only right to ask collectors to be careful."

A silver sixpence of King George II., and a silver twopence of William and Mary: presented by Mr. Lawless,

Kilkenny.

The original Privy Seal, signed in autograph by the Prince Regent on the 11th December, 1815, for making out the Patent advancing Richard Baron Cahir to the state and title of Viscount Cahir and Earl of Glengall. The document was signed by Geo. IV. as Prince Regent. Also a copy of the programme of the "Ceremonial to be observed at the Installation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, on the 18th April, 1868:" presented by Mr. J. O'Reilly.

A stone inkstand, inscribed with the initials I. R., and the date 1677; a large lump of ancient bronze, curiously punched or bored in various places; a flint scraper, a number of ancient and modern coins, and a piece of "bog butter," all found in various places in his own locality; also a photograph of the old Castle of Shragh-a-kern, in the suburbs of Tullamore, erected in 1588: presented by

Mr. Thomas Stanley, Tullamore.

With regard to these objects, Mr. Stanley sent the following notes:—

[&]quot;About twelve years since, Mr. William Molloy, of Killevalley, near Tyrrellspass, sent me part of a lump of fat, which was found in a bog, not far from that place. I have been particular in my inquiries concerning it; and from the information which I have received, I suppose I am able to say, that it occupied the place where it was found, perhaps since the time when the brothers (Professor O'Curry wont allow me to call them mythic) Eber and Eremon fought that bloody battle at Ballintogher, near Geashil, for the removal, or obliteration of the regal landmark; and for aught I know to the contrary, may have been loot of some camp follower, which

proved an addition to his burden not to be borne to his far off home in the 'north countree.' The bog in which it was found is one of the many bogs, the strata of which may be divided into four groups; each division belonging to a distinct era. Beginning above, these strata may, in descending, be denominated the moss, the heath, the timber, and the sedge. The timber stratum is the product of a time when bogs were more or less covered with wood; the close of which period could not be later than the invasion of Britain by Cæsar. Under this bogwood stratum—midway in the lowest or sedge stratum, the lump of fat was found. It weighed about four stones; and it was about fifteen feet beneath the surface, and three feet from the gravel, or bottom of the bog. It had a wrapper-membrane-like-so very thin, and so very much decayed, that none of the peat cutters, who found it, could make any sort of guess as to what it might have been. A gentleman near that place (there is always a gentleman near the place ready to solve the difficulty) said the lump was bear's fat, or human fat. When it came into my possession it smelt strongly of mutton; and an intelligent lad-a butcher's boy whom I consulted-without a moment's hesitation, said, 'it is mutton fat.' These lumps of fat are so frequently found unaccompanied by other household concern, as to lead to the conclusion that they were not dropped by accident, nor buried simply for concealment. Mr. Molloy was present at the 'find,' and I had the account directly from him, first by note, and afterwards verbally.

"The inkstand is of the seventeenth century. It is of limestone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 5 wide, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ thick. Two cups for ink, a trough for pens, and two letters, I. R.—apparently initials—are on the upper side; and a date, 1677, on the front edge. The initials and date are in relief, the usual style in this part of the kingdom about that period. My friend, the late Mr. John Deane, made a present of it to me. It retains much of the polish given to the under side by being shuffled about from boy to boy on the desk. Mr. Deane informs me that he took it from the ruins of a hedge-school house kept by an old man named Rourke, amongst the hills

on this side of Clara, in the King's County.

"The knife, or scraper was found at Geashil Castle, and given to me by Mr. F. Prittie, a slater of this town. It is made from a piece of darkcoloured calp, which abounds in that neighbourhood. The maker knew

how to turn its stratification to advantage.

"The Castle of Shragh-a-kern is said to have been built by the Briscoes, an ancient family which has some representatives still in this neighbourhood. It bore the date of its erection on a stone, which was removed by Mr. Nugent Briscoe, to his residence, Mount Briscoe. On this stone were sculptured the initials E. K. B., and the date 1588, also one of those curious figures commonly called Sheela-na-gigs. The initials are traditionally said to stand for 'Ellen Kearney Briscoe.'"

An electrotype of a seal closely representing the present ancient Corporation Seal of Kilkenny: presented by Mr. Charles Chap in, Librarian to the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society, Boston, U. S.

Mr. Prim, in reference to this electrotype, stated that it was in many respects an admirable imitation of the

original Corporation Seal of Kilkenny, in the custody of their Associate, Mr. Patrick Watters, Town Clerk of Kilkenny; and it was curious that such a thing should turn up in America. The account which Mr. Chaplin had given of it, in a letter to Mr. Graves, written in consequence of seeing a notice of the existence of the Kilkenny Archæological Society in an Almanac, was this:—

"The object from which I obtained the mould of the seal of the city of Kilkenny was not the matrix, but an impression thereof in lead, and it came into my possession in this wise: - About five or six years ago business carried me into the workshop of an artizan in this city (Boston), and while in conversation with him I noticed on his work-bench, among a lot of tools, the leaden impression of which I have just spoken. My numismatic curiosity was at once excited, and upon questioning the owner I could get no information relating to the piece. He did not know what it was, nor where it came from; still, he would neither sell nor give it to me; but finally consented to lend it to me to decipher, and, if I wished, to copy. I assure you, Sir, I was not long in doing the latter, and the next day returned the medal or seal to its owner, having, in the meantime, secured a mould of it, from which I obtained the electrotype copy now in my possession, a duplicate of which I send to you with this letter. About two weeks after returning the seal, the owner's shop was destroyed by fire, and his copy was then lost, so that now I suppose mine is the only copy in the United States. The leaden piece belonging to my friend was evidently an impression of the seal of your city, taken for the purpose of proving the correctness of the matrix, as a printer takes 'a proof' of his types, to prove their accuracy or inaccuracy. Or perhaps it may have been the veritable seal attached to some old-time legal document, hundreds of years ago, when the practice of hanging huge leaden tokens of authenticity to articles of agreement was in vogue."

Mr. Prim said that the first conjecture as to the leaden object being "a proof" taken from a seal was doubtless the correct one; but the question was, when, and under what circumstances was the seal engraved? Although it was so good a copy of the genuine seal of the Corporation, it was unlike it in several respects. Not only was it larger in size, but the archers on the towers were armed with the long-bow and arrow, whereas, in the genuine seal, they held the cross-bow; and the lion passant-gardant, beneath the Castle, was an exceedingly majestic and well-fed beast, instead of the attenuated lion of heraldry appearing on the original seal. In the year 1752 a meeting of the Corporation of Kilkenny was held, at which—Ralph Gore, Esq., Mayor, presiding—an order was made that, as the

city seal, and the strong box in which it was contained. were detained by the previous Mayor, who refused to surrender them, a new seal should be made and used for the future, and the old seal should be destroyed, if it could be got at. However, the resolution set out, that not only should the city arms be engraved on the new seal, but also "the date of the year," as a distinctive mark. Now, this American seal did not bear any date or any difference intended to distinguish it from the genuine seal, and as the old seal was yet in use it was probable that it had been recovered before the necessity for making another had occurred, so that it was probable no other seal was engraved in 1752. At a later period, however, a counterfeit seal of the Corporation of Kilkenny actually was made, and although he had never seen it, and did not know what had become of it, he presumed this leaden proof impression. which had found its way to America, was taken from it. In the year 1838, certain of the inhabitants of Kilkenny, forming an association known as "The Citizens' Club," organised an opposition to the Corporate body, and claimed that instead of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen having the privilege of electing the Mayor and Sheriffs, that right belonged to all the inhabitants who enjoyed the freedom of the city; and for the purpose of having the legal question tested, they actually elected a Mayor and Sheriffs, and returned their names to the Lord Lieutenant for his sanction. The return of the actual Corporation, of the names of the members of their body whom they had elected for those offices, also went to Dublin Castle in the usual course. The Lord Lieutenant of the day, the Earl of Mulgrave, assembled the Privy Council to decide the point as to which return he should receive as being genuine, and a legal discussion took place before the Council, with the result of that body deciding that, as only one of the two returns—that of the Corporate body—bore the city seal, that only could be legally received. The Citizens' Club being thus defeated on a technical point, resolved that in the following year this difficulty should be surmounted, by their getting a seal engraved and applying it to the document. Accordingly, one of their most active and prominent members, Mr. Joseph Hackett, watchmaker—and

afterwards an Alderman and Mayor of Kilkenny, when the Municipal Reform Act had passed—was commissioned to have a seal made in imitation of the old city seal; and he (Mr. Prim) was at the time informed by those who had seen it, that the seal had been procured. It was not, however, used for the intended purpose, whether from the danger of its being deemed an indictment might lie for forgery, or from the prospect of the Municipal Reform Act passing so soon as to obviate the necessity of continuing the struggle with the exclusive old Corporate body, he could not say; but it might fairly be conjectured that the electrotype before the meeting was taken from a leaden proof of this seal, which had by some strange chance been carried to America.

A stone with Ogham inscription, found in a cranoge in Ballydoolough, as described in a recent Paper on the ancient Lake-dwellings of the Co. Tyrone: presented by W. F.

Wakeman, Esq.

A rubbing from an inscribed stone of an irregular form, about 14 inches by 15 inches, evidently a fragment of a larger mass, found in a field near Drumscara Castle, eight miles west of Macroom, Co. Cork, in April last. The inscribing presented Rune-like characters of some kind, but not likely to be decipherable: presented by R. Caulfield, LL.D., Cork.

The piece of embroidery representing the Arms of Queen Anne, exhibited by Dr. Long at the April Meeting: pre-

sented by Dr. Long, Arthurstown.

The Rev. Mr. Purcell, P. P., Ballycallan, through Mr. John Hogan, exhibited a very elegant silver Monstrance, used for many years in the Chapel at Ballycallan, Co. Kilkenny, and presumed to have been originally presented to that parish by Colonel Richard Butler, of Kilcash, brother to the first Duke of Ormonde, and the ancestor of the present Marquis of Ormonde. That Colonel Butler was the donor of the Monstrance there could be no doubt, from the ininscription, in cursive characters, which it bore:—

God. be. merciful. to. the. Honnerable. Collonell. Richard. Butler. and. his. Right. Honnerable. Lady. Frances. Butler. alias. Touchet.

The Rev. Mr. Graves said that, in its general design, this Monstrance bore a great resemblance to one known

to have been made for Bishop Roth (engraved in "The History, Architecture, and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of St. Canice," p. 40), and which had long been preserved in the Bryan family, until presented by the late Mrs. Bryan, of Jenkinstown, to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kilkenny. The Monstrance now exhibited was somewhat older, and much more highly decorated than that of Bishop Roth. It measured 19 inches in height, and weighed 21 oz. $17\frac{1}{2}$ dwts. There was no plate mark visible.

Mr. Watson, Hon. Local Secretary, Londonderry, reported the purchase of a penannular gold antique, with inscribed chevron ornamentation and trumpet ends, by a jeweller in that city. It was found on Pollen Strand, in

Innishowen, and weighed 3 oz. 9 dwts.

Mr. Prim said he was informed by Mr. R. Day, of Cork, that he had purchased at Londonderry, for his collection, a similar antique which he had showed lately to him at Kilkenny; it was most probably that reported by Mr. Watson.

The following communication was received from Mr. R. Day, M. R. I. A., F. S. A., accompanied by the woodcut, which he has presented free of cost to the Association:—

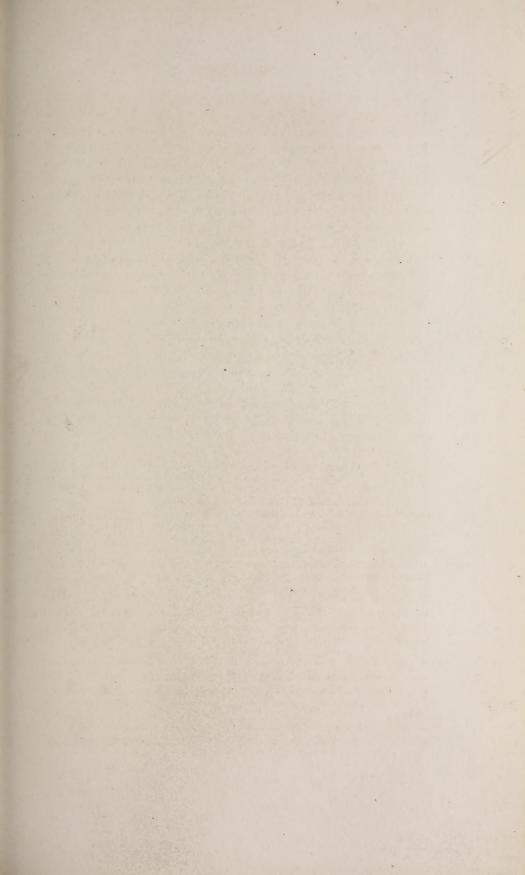
"In the Journal for April 1869 (Vol. I., Third Series, p. 353), an inscribed Shrine arch, from my collection, is figured and described by the Rev. William Reeves, D. D. With it, was found the bulla here engraved,

both of which I purchased from a dealer in Ballymena, who informed me, that they were found on the shore of the lower Bann. This bulla differs from those described by Sir William Wilde, in his Catalogue of the Gold Antiquities in the Royal Irish Academy; for while those there figured and described are composed of lead, and covered with laminæ of gold, this is a gold envelope encasing a relic, which Professor Harkness, F. R. S., of the Queen's College, Cork, has kindly analyzed for me. He states, that the 'substance is combustible, and burns with a flame; that the ash affords phosphoric acid. When examined with the microscope by transmitted light, the substance, besides a large amount of earthy matter (clay), exhibits small irregular-shaped particles, having a brownish



Gold Reliquary, found in the lower Bann.

red colour, which are probably altered blood globules.' This leaves no doubt concerning the use of this reliquary; the contents may be the blood of a martyred saint, mixed with the earth on which it was spilled. The top of this relic-case is hollowed to admit a string for suspension, and while the body is plain and undecorated, the upper





Scale of Seet.

Morrus Ward & C. Lüh.

portion is ornamented with the well-known pattern so frequently found on gold ornaments of the same period, and on Cinerary Urns of an earlier time. Doctor Reeves has assigned the Shrine arch to the twelfth century, and we may reasonably give this the same, or perhaps a higher antiquity, as both were together, when found. It is unfortunate that the finder should have broken a portion of the gold covering off, and doubly so, that other objects found with it should have been mislaid and lost by him, as he was ignorant of their value, and supposed that the reliquary was brass, and valueless. The dealer, strange to say, was equally ignorant of its worth; and here it may be remarked, that as a rule, the peasantry mistake gold for brass, and bronze for gold. A gold hoopshaped fibula with wine-glass shaped ends, in my collection, weighing two ounces, when discovered, was broken in halves by the finder, who purposed using the pieces as hat pegs in his cabin, and who parted with both to a passing dealer for a small quantity of tobacco. Other instances have been met, and they are not a few, where finders of copper axes, and bronze palstaves, would not be persuaded but that they had secured wedges of gold; and in one case a man who had found a number of these at Renny, near Mallow, was so disappointed on learning their true character from a silversmith in Cork, that he flung all into the river there. Objects covered with thin plates of gold are often found in Ireland, and although the bullæ are scarce, the small penannular rings so well known as ring money, which have a groundwork of copper, and a covering of gold, are more frequently met with. If these circulated as a medium of exchange, they must have been forgeries of the period, and were both an admirably made counterfeit of the sterling gold ring money, and had probably an equally large circulation, for I have met with, during the past four years, in various parts of Ireland, no less than six of these spurious rings, and only four of those in solid gold.

A notice of a monumental slab found at Ballysaggart, parish of Killaghtee, Barony of Banagh, county of Donegal, was communicated by Mr. William H. Patterson, as follows:—

"The very fine monumental slab of which an engraving faces this page, is now at the Roman Catholic Church at Killybegs, county of Donegal, where it is fixed securely, against the wall of the interior of the building. The slab was brought from an exposed position, near the ruins of a small ecclesiastical building at Ballysaggart, on St. John's Point in the adjoining parish of Killaghtee; according to local tradition, it had been always there, and was known and admired by the peasantry, but it was trodden over by children, and the young men used to try their strength at lifting it; to protect it, therefore, from any further injury, the Rev. James Stephens had it removed to his church at Killybegs, in 1868, where it now remains, secure from further effects of weather or from chance mutilation.

¹ The church and graveyard of Ballysaggart, "town of the priest," are shown on the eastern shore of St. John's Point,

about half-way along the peninsula, in sheet 31 of the one-inch Ordnance Maps of the County.

"The material of the monument is sandstone of a particularly hard and close texture, but it has suffered much from long exposure, and some parts of the ornament are now very faint; however, in July, 1871, aided by the Rev. Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Barrett, of Bruckless, I was able to get a very satisfactory rubbing, from which the accompanying plate has been reduced. The slab measures 6 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches across, at the wide end, and I foot 6 inches at the narrow end. The whole of the ornament is in very low relief. It will be seen that the surface is divided by bands of interlaced tracery into a number of panels, each of which is filled with a design differing from the others; those on the left of the drawing appear to be the more important as bearing the human figures, &c., while those on the right, so far as I can judge, are merely ornamental, enriching the monument and balancing the other parts of the design.

"The slab is evidently a sepulchral monument, and is intended to commemorate the warrior whose effigy appears at the top, helmeted and plumed, and armed with battle-axe and sword; the weapons of the Irish galloglass. Owing to the absence of any literal inscription, it must always be a matter of uncertainty to whom this monument belonged, but local tradition connects it with the Mac Sweeny (Mac Suibne) family, who lived

as petty princes in their castle of Rathain.

"The ruins of this castle still exist on a little promontory on the western shore of St. John's Point, about two miles distant from Ballysaggart; the adjoining inlet is named, in the Ordnance Map, M'Swyne's Bay.

"Various entries in the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' connect Rathain Castle with the family of Mac Sweeny Banagh; thus at A. D. 1524, it is recorded that 'Mac Sweeny, of Tir Boghaine' (Niall More, the son of Owen), a constable of hardiest hand and heroism, of boldest heart and counsel, best at withholding and attacking, best in hospitality and prowess, who had the most numerous troops and most vigorous soldiers, and who had forced the greatest number of perilous passes, of any man of his own fair tribe, died after unction and penance, in his own Castle of Rathain, on the 14th of December.' Again, at 1535, 'Mac Sweeny, of Tir Boghaine (Mulmurry More, the son of Niall Mac Sweeny), was treacherously slain by his own brother, Niall, at the door of Mac Sweeny's Castle of Rathain, on the festival of SS. Peter and Paul.'

"A branch of the Mac Sweenys, of Munster, removed to Scotland about the commencement of the 11th century, and some of their descendants returned to Ireland early in the 14th century, and were hereditary leaders of galloglasses to many Irish chieftains.2 The Mac Sweenys, during their sojourn among the turbulent clans of the west of Scotland, had probably gained for themselves the reputation of hardy and successful captains of foot soldiers; for it appears that O'Donnell, Lord of Tyrconnell, encouraged them to settle in his territory, particularly along the sea coast. It is expressly stated that Mac Sweeny was planted in Fanaid, in the 14th century, by consent of O'Donnell.3 Concerning the Barony of Banagh, whose chief kept his state at Rathain, Dr. O'Donovan writes: 'according to O'Dugan's topographical poem, this territory belonged to the O'Boyle,

for 1840, p. 382.

¹ Tir Boghaine, now the Barony of Banagh, in South Western Donegal.

³ See "Battle of Magh Rath," p. 156, O'Donovan in "Irish Penny Journal" note p.

but for about two centuries before the confiscation of Ulster, it was the country of Mac Sweeny Banagh, a hereditary leader of galloglasses to the O'Donnells.1 Elsewhere O'Donovan mentions that Mac Sweeny dispossessed O'Boyle, in Banagh, in 1343; this date may probably represent the first coming of the Mac Sweenys to Banagh, so that if this monument belongs to one of this family it cannot be older than the middle of the fourteenth century. Having once firmly established themselves in Donegal, the Mac Sweenys appear to have held their ground, and also to have maintained their old fighting fame. A letter written by Sir Henry Sidney, in 1583, to Sir Francis Walsingham, quoted in the 'Ulster Journal of Archæology,' mentions that 'Shane O'Neale, the arch traytor, having exiled O'Donnell, lord of Tyrconnell, and drove him into England * * * took possession of all his castles, which were many, and strong, and put under subjection all the potentates of the same dominion, namely: O'Dogherty, O'Boyle, O'Gallaghare, the three grand captains of Galloglas called Mackswynes of Fanat, Banogh and Ne Do, 2 all which he either held in prison or lett out detayninge their best hostages.' The Mac Sweenys appear to have always been in the front when any fighting was going on; thus it is recorded that in 1522, O'Donnell having been attacked by O'Neill and his Connaught allies, 'assembled his own small but faithful forces in Kinel Connell, namely, O'Boyle, O'Dogherty, the three Mac Sweenys and the O'Gallaghers.' The precise topographical position occupied in Tyrconnell by the three septs of Mac Sweeny is indicated in the map of Ireland made in 1567, by John Goghe, a Limerick schoolmaster, a copy of which has been printed in the second volume of the 'State Papers' (4to., London, 1834). In this map, 'Mac Swyny Fanid' is placed to the west of Lough Swilly. 'Mac Swyny ne toch' is further west, and extends along the coast southwards, while 'Mac Swyny Banigh' occupies a district on the north of Donegal bay, which seems to be co-extensive with the modern barony of Banagh. Mr. H. Hore, writing in the Ulster Journal of Archæology, concerning this map, says: 'It also depicts them (the Mac Sweenys) in a curious manner by pourtraying three galloglasses in armour to represent the three septs. These figures are clad in shirts of mail, helmeted, and holding the famous battle-axe or 'sparthe,' which, according to Cambrensis, was in use among the north-men or ost-men.' Mr. Hore, further on, in discussing the origin of the galloglass and the meaning of the word, quotes Sir Walter Scott, in his account of the Scottish host:-

> 'The Isle men carried at their backs, The ancient Danish battle-axe.'

He goes on to say that here we have the true origin of the gallo-glass.³ Sweyn is a Danish Christian-name. The surname still lingers in the Isles. Dr. Johnson visited a Mr. M'Swyne, when in Coll. Although the word 'Scotici' stands for these redoubtable mercenaries in all the treaties made with the Irish chieftains by Lord Leonard Gray, and although Ireland (as Shakspere, in Macbeth, says of the merciless Mac Donnell), 'from the Western Isles, of Kernes and Gallowglasses is supplied;' yet their

^{1 &}quot;Annals of the Four Masters," A. D. 1524, note.

² Ne Do, recte, Na d-Tuath, which is

translated "of the districts" or "territories."

³ Gallo-glass, i. e. foreign soldier?

Cunabulum was unquestionably either Denmark or Norway, from whence the entire sea coasts of Great Britain and Ireland were peopled. If O'Donovan be correct in supposing that the descendants of the Mac Sweenys who left Munster in the eleventh century, returned to Ireland as captains of galloglass in the fourteenth, they probably had acquired their skill in the use of the battle-axe by joining in the feuds of the clansmen among the western islands. The professed galloglass does not appear to have been a native Irish institution, and the word, so far as I know, does not appear in our early historical writings.

"Considering the locality where this monument was found, it seems very probable that it belonged to a Mac Sweeny Banagh. The 'Annals of the Four Masters' contain numerous mentions of this family, and record the deaths, generally in battle, of many of them; but it seems to me extremely probable that Owen, who died in 1351, is the individual to whom

the monument was erected. The entry is :-

"'A. D. 1351. Owen-na-lathaighe Mac Sweeny was slain by Manus O'Donnell.'

"This na-lathaighe, I think, connects Owen with the district where the slab was found, and where Rathain Castle stood. The modern name of the parish which contains St. John's Point is Killaghtee, i. e., Killleacht'-oidhche—the Church of the Monumental Stone of the Night. If 'lathaighe' be a corruption of 'leacht-oidhche,' the name and title would read 'Owen of the Night Monument,' that is, of this particular district.
"In endeavouring to arrive at a knowledge of the age of this monu-

ment, some particulars, such as the place where it was found, and pecu-

liarities of shape and pattern, give considerable assistance.

"In the first place, although Celtic in most of the ornamental details, it is decidedly non-Hibernian, it is quite unique as an Irish example of monumental art; so far as I know, nothing resembling it has been found in Ireland. The slab, however, partakes much of the character of some of those in the west of Scotland, and is of what may be called the Iona school, having, I have but little doubt, been made in that island, or made in Donegal by artists brought from Iona for the purpose, to be placed as the memorial of one of the newly arrived Mac Sweenys. For the first generation, at least after settling in Donegal, this family would naturally be more Scotch than Irish in feelings, though after a few generations these feelings would have changed. Most probably Iona had been for a long period the burial-place of their tribe, as it was of the M'Leans, M'Leods, and other families of the Isles. Ever since the time of St. Columba, Iona had enjoyed a high reputation as a burying-place, and persons were brought from distant places to be there interred. Pennant quotes a Gaelic prophecy which was probably the origin of its fame in this respect, and translates it thus:-

> 'Seven years before the end of the world, A deluge shall drown the nations. The sea at one tide shall cover Ireland, And the green-headed Islay, but Columba's isle Shall swim above the flood.

"Mr. Graham has published a work on the antiquities of Iona, in

^{&#}x27; The writer has described this "leacht" ² Graham's Antiquities of Iona, Lonin the "Journal" for April, 1871. don, 1850.

which he gives lithographs of a great number of the monuments which still exist there; an examination of these drawings will show the points in which this Ballysaggart slab resembles the Iona ones, but any one wishing to make a still more critical comparison should consult the magnificent publications of the Spalding Club—'The Sculptured Stones of Scotland' by Dr. John Stuart, where many examples from Iona and other

places in the west are figured.

"As regards the art of the stone under consideration, the interlaced riband pattern in various combinations might suggest a much earlier date than that to which I consider it probable the stone belongs; but it must be borne in mind that this peculiar style, which was in use in Ireland from the sixth century, or earlier, was the favourite type of ornament, and continued in vogue in certain decorations, through a very lengthened period, even to modern times, as shown in the bucklers, brooches, and powder-horns of the Highlanders. The architectural or gothic panel at the upper right hand corner, gives a key to the age of the slab, and fixes a limit as to the period to which it might be referred. This limit would, I consider, be the middle of the fourteenth century, earlier than which I think the slab could not be, though it might be considerably later. Most of the other ornamental panels, including the one with the grotesque animals, might be several centuries earlier, had they not been associated with gothic work. The form of the slab, tapering from the head to the foot, is not a fashion of Celtic growth, but was introduced to the Scotic races by the Anglo-Norman invaders, as was the fashion of carving effigies on monuments. The true Irish tombstones were of totally different type, they were not of tapered form, bore no effigy, but bore invariably a cross, of more or less elaborate character, and had usually a short inscription. I would direct attention to the curious subject in the lowest left-hand panel, which evidently represents two men in kilted costume struggling together. Wrestling was the favourite pastime of all the northern nations, and the group may have represented a wrestling match, which was introduced to record the skill in this sport of the warrior, who is also displayed in full fighting costume in the principal panel; thus indicating his triumphs both in peace and war.

"The group, however, may represent the death-struggle of the warrior, the last scene in his life; it will be remembered that Owen Mac Sweeny was slain by Manus O'Donnell in 1351. Now, could we understand the significance of the small symbols which accompany the figures in this panel, we might make out with considerable certainty whom the figures represent; at the back of one of them is an animal, probably a horse, and a similar figure is sculptured above the shoulder of the galloglass effigy at the top; this may have been for the purpose of indicating one and the same person; while at the back of the other figure, in addition to an interlaced knot, there is a square object which may be intended to represent the Cathach or 'battle book of St. Columba,' the battle standard of the O'Donnells, and a very likely symbol to be selected to indicate a chief of that race. This very ancient copy of the Gospels, said to have been written by St. Columba, and enclosed in a jewelled shrine of silver gilt, was carried before the army of Tyrconnell when it went into battle, in order to ensure victory. These attempts to read the meaning of the sculpture are rather fanciful, but at present they are all that occur to me. In conclusion, I would express my opinion that the slab is of that mixture of Celtic and Gothic style which may be called the later Iona school, and as such represents the art of the Scottish branch of the Irish Gael; that it probably belongs to the latter half of the fourteenth century, and that it is the monument of a Mac Sweeny Banagh, of Rathain."

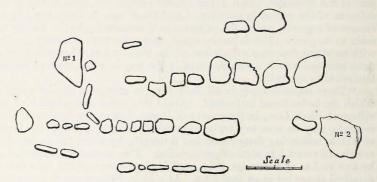
Mr. W. F. Wakeman sent the following paper on a Dolmen or "Giant's Grave," at the "Bar" of Fintona, accompanied by a plan and drawings:—

"I beg on the present occasion to lay before our Meeting a carefully executed and measured plan of one of those curious monuments of antiquity which are usually spoken of by our country people as 'Giants' Graves.' Amongst antiquaries they are variously styled, and occasionally some conflicting theories appear to have been promulgated relative to their origin and uses. That they were graves, at least, there is more than abundant evidence, portions of the human skeleton, or of skeletons, being almost invariably found within their enclosure whenever they have been explored; and indeed in many instances, when, from the disturbed state of the interior, it was evident that the work had been previously searched by treasure seekers. That the Scandinavian rovers ransacked a very considerable number of our pre-Christian sepulchral monuments is a matter of history. They were a very practical off-hand sort of depredators, and it is not probable that they would have exerted their energies over so wide a field, had they not in some instances, at least, been rewarded by the discovery of treasures, golden ornaments, and soforth. But even so long ago as the eighth and ninth centuries, Ireland was an ancient country, containing innumerable monuments of people and races which had passed away. Our northern visitors, in their thirst for buried treasure, would probably uproot, and 'poke' any primitive sepulchre which chance might throw in their way. It is not likely that their wise men had yet classified the sepulchral remains which were then, as now, to be found in Erin, and thus we may account for the unroofing and ruin of many of the socalled 'Giant Graves,' a class of monument which, so far as I am aware, has never, in this country at least, even when apparently opened for the first time, presented deposits other than bones, articles of bone, stone, or flint, and in some instances fragments of pottery. I speak, of course, only of original deposits, for in two notable instances explorers of a period comparatively late, as compared with that of the sepulchre they had violated, appear to have left behind them unintentionally, unmistakable evidence of their visit. I allude, in the first place, to the discovery within the tumulus of Dowth (plundered by the Northmen of Dublin, in A. D. 862), of an iron knife blade and a bronze pin, exactly similar to articles of the same class found in Lagore and other crannogs—and in the second place, to the fact of a Danish or Norwegian spear-head of iron, exactly like those found at Inchicore and the Broadstone, having been discovered in a splendid dolmen, situated immediately adjoining the house of Mr. Trimble, near Boho, county Fermanagh. This interesting weapon is, or was lately, in possession of Mr. Whittaker, whose father, up to last year, was Rector of the parish of Boho. Amongst objects probably lost or left behind them by early explorers of our pre-historic tumuli may be mentioned the now famous rune-inscribed sword trapping of Domnal Seals-head, described in

our Journal for April, 1871. From the appearance presented by many megalithic remains in Ireland and elsewhere it has become a question, amongst some antiquaries, whether the 'Giants' Grave' is not merely the skeleton of a chambered tumulus. This idea would appear to be wholly erroneous. Mr. G. A. Lebour, in 'Nature,' May 9, 1872, presents some very interesting remarks bearing upon this subject. In allusion to the principal dolmens and tumuli of Finistère, he states that 'in most cases in that department the dolmens occupy situations in every respect similar to those in which the tumuli are found, so that meteorological, and, indeed every other but human agencies, must have affected both in the same manner and degree. Notwithstanding this, the dolmens are invariably bare, and the kists are as constantly covered; there are no signs of even incipient degradation and denudation, in the latter, and none of former covering in the first. It would be unwarrantable to suppose that, had the dolmens been uncovered by human beings, no vestiges of the mounds would remain, or that this perfect and unaccountable removal of material being allowed, the skeleton, i. e., the part containing the most useful stones, should be left unscathed. There is, however, a more important point of difference between the dolmens and the barrow kists; namely, that in the chambered tumuli there is almost always present a floor-stone—a part of the structure which I have never seen at the base of any of the dolmens of the region in question. And there can, in their case, be no chance of removal, as the floor-stone would necessarily be the last to remain in its place. The dolmens, again, as a rule, were evidently erected with no attempt at nice adjustment of the sides or top, whereas tokens of some care and trouble are to be found in the way in which most of the entombed kists are built.'

"These remarks apply in all their force to groups of similar remains which are to be found in Ireland. About two miles and a-half from the village of Black Lion, in the county of Cavan, but on the borders of Fermanagh, may be seen two truly magnificent 'Giants' Graves,' the larger of which, measuring forty-seven feet in length, by about ten in breadth, remains in a complete state of preservation. This monument is covered in by five rocks, or enormous flags, and is closely surrounded by a line of detached stones set in an oval form. At a little distance stand a cromleac (the covering stone of which measures fifteen feet five inches in length, by fifteen feet in breadth), a perfect stone circle, a so-called 'Druidical rocking stone,' and a considerable number of pillar stones. All these interesting relics remain in the state in which they were left by the people who raised them. They have never been disturbed, and the graves were certainly not at any time covered by a tumulus. The locality is almost an uninhabited wilderness abounding in rocks and stones, so that there was no temptation or inducement to any one to interfere with them. In the immediate neighbourhood is a well preserved chambered carn, of considerable dimensions, which was surrounded by a circle of stones, some of which rise above the bog, which appears to have grown over and hidden the remainder. One side of the mound has been broken into by boys hunting for rabbits, and a large square, or, rather oblong kist, in which was found a fine urn, is visible. Why should this carn remain almost perfect, while the neighbouring cromleac and dolmens, if they were ever mound-enclosed, are found cleanly and completely denuded? Again, at the 'Barr' of Fintona we find two important carns remaining almost per-

fectly preserved, while close at hand is a bare 'Giant's Grave,' of which more presently. In reference to the two carns just referred to, I may state that one of them, containing eight cists, or kists, was described in our Journal for October, 1871. The second was explored some weeks ago by Mr. J. G. V. Porter, and myself, and found to contain a large central chamber, which had all the appearance of having been previously searched. Here nothing was discovered, not even traces of bones. The 'Giant's Grave,' situate at a little distance from these carns, measures thirty-three feet in length, its breadth on the interior averaging three feet and a-half. It extends very nearly east and west. A portion of the eastern end appears to be partitioned off, as shown in the accompanying plan. That the grave was originally inclosed by a set of flag-like stones set on end, and forming a somewhat irregular oval figure, is quite evident. Of these stones twelve remain visible, and others may be hidden by the encroachment of the sod. The stones marked in the plan (the scale is six feet) are of heights varying from two feet nine inches, to half a foot or so above ground. For an idea of their arrangement I beg to refer to the plan. The stones marked respectively Nos. 1 and 2, were evidently covering slabs. No tradition remains as to the time and circumstances under which the monument was denuded of its covering, but that it was closed overhead I feel



Plan of Giant's Grave at the Bar of Fintona.

certain. Indeed it is melancholy to think how many works of its class have been unroofed in very recent times. The magnificent dolmen adjoining Mr. Trimble's house, at or near Boho, already referred to, was denuded of its covering flags some fifteen years ago, and the abstracted materials now form a portion of the flooring and walls of an adjoining byre. splendid chambers, still grand even in ruin, may be seen in the immediate vicinity of a farm-house belonging to a man named Watson, close to the southern shore of Lough Mulshane, not far from Tempo, county Fermanagh. These, Watson informed me, had been stripped of their roofs about twenty years ago, the stones being required for an addition to his dwelling-house, which he was then making. Many such instances might be related. One of the stones which formed the 'Barr' monument is peculiar; it measures three feet two inches in length, by one foot nine in breadth; the depth is eleven inches-material, red sandstone. The peculiarity of this stone consists in its having been tooled all over what may be called its upper surface, and in having a groove cut in it. This groove

or channel, which measures three inches in depth, is admirably worked. The instrument used in its formation was probably metal, but a pick of flint would in all likelihood have answered the purpose equally well. The stone was not lying in its original position, and whether its ancient place was inside or outside the grave it is impossible to determine. The pick-marks upon the surface are very like those which appear upon some of the stones which form the gallery and chamber at Newgrange. There seems to be no other grooved stone at the place, but as the monument has evidently been much pulled about, others may have been there. The stone has all the appearance of having been used as a drain of some kind but what did it drain? I am particularly anxious to draw the attention of Members of our Association to this curious relic, which I believe to be unique. The floor of the chamber was found, upon examination, to be unflagged; and though we caused a considerable portion of it to be dug up, no traces of bones or of charcoal were discovered. Since this Paper was commenced, I have been kindly informed by a friend that the name of the townland in which the grave occurs is in Irish 'Cnock-na-fearbreagach,' or the hill of the lying man. No doubt some old legend, now

lost, was attached to the place.

"In reference to our 'Giants' Graves' generally, it may be observed that, according to Colgan, they appear even so long ago as the time of St. Patrick to have been robed in mystery. In his 'Tour in Connaught' the late Rev. Cæsar Otway gives the following translation of what appears to be the earliest notice of a 'Giant's Grave' extant. 'On a certain day, as St. Patrick was going about preaching the Gospel and healing all manner of disease, he met by the wayside a tomb of astonishing size (being thirty feet long). His companions observing this, expressed their opinion that no man could have ever arrived at such a size as to require such a grave. Whereupon the saint replied that God, by the resurrection of this giant, could persuade them, provided they were not altogether For just at that time there existed much doubt respecting the truth of the general resurrection. St. Patrick, therefore, prayed fervently that his statements might be borne out by facts, and that thereby the scruples of doubt might be eradicated from their minds. And lo! a wonder-wonder heretofore in past ages unheard of. For the man of heavenly might approaches the sepulchre; he pours out his powerful prayer; signs with the Staff of Jesus the tomb. And up rose the giant from the grave; and there he stood before them all, in stature and countenance most horrible; and looking intently on St. Patrick, and weeping most dolorously, he cried, "Immense gratitude I owe you, my lord and master, beloved of God and elect; because that at least for one hour you have snatched me from the gates of hell, where I have been suffering unspeakable torments." And he besought the saint that he would allow him to follow him; but the saint refused, giving for his reason, that men could not bear to look without intolerable terror on his countenance. When being asked who he was, he said his name was Glarcus, son of Chais; that heretofore he was swineherd to King Laogair, and that about 100 years ago he was attacked and killed by one Fin Mac Coul, in the reign of King Cairbre. St. Patrick then advised him to believe in the Triune God, and be baptized, if he would not return to his place of torment, to which the giant joyfully agreed; and then he returned to his grave, and he was delivered, according to the word of the saint, from his place of suffering.'—Colgan 'Trias Thaum.' Sexta Vita Pat., page 83."

Mr. William Gray, Architect, Belfast, sent the following notes on some stone celts found near Belfast, and on a gold torque discovered near Bushmills, Co. Antrim:—

"In the outskirts of Belfast, on the Malone Road, there was formerly a conical hill, known as Pleasure House Hill, it commanded a good prospect, and horse races took place around its base. In olden times it was the site of one of those earthen 'forts' so common in Ireland. A few years ago, Samuel Barbour, Esq., purchased this place as a site for a dwelling house, and cut away a good portion of the crown of the hill, and on the site thus formed erected his present residence. In the process of cutting away the hill several urns were found, and one rough stone celt; and in cutting a track at the side of the hill for gas pipes two very fine polished celts were found, one of which weighs 8 lbs.; recently, within a few feet of the same spot no less than fourteen other stone celts of the same character were found; no two of them were alike in shape, but all were beautifully wrought and well finished with clean sharp edges, several having even the ends carefully rubbed. They were all found within the space of about eight feet square, each standing on its end in the sand with its edge turned upwards. There was nothing near to indicate a burial, nor were there any chips to indicate a manufactory. Mr. Barbour has the celts and urns carefully mounted in a case in his library. I subjoin the dimensions of the celts:-

| Polish | ed celt, | 83 | + | $3\frac{3}{4}$ | Polished | celt, | 103 | + | 33 |
|--------|----------|----------------|---|----------------|----------|-------|-----------------|---|----------------|
| 22 | ,, | 9 | + | $1\frac{7}{8}$ | " | 22 | 103 | + | 35 |
| 11 | 27 | 9 | + | $2\frac{3}{4}$ | 5.3 | 97 | $10\frac{3}{4}$ | + | 48 |
| 11 | ,, | 9 | + | 31 | 22 | 99 | 10% | + | 4 3 |
| 11 | 22 | 91 | + | 3 = | ,,, | " | 12 | + | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2.9 | ,, | 91 | + | 3 | " | ,, | $12\frac{1}{4}$ | + | 4 |
| 19 | " | 9 1 | + | 35 | 29 | " | 13 | + | 31 |
| 2.9 | 22 | $9\frac{3}{4}$ | + | $2\frac{1}{2}$ | Rough | celt, | 8 | + | 3 |
| 99 | 22 | 10 | + | 38 | | | | | |

"Herewith I send you, in outline, a full-size drawing of a gold ornament of peculiar shape, found during the summer of 1869, in the process of cutting a four feet drain on the lands of Mr. William Moore, at Priestland, county Antrim, within one and a-half miles of Bushmills, and three miles of the Giant's Causeway. It is made of twenty-two carat gold, and weighs eleven ounces. It belongs at present to Mr. Gilmour, of Coleraine, who also holds the very fine gold brooch known as the Dalriada brooch."

The following Paper was contributed: -

¹ The drawing represents one of those plain gold torques with straight turned up ends, of which there are several speci-

mens in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. See Wilde's "Catalogue," gold ornaments, p. 71.—ED.

THE DIND-SENCHUS OF ERIU.

PARTLY FROM THE BOOK OF BALLYMOTE, AND PARTLY FROM THE BOOK OF LECAN, TWO VELLUM MANUSCRIPTS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY J. O'BEIRNE CROWE, A.B.

In my introduction to "The Vision of Cathair Mor," edited in the Journal for January, 1872, I expressed an earnest desire that the Dind-senchus of Eriu might be "translated and published in extenso." To this expression the spirited and patriotic body who conduct our "Journal," and who have already raised it to so high a standard, have responded by inviting me, through their indefatigable Secretary, to enter on the work at once. This invitation I have accepted, and the present article on "Temair of the Kings" is my first instalment. I need not say that I feel proud of having this task entrusted to me, and that I shall do my utmost to render the result worthy

both of the subject and of myself.

The nature of the Dind-senchus will be understood from the following remarks of the late Dr. O'Donovan (Ordnance Survey of Ireland, County of Londonderry, Vol. I., p. 223). "This work treats of the origin of the names of the most historically distinguished places in Ireland, as forts, cairns, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c.; and though its legends, like those of the saints, are almost wholly of a fabulous character, its evidences in regard to historic and geographic facts are no less entitled to respect. In reference to such facts, the Lives of the Saints have been received as authority by the learned of Europe, and 'rightly,' as Pinkerton observes, 'for there could be no possible temptation to fiction in these articles, but on the contrary, every inducement to preserve these grand features exactly in order to colour their ridiculous tales.' So, in the Dind-senchus, the places mentioned must have had a real, and the persons connected with them at least a traditional existence, or its legends could have had no interest at the period of their compilation." The Manuscript, folio, and column, from which each piece is taken, will be given in their proper places. See first note.

Oino-peanchup Epeno anopeo, vopizne Amapzein, macc Amalzava, meic Maile Ruain vo na Deipib Tempach. Da pili pen Oiapmava meic Ceapbaill. Ip e vopav ailziup pop Pinovan macc Lamiach i Tempaiz viam bai móp-vail peapn Epeno i Tempaiz, im pizn Epeno, ím Oiapmaiv macc Cepbaill, 7 ím Plano Peblai macc Scannlain, comapba Pavpaic, 7 im plano Peblai macc Scannlain, comapba Pavpaic, 7 im pái-peapn Epeno, ím Ceano Paelav, macc Ailella, meic Eozain, meic Neill, 7 im Pinnvan macc Lamiach, apv-peanoín Epeno. 7 co potpoipe Amapzéin vpi laite 7 vpi haivée pop Pínvan i piavnaipi peapin Epenn peeo macc 7 ínzeín, i Tempaiz, con ecpev vo peancapa pipa vinon Epeno, poveiz polav cac vuíne 7 cac víne vi v aímpin Ceappa inzine beata—ip i cevna pozav Epe—zo plaith Oiapmava meic Ceapbaill, con epept:

"Temup oin," of Amaipzen, "Mup Tea, inzini Luizbeac meic Icha, vialuid co Zedin Oll-zotach. Ip'n a plait-pen da bindidip la cach duine in Epe zut apaile bedip teda mend-chot, ap med int fida 7 na caipdine dae la cach di apaili in Epinn: conto apai ap [f]puiteam cach mup in mup pin, podit it é cetna paep-cuip hEpend cuip Teo, inzine Luzdach, ppi Zede.

"No, Temain .1. Teph-mun .1. Mun Tephir ingini bachtin, ni hippainia. Ir i bai ic [C]anthon mace Caitmend, ni[t] bneatan, co n'bo mand occo pi, 7 donadad hethinun idal nam bneatan pni a tairec, ca'm bad beo nó mand. Rugad-ri ianum iann a bar co hearpain, con dennad mun impi and .1. Tephi-Mun. Attonnaine Tea din, ben Epemon innrin .1. Mun Tephir. Luid pen don co henind le pean, 7 dobenead di cat tulach togat in henin, conid le ianum conapnéte mun amail mun Tephir, conad indi noadnate; unde Temain dicitup. Temain 7 Opuim Caín 7 Liat-opuim, 7 Catain Cho-pind 7 Opuimn Dercen—.u. anmand Tempach indrin."

¹ From the Book of Ballymote, fol. 188, col. 1.

This is the Dind-seanchus of Eriu, which was made by Amargein, son of Amalgaid, son of Mael Ruain of the Deisi of Temair. He was the poet of Diarmaid, son of Cearball. It is he who imposed a request on Findtan, son of Lamiach in Temair, when there was an assembly of the men of Eriu, in Temair, around the King of Eriu, around Diarmaid, son of Cerball; and around Fland Feblai, son of Scannlan, comarb of Patric; and around the sage of the men of Eriu, around Ceand Faelad, son of Ailill, son of Eogan, son of Niall; and around Finntan, son of Lamiach, chief-senior of Eriu. And Amargein fasted three days and three nights on Fintan in the presence of the men of Eriu, both sons and daughters, in Temair, that he might relate to him the true histories of the dinds of Eriu, because he encountered every person and every tribe of it from the time of Ceasair, daughter of Bith-it is she who first took Eriu—until the reign of Diarmaid, son of Cearball, so that he said :—

"Temur, then," says Amairgen, "is Mur Tea, daughter of Lugaidh, son of Ith, who went to Gede Oll-gothach. It is in his reign that sweeter was with every one in Eriu the voice of another than would be the strings of lisping harps, on account of the greatness of the peace, and of the friendship, each had for the other in Eriu: so that it is therefore that this mur is the most distinguished of all murs, because the first free crime of Eriu is the crime of Tea,

daughter of Lugaidh, with Gede.

"Or, Temair, that is, Teph-mur, that is, the fort of Tephis, daughter of Bachter, King of Spain. It is she whom Canthon, son of Caithmend, king of the Britons, had until she died with him, and hEthirun the Idol of the Britons was pledged for her restoration, whether she was living or dead. She was brought afterwards, after her death, to Spain, so that a wall was built around her, that is, Tephi-mur. Tea, then, wife of Erem, saw that, namely, the wall of Tephi. This lady then went to Eriu with her husband, and every plateau she would choose in Eriu was given to her, so that it is by her afterwards was invented a wall like the wall of Tephi, so that it is in it she was buried: whence is said 'Temur.' Temair, and Druim Cain, and Liath-druim, and Cathair Cro-fhind, and Druimn Descen—these are five names of Temair."

Uel ita: Temain: a uerbo Groeco "Temoría" (θεωρέω?) quod Latine interpretatur "conspició" hujus oppidi quod Temoriam vocamus nomen esse derivatum auctores affirmant: omnisque locus conspicuus γ eminens sive in campo sive in domu sive in quocunque loco sit, hoc vocabulo, quod dicitur Temain, nominari potest. Sic in proverbio Scotico reperitur, ut dicitur—Temain na ταισέι, γ Temain in ταισε: quam sententiam in suo silencio Coniuncit de hoc nomine disputando posuit. Hoc ergo oppidum, multorum sive commune [quae] vendicat, nunc cunctis Hibernensibus oppidis excellens, congruenter eorum commune vocabulum possidet, quippe cum hujus rector usque hodie totius insolae Scotorum monarchiam sortitur."

[Билсаи сесиис.]

I.

Teamain breat cit in the ata, Interior, a Ollamna:
Cuin to teatail pir inm bruit?
Cuin pobo Theamain Temain?

II.

In ac Pappehalon na caeh,
No 'n ac cee-zabail Cheappae?
No 'n ac Nemeao co nem nup,
No ic Cicol zapb. zlizap-zlun?

TTT

In ac Penaib bolc nam baz,
No 'n ac line Luchnoban?
Slomoroh zach zabarl orb pin
O b[p]url Cemarn an Cemarn.

IV.

A Thuain, a Pinochaio peil, A bpoin, a Chu Alaiz em, A Pinoen 'n [b]ap coicep coin Cio on, cio oi aca Temain? τ. Or thus: Temair: Authors affirm that from the Greek word Temoria (Θεωρέω?) which in Latin is interpreted "conspicio," the name of this town, which we call Temoria, has been derived; and every place, conspicuous and eminent, whether in a plain or in a house, or in whatever place it be, may be named by this word, which is called Temair. Thus it is found in the Scotic phrase, as is said—Temair na tuaithi & Temair in taige (Temair of the country, and Temair of the house): which sentence the Interpreter, in discussing this name, has inserted in his glossary. This town then, which lays claim to a town of many, or a common [town], now exceeding all [Irish] towns, aptly possesses their common name, inasmuch as its ruler even to this day enjoys the sovereignty of the whole island of the Scots.

[FINTAN SANG.]

Ι.

Temair of the Breaga, what is that whence it is, Tell ye, O Ollams:
When did it separate from the Brugh?
When was Teamair [called] Temair?

II.

Is it with Parrtholan of the battles, Or, is it at the first invasion of Ceasair? Or, is it with Nemead of great splendour, Or, is it with rough, cricket-kneed Cicol?

III.

Is it with the Fir Bolc of the fights,
Or, is it with the race of Luchroban?
Name ye each invasion of these
From which Temair is called Temair. T.

IV.

O Tuan. O generous Findchad,
O Bran, O active Cu Alaigh:
O Finden, as a prudent five,
What is this, what, from which Temair [derived]? T.

v.

Robai tan pa call-choill chaeim, In aimpin meic áin Olltain, No co p' pleacht in coill caip Liath mac Laigne leathan-glaip.

VI.

O rin amach ra Onuim Leith, A hanban ra hanban meich, No co tonact Cain can chnao, Mac ren Piacha Ceino-rinnain.

VII.

O hin amach ra Opuim Cain, In vulach cup vegaio main, No co vanic Cpo-rino choin, Ingen Alloiv oll-blavaig.

VIII.

Cathain Chno-tino, ni p'bo cam, A hainm oc Tuaith De Danann, Co tonacht Tea, na p'cle, ben Epemon con aipo-zne.

IX.

Roclaizea clao im a zech
Oc Tea ingin Luigoeach:
Rohaonachz 'n a mun amuig,
Conao uaizhi iza Temain. T.

X.

Popao na piz pa hainm di, Rizpaid macc Milead inci: Cuic anmanda uippi ap pin, Oca Popopuim co Temaip. T. v.

There was a time it was a beautiful hazel-wood, In the time of the splendid son of Ollchan? Until felled the tangled wood Liath, son of Lagin Leathan-glas.

VI.

From that forth it was Druim Leith, Its corn was a corn of measure: Until came Cain without misery, A son he of Fiacha Cend-fhinnan.

VII.

From that forth it was Druim Cain, The hill to which [the] great come, Until came Cro-fhind the fair, Daughter of the mighty-famed Allot.

VIII.

The city of Cro-fhind, it was not inapplicable, Its name among the Tuath de Danann, Until came Tea, who was not unjust, Wife of Erem with noble aspect.

IX.

A wall was built around her house, At the hands of Tea, daughter of Lugaid: She was interred in her wall outside, So that it is from her is Te-mair.

X.

Station of the kings was a name for it— The kings of the sons of Mil in it: Five names it had therefore, From Fordruim to Temair.

XI.

Ir miri Pinzan rile,
Ni p'ram eicni en-linoi
Ir and nomzochad an rin,
Popr inn rod bnuz or Temain. T. .b.

Do vingnaib na Tempach poverin ro rir.1

Nemnach .i. τιρμα puil ic onτ Sio in αιμτίμη τυαιγcipt na Tempać: ζίαιγ του τειο α Nemnaiz .i. Νιτ α hainm. Ιγ μιιμμι ατά in ceona muileno ταμονατο in Epe

la Cíannaio, cumail Chonmaic.

Lażpać Tiże Maipiren pil op int Śio ppi Nemnaiż atuaio, etep .iii. cloća beza. Ip amlaio populoizeo in teać pin—lap apo 7 tuapao aipirel. Maipireo oon bantpebach bae im copae ppi Copmac. Cać teć puloizeżap in tućt pin ni ba ouaibreach 7 ni bia cen ana ano.

Rατ ζαεξαιρι meic Neill ppi γοσαι ατυαίο. (ίί. ρριώ-σοιργι κατ αρσα ιπτε, η ρογυισίζεο ζαεξ [αιρε] ρο γείατ ξαιγείνο ppiγ in cloon imecτρα 'n αιρτίνη σεγείρτ πα ρίξ-ρατα ζοεξαιρί i Tempais, η α αξαίο podeγ ic κατυξύο ppi ζαιξηίν .i. ppi claino δρεαγαίλ δρίο.

ατα ι ταεb Rατα ζαεξαιρι απαιρ-σερ ζεότ Ματα Μορ-ξιοποαιξ .ι. απυρ δρατ-δεαρτακή ροδαι ι καιί Copmaic. Robaσαρ la απο κατραρ οκ-ίαες ια είνει ι ταεδ Rατα ζαεξαιρι απαιρ-σερ. Ροεριιριπ Ματα α ίίί. σαρ

cuimzib al ler i zalum.

Raż Riż i zaeb Raża Laezaini azuaio. Azaz zpi oeccha ippuioiu ii. Lażnać Tize Commaic in ainżiun oepcinz na Raża il leiż ppi Raiż Laezaine pooep: Laznać in Poppaio i zaeb Lażnaizi Tize Commaic anain: Mun Teo a leiż pooep, conio² o pain nohainmmizeao Temain ii. Tea-Mun ii. in cnoc bec pil ezen in oa mun ileiż pooep. Ip ann aza

¹ From the Book of Ballymote, fol. 188, col. 2.

XI

I am Fintan the poet,
I was not the salmon of one flood:
It is where I was after that brought up—
On the sod-plain over Temair. T. B.

Of the forts of Temair itself this down.

Sparkler, that is, a well which is at the Sid in the north-east of Temair. A stream too goes from Sparkler, that is, Shiner is its name. It is on it is the first mill that was made in Eriu by Ciarnad, the bond-maid of Cormac.

The Site of the House of Mairiseo is above the Sid by Sparkler to the north, within Three Small Stones. It is how that house was positioned—its middle high and its fringe very low. Mairiseo again was a widow, who was in agreement with Cormac. Every house which is positioned in that way—it will not be sorrowful, and it will not be without plenty in it.

The Fort of Loegaire, son of Niall, is by this to the north. There are four principal doors into it, facing the cardinal points, and Laegaire was interred under his shield of valour, by the external rampart in the south-east of the royal Fort of Loegaire, in Temair: and his face to the south afighting against Laigne, (Leinstermen), that is, against the

descendants of Breasal Breac.

By the side of the Fort of Laegaire to the south-east, is the Monument of Mata the Great-wounder, that is, a treasonhatching hireling soldier, who lived with Cormac. There were a certain day there four youths at game by the side of the Fort of Laegaire to the south-east. Mata pressed the four beyond the straits of their hips into the ground.

The Fort of Kings is by the side of the Fort of Laegaire to the north. There are three sights here, namely, the Site of the House of Cormac in the south-east of the Fort aside by the Fort of Laegaire to the south: the Site of the Station by the side of the Site of the House of Cormac to the east: Mur Teo (the Wall of Tea) aside on the south, so that it is from that Temair was named, that is, Tea-mur. It the little hill which is between the two Murs aside to the south; it is in it is

Cappac Copmaic .i. Tippa pil po taeb Rata na Rizanaip; 7 tpi hanmano puippi .i. Liait, 7 tippa bo Pinoi, 7 Depc Oub: ip de ata "ní taet a laet zo a liait:" ind apan ai a Tempait piap: [alaile a Tempait paip.]

Oumoi na 60 .i. in Tlair Tempach ppi Ouma anían.

Ouma nan Tiall ppi Latpac in Poppaio in aiptuaio.

Pal 1 vaeb Ouma nan Fiall avuaio, .i. in cloc nozerreo po corraib cac piż nozebeo hepi. Pal ainm na cloice pin .i. po-ail .i. Ail po pí $[\dot{\xi}]$.

Lect Con 7 Ceten ir in Leitin i comapour Rata Rit rian. Atat ii. cloid and, Leadt Con ind apan ai, Leadt Cethen apaili, como [5] nat-pocal: "Dompning Cu 7 Ceten, ii. Cu pomaph Cethen, pannaipe? Copmaic, ap lap in tize, co pazaib cad dípzi port po dizair na Teampach rian, con appur ann, co pomaph bratain in pip pomaph-rum. 7 atbent Copmac na pomaphta Cu, 7 ni taptur a edapzaipe co pomaphaid simul.

ατα τορυη τη τη Compan ο Lect Ceten το τυαιό: Laez a hainm: γιαρ καό οιηχα ορυτηπεαρ. ατα Latηαό πα Cuctηαό Copmaic τορ α ορυ τη τη leitin ορ Laez απατη.

Rat na Senuo 1 comain Dumai nan Ziall. Rat

Senaio ppi Pal acuaio.

Laznać Pupaill Abomnain ir in naż rin, 7 a Chnor an belaib na naża rain, 7 a Suibi, 7 a Ouma rni Choir annear.

Leace Maine, meic Muin-peamain ppi Rae nig anain.

ατα Ιατραί τη τιξε μοιοιρτεαό ροη benen, zilla Patraic, γ ροη Lucao Mael, ομιιό Laezaini, ead beaz ó Chnoir Adomnain rain-ber .i. i ταε a Rata atuaio.

¹ Oubo. MS.

Cormac's Foamer 1. a spring which is under the side of the Fort of the Kings to the east; and it has three names, that is, Physician, and the Fountain of the White Cow, and Black Eye: it is from it is [the saying], "the calf does not visit his physician:" the one of them [flows] from Temair, westwards: the other from Temair, eastwards.

The Mound of the Cow, that is, the Grey of Temair

by Mound to the west.

The Mound of the Hostages by the Site of the Station

to the north east.

Fal is beside the Mound of the Hostages to the north, that is, the stone which used to roar under the feet of each king that would get the sovereignty of Eriu. Fal is the name of that stone, that is, "Understone," that is, a stone

under a king.

The Monument of Cu and Cethen is in the Slope in the vicinity of the Fort of Kings westwards. There are two stones there, the one the monument of Cu, the other that of Cethen, so that a common saying is: "Cu and Cethen has been acted for me;" that is, Cu slew Cethen, Cormac's butler, on the floor of the house, so that he went quite straight afterwards under the height of Temair westwards, so that he stopped there, until he was killed by the brother of the man whom he had killed. And Cormac said that Cu should not be killed, and interposition for him did not reach until they were killed together.

There is a spring in the Compan from the Monument of Cethen to the north; Calf its name: westward quite straight it flows. The Site of Cormac's Tayern is on its

brow in the Slope over Calf to the east.

The Fort of the Synods is in front of the Mound of the

Hostages. The Fort of Synod by Fal to the north.

The Site of Adomnan's Tent is in that Fort, and his Cross in front of the Fort to the east, and his Seat and his Mound by the Cross to the south.

The Monument of Maine, son of Thick-neck, by Fort

of Kings to the east.

The Site of the house that was burned over Benen, Patric's servant, and over Lucad Mael, Laegaire's druid, is a small space from the Cross of Adomnan, south-east, that is, by the side of the Fort to the north.

Teopa cloca polaiti popp na opuioib: it e an amnano .i. Mael, γ blocc γ bluichi: Mael paip, γ blocc pobep, γ pluichi potuaib. ατα Leact in Abuicc ppiu anaip. Ip amlaib ατα in cubao paip-oep γ piap-oep. Τρι τροιξτί nama a τομμρ 'n a eppcaio bicc τιρ. Ιρ amlaio ιτα in liξε γ cloc beξ ρο ταίμαιη in a ιαρτίμη. Ροξαβτάρ τρι τραιξιό ino ino apa pect, α τρι co leit in pectn aili.

ασατ . ií. συμα τριτ τη Cubao ασυαιο . i. Oall γ Οορόα . i. Oall σεατ γ Οορόα σίατ: γ ασό τοματό αταιλι σιδ, γ ηί το μι πυτι ασυτρί γ η α cloca γ τη Cubao.

Mun na τηι Cozun ι pail Luinze [nam ban.]

Lia na Pian ppi Sliże anaip, ap belaib Raża Senaiż.

ατα Long nam ban .i. Teac Mib-cuapta, o'n buma aipteap[ec] piap-tuaib. If amlaib populoizeb laterat in tize pain, leit poa putuaid γ a upapo poder, γ comtogbal mup uimi anaip γ aníap. If pilte biz an let τυαιρτερταί δε: ροτυαίδ γ ροδερ ατα α coip. Ρυαί τίζε ροτα con bib boppib δες ραίρ, no a ceataip δες .i. α ρείτ ρίαρ γ α ρείτ ραίρ. γ αρθερταί ip από pin δοmelτί ρερ Ceampach. Θείτ pin pin, ap natallab popgla pepn θρεπό από δο δοίπιδ, γ ip e pin in τeach mon milib amup.

ατα συπα bez ppi lacpać in αιροερ ip in αιροιπο σεγκερταίς i. Ouma nam ban-amur.

ατα Compor Cael-con γ α Rat ι comanour in cino τυαιγερταιές το ζυίης nam tan. Cael-chu and γιη, mac ζοαιρησ, meic Ruaid, meic Caiγ, δι Θοξαπαέτ Caiγιλ. Ιγ δι α γιλ Τυατ Ciγ ος Τεαπραιέ.

Τρε-ουμα Nepi, ingine Cchach Sal-buiói, mażap Concobain, ir in chino αιμέτρας συαιγετρας ι comapour cino αιμέτη συαιγετραίς Luinge nam ban.

Three stones were put over the druids. Their names are, that is, Bald, and Round, and Roundlet: Bald to the east, and Round to the south, and Roundlet to the north. The Dwarf's Monument is by them to the east. It is how the Bed is south-east and south-west. Three feet only is its measure in its small bend below. It is how the Bed is, and a small stone under ground in its western part. Three feet are found in it the one time, and three and a half the other time.

There are two mounds by the Bed to the north, namely, Blind and Dark, that is, Blind south, and Dark west; and each of them killed the other, and there is no wall between them and the Stones and the Bed.

The Wall of the three Whispers, is in the vicinity of

the House [of the Women.]

The Stone of the Fians is by the road to the east in front

of the Fort of Synod.

The House of the Women, that is, the House of the Mead-circle, is from the eastern mound north-east. It is how the site of that house was positioned, the lower part to the north, and its great height to the south, and an erection of walls about it to the east and to the west. The northern side of it is small turnings: north and south is its lie. Its form is that of a long house, with twelve doors on it, or fourteen, that is, seven westwards, and seven eastwards. And it used to be said, that it is there the Feast of Temair used to be consumed. That was reasonable, for the most part of the men of Eriu of people would fit in it; and this is the great house of a thousand soldiers.

There is a small mound by the Site in the south east in the southern end, namely, the Mound of the Women-

soldiers.

The Bed of Slender-hound and his Fort are in the neighbourhood of the northern head of the House of the Women. This Slender-hound, son of Loarnd, son of Red, son of Curled, was of the Eoganacht of Caisel. From his seed is Tuath Cis at Temair.

The Triple Mound of Nes, daughter of Eochu Heelyellow, mother of Con-chobhar, is in the north-eastern end, in the neighbourhood of the north-eastern end of the

House of the Women.

Rath Concobain Meic Nera i ταεδ in The-diu[ma] απτυαιό, γ α όσηυς γαιη ι comapour conura Cino γ Μεόι Con Chulainn.

ατα Lατραά Sceit Con Culainn con a Thul i comapour na Meioi pain-tuaió. Samlaio ατα ματ cuopuma cormail ppir in valmain, γ cnocan beaz 'n a meoon, lan na veala de huip.

Ava Sercann Tempach i comapour Luinze nam ban piap-vuaio i. Sercann ralac bez pil i vaeb Caipin na

Machaioi ander.

Ata Rat Thainni o Sercann Tempach anían pop popapo na telica.

ata Porhao Racha Zpainoi a ruaio Pan na Capbao, i comanour na Claen-penra ruaircentaisi rain.

ατατ na oi Claen-pentai ppi Raith δραίνηι απίαρ. Ιρ in Chlaen-penta bercentaż poopt in ingenpaio la Laiżniu bia Samna. Ιρ in Claen-penta tuaipcentaiz puz Lugaio in zu-bpeit ip in zlaipin bo opzain bo na caipcaib.

Ata Cann Machaidi Laifen i taeb Sepcaino Tempach atuaid.

ατιαίο ατα τρογ βερχυγα noeb-ailitin, [ir e i Cappaic Clumain], i ταεb Cainn na Machaioi anían.

ατα Dereal Tempach even va Capnn na Macpaivi .i. even in Capn vercepvać 7 in capn vuaircepvach.

_ ατα Caph Machaioi hua Nell i τάε Depil na

Tempach acuaro.

Rait Colma[1]n Meic Cael-con o Cann Ma paioi hUa Nell rain-tuaio .i. in cann tuaircentach.

ara Duma ind Luch Duind i raeb Racha Colmain

meic Cael-con1 anían.

ατα ασίαις η [Öιασίαις] ι comapour Raτα Colmain raep-τυαιό, .i. hi ταοδ na Leitpeac ppir in Rait anaip-τυαιό: .i. δι τιρραιδ inorin: αδίαις ino apan αι η Οια-

¹ Pael-con.—MS.

The Fort of Con-chobar Mac Nesa is by the side of the Triple Mound on the north; and its door east in the neighbourhood of the adjustment of the Head and Neck of Cu Chulaind.

The ruins of the Shield of Cu Chulaind with its Hollow are in the neghbourhood of the Neck north-east. It is how the Fort is, level like the ground, and a small hillock in its centre, the full of the Hollow of clay.

The Marsh of Temair is in the neighbourhood of the House of the Women to the north-west, that is, a dirty little moor, which is in the side of the Carn of the Youths

to the south.

The Fort of Grainne is from the Marsh of Temair to

the west on the height of the hill.

The Foundation of the Fort of Grainde is to the north of Slope of the Chariots in the neighbourhood of the northern Inclined Grave eastwards.

The two Inclined Graves are by the Fort of Grainne to the west. It is in the southern Inclined Grave the virgins were slain by Laigne on Saman's day (1st of November); it is in the northern Inclined Grave Lugaidh [Mac Con] gave the false judgment in the case of the little green being attacked by the sheep.

The Carn of the Youths of the Laigne is on the side

of the Marsh of Temair on the north.

On the north is the Cross of Fergus the holy pilgrim, (and he himself in Carraic Clumain), on the side of the Carn of the Youths, to the west.

The Deseal of Temair is between the two Carns of the Youths, that is, the northern Carn and the southern Carn.

The Carn of the Youths of the Ua Nell, by the side of

the Desel of Temair, on the north.

The Fort of Colman, son of Slender hound, is from the Carn of the Youths of the Ua Nell, north-east, that is, the northern Carn.

The Mound of the Noble Captive is by the side of the

Fort of Colman, son of Slender-hound, on the west.

Desire and [Great Desire] are in the vicinity of the Fort of Colman, north-east, that is, in the side of the Slope by the Fort, north-east: that is, two springs these—Desire is the one of them, and Great Desire the other, for there is

ablaic apaili, ap ní [p]uil beocuip acuppu. Como boib pin pocacain inpo .i.

Cinaer hua haprazan :1

I.

Oobein mairi oo na mnaib
Cemain gan vairi an vocbail:
Puain ingen Luigbech 'n a láim
Cul-mag buo liac oo locbaib.

II.

Ellom pozaeo² ben Zeve
Pop a cele, pocuala,
Omzna vac-zlan, vpémn áme,
bav achlam áme im huaza.

III.

αρυγ, bao oun, bao oaingean,
 bao caour mun cen manoun,
 Ponrm biao Lect Tea ian tuinnem,
 Com[b]ao tuilleo oi a hallao.

IV.

bai ic Epemon umal
ben in zlep-meaton zemel;
Ruz uat cać poza pomep,
Conomeat cać ní atbepeato.

V.

δρεξα Cea, τρεαδ τυιλιτεαό, Rocluinten, uain ba haino-bean, Pent pont pail in mon-Menzeó,— Ní nom nelccec na n' hainzeao.

T From the Book of Ballymote, fol. 188, col. 4, last line. 2 Vel, Roδυιο.—MS.

no difference between them. So that it is of these he sang this, that is,

CINAET UA HARTAGAN:

I.

Giveth beauty to the women

Temair without weakness after erection:

The daughter of Lughaidh received into her hand

A hill-plain which it was sorrow to plunder.

II.

Quick the wife of Gede requested
Of her husband, I have heard,
A colour-bright dingna, ascent of pleasure,
Which would be a treasure of pleasur regarding virginity.

III.

An habitation which would be a dun, would be a fastness, Which would be the glory of murs, without destruction, On which would be the monument of Tea after death, So that it might be an addition to her celebrity.

IV.

The attentive Erem had

A woman in the choice-midst of fetters:

She received from him every wish she desired,

He used to grant every thing she would say.

V.

The Brega of Tea, a worthy abode,
Is heard of, for she [Ceα] was a chief woman;
A grave on which is the great Mergech,—
Not a burial place which was not plundered.

VI.

Ingen Popaino co lín αιης,
Τερhι polaino luaideo leiης,
Rocum carpaig, choda in cúino—
Οι α luiης portopha ir δι α delg.

VII.

Οοραο αιη οι α σατραιξ σαι η,
Ιη ben con αιο ρατραιη ριξ—
Μυρ Τερλι τοιρξε σαι,
Ογ τραοιρξεαο σατη ξραιη, σατη ξηίπ.

VIII.

Νι cleiti múp' μα μασα, Μυμ σαμ Tephi, μοτιαία, Ροεγαπ γυησ cen συαί σιξηα, Cumpato mon-μίξηα μυαπα.

IX.

Ραο, leter τιζε Cephi,

δαη τρειτί πίδεο γυιτί—
. εραίζεο τα τλαίτε—
. Εσημετρά καιδι τρο δημιδί.

X.

ατουαία in Erpáin uilliż Inzin lerc-bain laeċ-builliż, Cino δαċτιρ, maico δυιρριż, Οογρυζ Canżon caem cuinoiż.

XI.

Tephi a ainm o cać zepao,
Mainz ponr melao a muñao!
Rath rercao thaizeo tolać
Le bonao bi a nunao.

VI.

The daughter of Forand with an illustrious band,
Tephi the loveliest that traversed plain,
Formed a cathair, strong the circle—
With her wand she described it and with her brooch.

VII.

She gave a name to her beautiful cathair,
The woman with a prosperous likeness of a sovereign,
Mur Tephi, to which assembly came,
From which every valour, every deed was crushed.

VIII.

The mur is not to be concealed to speak of it.

The mur over Tephi, I have heard,

A protection this without merit of dishonor,

The Bed of a noble, great queen.

IX.

The length, breadth of the house of Tephi,
Without ignorance the measure of learned—
Sixty feet without weakness
Prophets.and druids have viewed it.

Χ.

I have heard in angular Spain
Of a lazy-fair, hero-striking daughter
Of Cino bachtir, son of Buirrech,
Whom [being] sensible, Canthon the beautiful married.

XI.

Tephi her name from every hero,
Woe on whom her entombing was imposed!
A high Rath of sixty feet
By her was made for her enshrining.

XII.

Nípeuz pi bpeozain cen bpon, Ze p'bo cebaiz la canton,¹ Com beit a aipec di a hon O pi nam bpeacanm baob-pon.

XIII.

Εξ τημας Τερhι τάινις τμαιο, Νι η' ξηίπ cleite μα σεν-μαιη; Canton poleiz luing cen luaig, Ταη τμινο [ιντ] γαιλι γαεδ-μαιη.

XIV.

Coimoiu Ca[n]zóin, ní cliżi,
Eiżiniun ba enc[n]ezi,
Ir rluaz nan zlar-venc zleiżi,
Uao in zairec znen-Tephi.

XV.

Ropcape ban bpevan on bpuc,

An bao eval² Ethepun,—

Comb' an blaid ppi merr 'r in mun.

Cer i vanblaid Cephi-pun.

XVI.

Ir po'n ramla rin runda
Tempa zan zaidiur zhuma
An aidniur, an eonuma.

XVII.

Τεαπαιη τας αηδ, τας ιηξηα, Ροηγη [b]ιο γογτά, γοδιηξηα; Τεπαιη τες ben πας bιηδα, Ως παδ Επαιη κοηιηξηα.

XII.

The king of Breogan without sorrow did not bear,
Though it was a hesitation with Canthon.
Until her restoration from her sojourn would be,
From the king of the smooth-seal Britons.

XIII.

The piteous death of Tephi who went north, Was not a deed concealed for one hour; Canthon launched ship without cheerfulness Over the wave of the curling-cold brine.

XIV.

Canthon's Lord, it is not to be concealed,
Eitheriun, who was reliable,
And the host of the bright grey eyes,
[Was] pledge for the restoration of brave Tephi.

XV.

The chief of the Britons shouted from the shore,
For Etherun was an idol—
That it might be for fame and honour in the mur,
South in noble Tephi-shrine.

XVI.

It was in this likeness, here
They strongly make the first form
Of Temair without oppression of weight,
On account of its beauty, on account of its lightness.

XVII.

Temair [means] every height, every conspicuous place,
On which are stations, good fortresses:
Temair every Ben not pointed.
Save the very conspicuous Emain.

XVIII.

δα ταηξα τηιατ η τοη,
δαδ ασδα ηίαδ ηιτ ιπηειή:

Τεπαιρ το ταιρι, το τραιξ

α παιρι το πηαιδ τοδερ.

Οδδ.

Cuan [O' Lochain] Cecinit So Sir.

I.

Temain, voża na vulach,
Po va Epiu inopavach
Apo-cażain Chopmaic meic Aipv,
Meic Cuino Cev-cavhaiz comnaipv.

II.

Conmac—ba cuntal a mait—ba rui, ba rili, ba rlait:
ba rin-bretem ren Pene,
ba cana, ba coizele.

III.

Copmac poclai caezaio caż, [Roż]ilaió Salvaip Čempach: Ir inv Śalvaip rin ava An ur oech runn rencurra.

IV.

Irr inc Salvain rin abbenn vii.n αιρο-ρί[ξ] Epeno inbin : Coiξ ρίξ na coiξεο δορξηί, Ri Epeno ir α ερρί.

V.

Ιρ innτι ατα το ξαό leit In an τοιξ ταό μι τοιξιό: In an τοιξ μι Τεμμα ταιμ Το μι[ξ] ξαό τιιξιό τεοιαιξ.

XVIII.

It was the meeting-place of lords and chiefs,
It was the territory of heroes of venomous contests:
Teamair without weakness, without ebb,
Their beauty to women giveth. Giv.

CUAN [O'LOCHAIN] SANG THIS DOWN.

I.

Temair choice of the hills, Under which is plundersome Eriu; Chief city of Cormac, son of Art, Son of the powerful Hundred-fighter Cond.

II.

Cormac—prudent was his goodness— Was a sage, was a poet, was a sovereign: He was a true Judge of the men of Feine, He was a friend, was a companion.

III.

Cormac gained fifty battles, He compiled the Psalter of Temair: In that Psalter is What is the best tree of history.

IV.

In that Psalter is given Seven monarchs of Erin of harbours: Five kings of the provinces it makes, The king of Eriu and his Deputy.

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٧.

It is in it is on each side What each king of a province is entitled to; What the king of Temair in the east is entitled to From the king of every melodious province.

VI

Coimpneo, comaimpenaò caić, Ceć μι οι αμαιδι σομαιέ, Cμιάο ξαό coigió ο chuaić, Οτα τμαιξιό cu τρομετιαιέ.

VII.

Τριάα αη τριάσιο ceo ρογχειδ Οο τρισταιδ ceo χαά coιχιο: Ιη χαά coιχεό οιδ ατα Sečτ ρρίm-ριότ ρρίm-οιηχηα.

VIII.

Rorrioin Conmac, ro pí,
Rola cuainta Epenn ro thi;
Cuz zíall[a] zač muin amuiż,
Co portairealb a Cempaiz.

IX.

Temain, di a da Temain Opeaz, Mun Tead mna meic' Milead; Nemnać uad rain rput po tlend, Ponr tánd Conmac ced muilend.

X.

Ciapnao, cumal Copmaic cóip Mop cet nobíathao a bpóin; Oeic meic la cac laei oobleit— Ní p'b' opap ouine venmeich.

XI.

Roptappais aicze in pi pán Inn ai tíż a haenupan, Co purtoippeertaip pocleit; Iap rin, popemio pobleith. VI.

The syngenesis, the synchronization of each, Every king with the other completely: The defining of every province from Cruach, From traiged to heavy tuath.

VII.

Thirty above a *Tricha ced* it finds Of the Tricha Ceds in each province: In each province of them are Seven full scores of chief fortresses.

VIII.

It is known that Cormac, good king, Went the circuit of Eriu three times; He brought the hostages of every fort abroad, Until he exhibited them at Temair. T.

IX.

Temair, from which is Temair of the Brega, Was the Mur of Tea, wife of the son of Mil: Nemnach from it east a stream along glen, On which Cormac set the first mill.

х.

Ciarnad, the bond-maid of just Cormac, Many hundreds she used to feed from her quern: Ten miachs by her each day used to be ground— It was not the work of a lazy person.

XI.

The noble king happened to her Where she was residing alone. So that he secretly made her pregnant:—After that she refuses great grinding.

XII.

lan rin noroincir Ua Cuino, Cuz raen muileno can mon-cuino: Cec muileno Conmaic meico Cinc, Robo cobain ou Chiannaic.

XIII.

Cappac Copmaic hi Raith pig O Rait Rig raip, ir e a rip, Co ata in tobap Thuimi Clann, Phirn apap na thí hanmano.

XIV.

Oael Ouipb, [ocup] Tuaż-Linde, Ocup Tippa do Pinde, Tpi hanmand di a ploind imać, Oi pilad topain Tempach. T.

XV.

Cappar d'Pepgur, baile iva, air i fail Choir Pepgura; Pan na Capbad concepcea Eccuppu ir na Claen-repca.

XVI.

Claen-penta in zaeloair ainone,

Claen-pepta na claen-caingne, Ppi Raitn Thaino aman anip, Atat zan unchan aen-mir.

XVII.

O Raiż Τραίητι γαιρ 'r in zlino ατα Sercano Tempach τίπο: ατα τρι Sercano anaip Raż Nera, Raż Conchobaip. XII.

After this Ua Cuind pitied her, He brought a mill-wright over great wave; The first mill of Cormac son of Art, Which was relief to Ciarnat.

XIII.

Cormac's Foaming in the Fort of Kings, From Fort of Kings east, it is the truth, To where is the well Truimi Clann, Which is called by the three names.

XIV.

Peevish Chafer, Country Flood,
And Well of the White Cow,
Three names from the calling of which out—
From it [was] the production of the well of Temair.

XV.

To Fergus was shown, the spot it is, The place where the Cross of Fergus is: Slope of the Chariots exactly Between them and the Inclined Graves.

XVI.

The Inclined Graves in which the girls were slaughtered—
The Inclined Graves of the unjust covenant—
By the Fort of Grainde to the west below
They are without the decay of one month.

XVII.

From the Fort of Grainne east in the glen, Is the Marsh of strong Temair: By the Marsh to the east are The Fort of Nes, the Fort of Conchobar.

XVIII.

Conur Cino Con Culaino chuaio O Rat Conchobain raentuaio: Comar a reeit po a cabnat Ir inznao,, ir imabbal.

XIX.

Impaisem for Luing na Laec, Rir in aban banc ban baet: Tec na Pian, ni long lag, 'Mo cerni boinrib ficher.

XX.

Ouma nam ban iann am bhat, An a ocain uactanac: Oall ir Oonca nir anear, Richomta ni comaicer.

XXI.

Oall ver, vian Oonća vozna, Po va vima Oall bovna; Romanb cać vib anaili, le cornam an almraini.

XXII.

Ooluio int abuc-thuas bo-Oo evansain ettopho,
Co p[o] manbrav in abac
Po corraib ian chin-amanc.

XXIII.

O Lecτ in abuic rin rian,
Mael, bloc, bluicni, bonb a ciall,
Poppu αταν na τρι cloca,
Oorraplaic Mal mon Maca.

XVIII.

The Adjustment of the Head of Cu Chulaind the hardy From the Fort of Conchobar north-east:

The measure of his shield under its Cabradh Is wonderful, is very vast.

XIX.

Let us contemplate too the House of the Heroes, Which is called the Barque of the Foolish Women: The house of the Heroes, not a weak house, With its twenty-four doors.

XX.

The Mound of the Women, after their being betrayed On its upper edge:
Blind and Dark by it to the south.
Who were killed through mutual peevishness.

XXI.

Blind south, Dark of Sorrow west, By which is the Mound, Blind of Deafness: Each of them killed the other In contending for their alms.

XXII.

The dwarf went—wretched for him— To interpose between them, So that they killed the dwarf Under their feet after a little look.

XXIII.

From the monument of that dwarf west, Bald, Round, Roundlet, fierce their sense, On them are the three stones, Which great Mal of Macha cast on them.

XXIV.

Μυη είνισι τα τηι εοχαη Ετεη ζυίης τη ζαεέ-τοδαη: ζια πα βιαη κρι γλιξι απαιη, αη ιπέαιδ Rατα Senaiz.

XXV.

Rait Senais, reseau zac buaio, Pui Pal [na] Tempach atuaio; Uaui raip i taeb ino liacc, In teac a tepno beniat.

XXVI.

Senao Parpic's on pair pain, Senao Openaino ir Ruadain; Senao Adamnain ap rain, Az ersúini Inzalaiz.

XXVII.

Pηι Rατ ρίξ—nαιγ ní ξο— Lect Con, Lect Cethen, Cnoc bo: ατα κριγ in part anaip, Lect Maine meic Muino-pemain.

XXVIII.

Mapaio ppi Raiż Riz aner Raż Laezaipi 7 a Ler: Ir a leżz pop lap a lir, Piaozaio Piaoao popopopir.

XXIX.

Pezaio zeać Mainire meann, An phim-aiz aile Enenn, Ano anian, inano [a]zuaio, Irel uaiz rain; ba rain-buaio.

XXIV.

The Mur of the concealment of the three whispers Is between Long and Hero-well:
The Stone of the Fians by the road on the west, In front of the Fort of Synod.

XXV.

The Fort of Synod, that used to attain to every victory,
Is by Fal of Temair on the north:
From it east by the side of the Stone
The house out of which Benen escaped.

XXVI.

The Synod of Patric at the noble Fort, The Synod of Brendan and Ruadhan, The Synod of Adamnan after that, At cursing of Irgalach.

XXVII.

By the Fort of Kings—conspicuous, not false—
Is the Monument of Cu, the Monument of Cethen, the
Hill of Cows:
By the Fort to the east is
The Monument of Maine, son of Neck-thick.

XXVIII.

By the Fort of Kings to the south remain The Fort of Laegaire and his Court: And his Monument on the floor of the Court, Which the Lord's witness thoroughly smashed.

XXIX.

Behold ye the conspicuous house of Mairise— On the chief spot of all Eriu— High on the west, very high on the north, Low from thee to the east: it was a peculiar victory.

XXX.

Ir απο ρογιιοίζεο re,
In τεαό, αρ δριι Nemnaize:
Μο απ τεαό rin σαρ Μισε απαό
Ropilτα τιξε Tempać. Τ.

XXXI.

Cael-cu mace Loaipnn, meic Ruaib,
Meic Copmaic Caip, capab buaib:

ppim-ziall pepn Epenn imac,
Ο ταιο ρύιρις Roip Tempac. C. C.

XXXII.

Colum Cille chenao phino,
Robhir in cat pop Diahmino;
Ren oul oo oan muin imat,
Ronziallyaoan tuin Tempat. T.

XXXIII.

Cηετεm Cηιγτ μος τι ςμί, Rούμη και περτ αμ πεμτή; αμ δροποου απη Οε'η α ταις, Νι ταμυ τεμπυπο το Τεπηαιτ. Τ. Τ.

Cinaeo hUa haptagan hoc capmen cecinit oo puidiguo Cife Copmaic.

I.

Oomun outhuin a laine,
Comul caine ceo cuine:
bnec ilan lith ne labnao,
Act aonao nit [nan] uile.

¹ Copmac Carp Carp.-MS.

XXX.

It is where it was positioned, The house, on the brink of Sparkler: About that house over Mide forth The houses of Temair were set.

XXXI.

Slender-hound, son of Loarnn, son of Red, Son of Cormac the Curled, who used to love victory, Was the chief hostage of the men of Eriu forth, And from him are the princes of Ros Temrach.

XXXII.

Colum Cille who used to buy hostages, Broke the battle on Diarmaid; Before he went over sea forth, The chiefs of Teamair hostaged him.

XXXIII.

The faith of Christ, who suffered in body, Has brought every strength to nought; For the violation in it of God in his (Diarmait's) house, He [God] gave no protection to Temair. T. T.

CINAETH UA HARTAGAN SANG THIS POEM ON THE POSITION-ING OF THE HOUSE OF CORMAC.

T.

World, perishable is its fulness,
A vast caldron of a hundred companies;
A deceit is a multitude of festivals to mention,
But the adoring of the King of all things.

II.

Ropaio cec nece impaao,
Ropcaio cao cene co zpian:
Cemain anoiu cio parac—
bae can ba narao niao.

III.

Robo blait a con caebac,
Cia p'bo aenach pcon pcelac:
Socaio[e] di a p'bo domanap,
Indiá sid pond slap, penach.

IV.

ba Oinon oponizin, imzlic,
ba poinzliże com bao plaiz;
Ri a ταιοδρίη ba ορυίπη οροαί[η]ς
απ αιπρίη hí Cuino, Copmaic.

V.

Otam bae Copmac pocloża, ba petl, poblav vopewa: No co ppiż vun map Tempatj, Robaet pun belatj beża.

VI.

bailce a brit rein uar buionib, In rit rin rotab Tempait:
It repr oun, tol a rine,
Tomur a tite teatlait.

VII.

Nai cluid noclai zaiph-teand, La noin dúi 'n a timéeall, Ri pind-aiphipt na piind-channi— Cathain imeiphdeinc, imtend. 11.

Every law that was in motion is gone,

Every right has been finished to base:

Temair to-day though a desert—

There was a time it was the gaming-place of champions.

III.

Blooming was its sloping hill,

Though it was an assembly-place of taleful tents:

Several to whom it had been a usual residence,

To-day though a green, grassy land.

IV.

It was a splendid, impregnable fortress,
It was firm so that it was strong:
It was for the viewing of it a conspicuous ridge
In the time of the grandson of Cond—Cormac.

V

When Cormac was very renowned,
It was splendid, very smooth it used to be found:
By no means was there found a dun like Temair,
It was the shrine of the world's pass.

VI.

Strong his power over companies,
That king's who took Temair:
Better for us—multitudes of tribes—
Is the measuring of their houses of family

VII.

Nine walls he rough-strong built,
With nine ramparts around them,
With the white inclining of the white trees,
A very illustrious, very strong city.

VIII.

Ουδα μίτ μί υαν μαποα Co απ υαιίτι μίπ co μιπος; δα υιπ, δα υυπ, δα υιπτηα, Τρι cαεταιο ιποαιό υιπε.

IX.

δίτο .l. laec co láimb—
Robo bnoc baec an bnuioin—
he a lucc límb oingna
Caca imóa oo caigib.

X.

Rop alaino in rlog ramlaio,
Caicneo on an a oingnaib:
Cni .l. ao ainel engnaio,
.l. in gach ainel inmain.

XI.

Caecu pectaine namba
Rip in plait palza, pinba:

1. pop plebach, pin-zlan,
Ri caeca[io] pnim-laech pnimba.

XII.

Coeca rean in a reram
Connecir in rael-rorruo,
Cen bito in piż con o ol,
An na ba voov vorum.

XIII.

An uall-nuall pi an anuabup,
Na puipeac puamna paiceac,
Ni cao cimoaiz co'n aipeam—
Thi ceo caileam norcailec.

VIII.

The residence of a king, a king over Eriu,
With whom wine used to be dealt out with splendour:

It was a din, was a dun, was a dingna, Three fifties of apartments around it.

IX.

There used to be fifty heroes with lances—
It was a soft enclosure on a bruidin—
It was the company-fulls of the dingna,
Of every apartment of its houses.

X.

Beautiful was the host in this manner, Gold used to gleam on its dingaas: Three fifties of splendid airels, Fifty in every precious airel.

XI.

Fifty active stewards
With the princely, just sovereign:
Fifty festive, truly-clean waiters,
With fifty principal chief heroes.

XII.

Fifty men a-standing
Used to guard the fire-station,
While the king used to be at his drinking,
That burning might not be to him.

XIII.

The pride-shout on account of their great haughtiness,
Of the noble princes who were named:
They are not displeased at the enumeration—
Three hundred cup-bearers used to attend them.

XIV.

Cpi .l. γοαbα τοςα
Oι ξας σαιm, τοία τυιίε,
Seċ bα cappmozal zlan, mac,
bα hop, bα hapgao uile.

XV.

δα mo σ'un mal, ba moo,

αη ξαό bou ba lia:

Τριόα ceo, ποςορυηξεαό,

Μαςς αιρτ τυιρπεαό καό δια.

XVI.

A oponz pileo ba pipoa,
Cuincíp olizeao an oala,
Ocup ni baep ci acbepa
'Con aep cena zach oana.

XVII.

Tuipmem reglac 'n a rolaib Tigi Tempac vo vínib:

Ip e peo an aipim pípe—

.C. ap mili vo milib.

XVIII.

Oiam bae Copmac i Tempaiż,

α poblaż uar zaż pożain,

Riz abzein meic αίρτ αεη-ριρ,

Νί ρ'cin [bo] báinib bomuin. Oomun. O.

[Pinit. αmen].

XIV.

Three fifties of choice stoups

For every company, an excess of addition,
Besides that they were bright, pure carbuncle,
They were gold, were silver all.

XV.

The king had more, had more,
In every thing he was more numerous:
Thirty hundreds, whom he used to support,
Mac Airt used to reckon every day.

XIV.

His throng of poets was truthful,

They used to keep the law of their ordinance:
And it is not foolishness if thou wouldst say it

Regarding the class besides of every profession.

XVII.

Let us reckon the family in their excesses
Of the houses of Temair of races:
This is their number of truth—
Fifty over a thousand of thousands.

XVIII.

When Cormac was in Temair,

His great fame above every choice,

A king the likeness of the son of Art Aenfhir,

Was not descended of the men of the world.

World. W.—[It Endeth. Amen].

NOTES.

P. 140, line 1. Oino-peanchup.—There are several vellum and paper copies of the Dind-seanchus both in this country, in England, and on the Continent, but they all differ considerably from each other in both prose and poetry. They are also generally defective. The two copies I have selected are also each of them defective, the Book of Lecan at the beginning, and the Book of Ballymote towards the end. I take Lecan as my text, as being more uniform in orthography than Ballymote, and the deficiency of the former at the beginning I supply from the latter. text in Ballymote begins at fol. 188, col. 1, and ends at fol. 229, col. 4: that of Lecan begins imperfectly at p. 231, col. 1, and ends perfectly at fol. 263, col. 2. Some of the poems in the Dind-senchus are found in other manuscripts of the Academy, for example, in the Book of Invasions of the O'Clerys, and in Leb. na hUidre. Whatever I can find in the latter I shall substitute for its corresponding piece in Lecan, because the text of the former is older and far better than that of the latter: the O'Clerys I shall refer to but rarely, for their texts are sometimes very much their own.

The Tract on Tara with a translation has already appeared in Petrie's Antiquities of Tara Hill, "Transactions of the R. I. Academy," vol. 18, but the text there given is a sort of recension, and both itself and the translation appear rather unsatisfactory: this is one reason why I have not omitted it. But there is another reason: I must begin at the beginning, as I hope to be able to end at the ending of this great compilation. This piece, and one or two poems, are all that have yet been done from

the Dind-senchus.

The words bun, bune(?), bunab, bind, bindna, lep, cathaip, &c. All these words are used to signify a fortified or enclosed place of some kind. In Zeuss, "Gramm. Celt." p. 29, oun is glossed arx, castrum. In Leb. na hUidre it appears sometimes as masculine, and sometimes as neuter: 'Oebela pobói in oun-"open the dun was" (sailing of the Curach of Mael Duin, p. 23, col. 1): luio appiri ip an oun—"she went back into the dun" (Ib. p. 24, col. 2). The genitive in Leb. na hUidre is ouni, ouné, which are frequent: Pop cozail in ouni—"for the destroying of the dun" (Ib. p. 21, col. 2). The gen. ouin occurs in the name Moel Ouin. It occurs also in Peip Ouin bolz, the Feast of Dun Bolg, and in Perr Oum bucer, the Feast of Dun Buchet (O'Curry's "Lectures," p. 588), and in a MS. of the R. I. Academy, 23, N. 10, p. 30, where the speaker gives a resumé of the tales of ancient Eriu: Tozail Ouin Genzupa, "the Destruction of Dun Aengusa," in Ara Island. We must, then, assume two declensions for the form oun, the one an α-stem, and the other a u-stem. The former corresponds with the last member of such compounds as the Gaulish-Augusto-dunum, Lug-dunum, &c. In the list of tales here mentioned there are several not named in the Book

of Leinster, as given in O'Curry's "Lectures," p. 548, et seqq., nor in any other authority, so far as I know. In some cases, however, these tales go by different names, or form an episode only in larger ones of different names. In Adamnan's Life of St. Columba Oun Cechepni is translated by "Munitio Cetherni." It is the Welsh din, as the Ir. cú is The form bungo is a neuter a-stem, and the Welsh ci, a hound. occurs frequently, but generally in the sense of a fortified camp: Coinci oungon unle Praec-"the whole camp lament Fraech." (Tain, Leb. na hUidre). In the same manuscript, p. 19, col. 2, the expression—an oundo pop a zec—"the fortification on the house," occurs, and in p. 21, col. 2, oun, oungo and lep are used, the one for the other, and in several passages oun and cachain are interchanged. The word oino is neuter, as: ba binon oponizin imzlic, p. 142, quatrain 4. In the Amra, Leb. na hUidre, p. 9, col. 1; the genitive is benna in a gloss on the text—bái ráb rúite cec oino .i. . . . no rab cec benna, "or a chief of every See my edition for a translation of the Article. This cec, as the genitive, shows the word not to be feminine, as the fem. form is ceca. So benna is the gen. in the Book of Leinster in the phrase bin-pencup Denna Ríz-"The Dind-senchus of Dind-righ." The word then is a neuter 1-stem, and if omon epeno, line 12, is genuine, this is the first gen. pl. of a neut. 1-stem as yet discovered. Omo in the Prophecy of Art Mac Cond, Leb. na hUidre, is interchanged with buma, a gravemound. The word bingna is an ia-stem: 6 bingnu bo bingnu—"from fortress to fortress," a dative. (Story of Tuan Mac Cairill, Leb. na hUidre, p. 15, col. 2). For further examples see O'Donovan's note, Petrie's Tara Hill, p. 135.

P. 140, line 2. Of the Deisi.—For an account of the Deisi see O'Donovan's "Book of Rights," p. 49, note k. Diarmaid reigned from 539, A.D.

to 558. See "Four Masters."

P. 140, line 4. Findtan son of Lamiach—More properly "son of Bochna." See below. In this first fasciculus I have preserved in the English proper names the variations of the Irish text, as "Findtan;" but in my future numbers I shall in this regard adopt one uniform mode of spelling. I have also omitted the aspiration mark, wherever omitted in the original, and this I shall do throughout, so as to give the student a

true idea of the manuscript from which I copy.

P. 140, line 6. 'Im plano.—Note, that in the Book of Ballymote and other manuscripts of about the same period, we find a mark like the actual length-sign (erroneously called accent) even over a short .1. This is done in order that the reader may not confound the stroke of the .1. with that of the preceding or following letter. In the preposition in, for example, in which the .1. is short, we find the .1. so marked, as in. This mark, which is the origin of our dotted i and j, will prevent our confounding in with ni, a thing; in MSS. not so marked, there is sometimes a great difficulty in distinguishing the one from the other. This conventional sign I have omitted altogether, except in the first paragraph, in which I have retained it as a specimen, and in after cases where it coincided with the genuine length-sign. The examples retained are: im, Pinntan, ouine, and aimpip. The true length-sign is but very rarely found in Ballymote or Lecan.

P. 140, line 12. Con ecreo bo.—In my construction of this passage I differ from Dr. O'Donovan in Petrie's Tara. Amargein requested Fin-

tan to reveal to him the history of the forts of Eriu, and this request is immediately granted, not in words, but as if by inspiration. Then Amargein proceeds at once with the prose, which portion only of the Dindsenchus is assigned to him. The poems are, some of them, anonymous, others by well-known authors.

P. 140, line 17. Teoe Oll-zocac, "the Loud-voiced."—He was monarch of Ireland for 12 years, having ascended the throne in Anno Mundi 3960, and fallen in A. M. 3971, by the hand of Fiacha Finnachta. See

"Four Masters."

P. 140, line 29. Tea bin, ben Cpemon.—There is some confusion here. The "Tea," who went to Gede Oll-gothoch, is said to have been the daughter of Lugaid, son of Ith, and also is the "Tea," whom Eremon married in Spain and brought to Eriu. Eremon is also said to have been called "Oll-gothach," and though his date is given as something about five hundred years before that of Gede, the former being, according to the "Four Masters," A. M., 3500, and the latter 3960, still it is very possible that one original legend has, in this case, been divided into two. "Cpemon" is the genitive of Cpem, like bpichem, "judge," gen. bpichemon, a masculine n-stem. In Ballymote we have Cpemoin, as if the nom. were Cpemon, a masculine α-stem; and this tendency of bringing up an oblique consonantal stem to the nominative and then turning it into a vowel stem, is universal in the progress of a language from its ancient to its modern form. A contrary example, however, is the Homeric φύλακος, "a guard," become φύλαξ in Xenophon.

P. 140, last line. These five names, save the last, are in the poem represented as derived from personal names. The form begoen is probably for beegen, gen. of beegin, so that the idea may be "Ridge of Prospect," that is, from which there is a fine view, as there really is from Temair. For Opuimn Depoen here the poem has Popopuim, "Great Ridge." But as it is usual among all ancient peoples to derive local names, originally descriptive, from personal names, as done in the poem, I have no doubt but the five names here given are also descriptive. Temain, gen. Tempach, "Gloom-gleam" = tama-ruch, Skrt. tama (darkness) Ir. teime, (id) root tam, to be dark, ruch (light, splendour, beauty) ruch, to shine. The meaning then will be "that which gleams in the gloom," or transitively, "that which lightens the gloom," and this agrees very well with Temair either as the proper name of a woman, as it frequently has been, or as a sunny hill. For the principal places in Ireland called "Temair" see O'Donovan's "Supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary."

Opuim Cain, "Beautiful Ridge:" Liat-opuim, "Grey-ridge:"

Opuim Cain, "Beautiful Ridge:" Liat-opuim, "Grey-ridge:" Caċaip Cpo-pino, "City of the fair Enclosure:" Opuimn Oepcen, "Ridge of Prospect." This last name as well as "Popopuim" would seem to refer to the time of "Ollehan," quat. 5, for Popao na piz, "Station of the Kings," quat. 10, was a name given immediately after "Temair," and is not included in the five "from Fordruim to Temair." With regard to the name Caċaip Ċpo-pino, I may say that the word caċaip does not, as Petrie and others maintain, necessarily imply a "stone enclosure." In many passages, as I have said (first note), the words oùn, lep, caċaip,

&c., are used indiscriminately, the one for the other.

P. 140, line 23. Mup Tephip-Mup Tephip. MS.

P. 142, line 8. In suo silencio Coniuncit.—The word silencium is used to signify a glossary or commentary: it properly means a conference or

discussion, and is accordingly rendered by Zonaras by the Greek διάλεξις. See Du Cange's "Glossary" under the word "silentium." The form "Coniuncit" has been read Cormacus, but this cannot be correct. It is very probable it was intended to express Commentator, or some such term. In the Book of Leinster opposite this article is written in the margin "Copmac mac Cuilenain," and it is on this authority the word Copmac has been introduced into the passage.

The article in the Book of Leinster is as follows: - Temuin unde nominatup? Nin. Tea-mup .i. Múp Tea, inzine Luzbac maic lta, ben hepemón, maic Mileo .i. ip and pohadnact hí. Unde poeta

cecinic:-

In cer ben luib in úaiz úaip Do'n chain o Tup brezain báin— Cea bpeza, ben in piz, Oranio ainm Temain pin Pail.

Uel, Cemain: α υερδο δροεςο "τεπορο" (θεωρέω?) .1. "conspicio:" úain ir Temain ainm do cae inad arnid roind rezad padaine.

Under diction Temain na cuace 7 Temain in cige.

"Temuir, whence is it named? Not difficult. Tea-mur, that is, Mur
Tea (Wall of Tea), daughter of Luguid, son of Itha, wife of hErem, son of Mil, whence the poet has sung:

> The first woman who went to cold grave, Of the troop from the Tower of white Bregan-Tea Brega, wife of the king, From whom is the name, bright Temair of Fal.

Or, Temair: from the Greek word temoro (θεωρέω), that is, "conspicio:" for Temair is a name for every place from which a viewing from the eye is easy. Whence is said "Temair of the country, and Temair of the house." It is hardly necessary to say that the celebrated hill of Teamair (Tara) is situated in the county of Meath, a few miles west of Dublin.

P. 142. Pincan cecinic.—It will be seen further on that it is inconsistent to ascribe the whole of this poem to Fintan. The text is from

the Book of Lecan, fol. 285, col. b.

P. 142, quatrain 1. Temain breaz.—This should not be rendered "Temair of Bregia," as it universally is, as bpear is the genitive plural of bρέζα, a personal noun, and used in the plural only. Thus nom. δρέζα, gen. δρέζ, dat. δρέζαιδ, acc. δρέζα. It is a ζ-stem, the nominative singular of which would in Gaulish be Brex (old Irish bp6, shortened from bpéz, like pí from píz). The word Laizne (Leinstermen) is another example: nom. plur. Laizne, gen. Laizen, dat. Laiznib, acc. Laizne: and so Ulaio (Ulstermen): nom. Ulaio, gen. Ulao, dat. Ulabaib (contracted into Ulzaib), acc. Ulaou (contracted into Ulzu). It is unnecessary to give parallels from the classical languages. According to Tighernach, Magh Bregh extended from the Liffey to the Boyne, but according to Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, from Dublin to Belach Breck, west of Kells, and from the hill of Howth to "the Fews" mountains, in Armagh. See O'Donovan's "Book of Rights," p. 11, note z.

The Brugh was that called "Brugh Maic ind Oc," lying on either side of the Boyne, but principally on the south, and in Magh Breagh. Boand, who was Sidé governess of the Boyne, and gave it a name, was a sister to Befind, mother of Froech, son of Idath. In the "Spoil of the Cows of Froech," edited by me in the Royal Irish Academy Irish Manuscript Series, p. 136, it is said: "He (Froech) goes accordingly to sister, that is to Boand, until he was in Mag Breg." It seems that after the establishment of the royal seat in Tara the name Breagh was withdrawn

from the Brugh, and thus happened "the separation."

Indipidh, line 2.—In the MS. indipich = indipid = indipid, 2nd plur. pres. Imperative. In the later manuscripts .5. has frequently superseded .0: this never occurs in Leb. na hUidre. The medial .5. however, is often in old Irish put for the aspirated tenuis .ch., though the reverse is but rarely the case. The later writers seeing the .5. put for .ch. imagined they could use the latter also for the former, whether the .5. was primitive or a corruption of .0. Thus cu allaich "wild hound" for cu allaid. We must not think of any connexion between this termination—ich and the Welsh—uch—ich, which is also the ending of the 2nd plur. pres. Imperative. Or, the .ch. may have arisen thus: The medial o is frequently written for the aspirated tenuis, though .ch. for .0. is very rare; and as .ch. in modern writing is frequently found for .ch., as bpác, (judgment), for bpác, so the original .ch = 0 could easily glide into ch. An example in old Irish of .ch. for a primitive .5. is cech = ce5, a house; and examples of .ch. for a primitive .0. are, macche = maccoe, childish; and coppohe = coppoe, corporeal. See Ebel's "Zeuss," pp. 63 and 792.

P. 142, Quatrain 2.—Here the author of the poem requests his brother filis, or poets, but more particularly further on, asks the five great sages of Eriu to declare the origin of the name "Temair." In this second quatrain in each half-line, the order of the arrivals in Eriu is reversed. Ceasair was the first, next Partholan, next, or as some say before Partholan, came Ciccol. In the Book of Ballymote, p. 13, col. 2, Ciccol is stated to be of the Fomorians, who were a race of demons in human form, having but one hand and one leg. They were expelled by Partholan.

Next came Nemed, though mentioned before Ciccol. The Luchrobain, more properly Luchrupain, called also Luprachain, &c., were the descendants of Cam according to a passage in Leb. na hUidre, p. 2, col. 1: conto hé (Cam) comapba Cáin fapn oilino, 7 conto húao pozenazap Lucpupain 7 Pomópaiz 7 Zobop-cino, 7 cec ecope dodelboa apcena pil pop boinib—"So that he (Cam) is the successor of Cain after the Deluge, and that it is from him have been descended Luchrupain and Fomoraig, and Gobhor-chind, and every other ill-shaped form which is on men."

The Luchrupain are regarded at present as fairies having various occupations both in water and out of it. See the story of Fergus, King of Emania, "Senchus Mor," Vol. I., p. 71, where it is stated that he went with them (the Luchrupain) under the seas. The Fomoraig were also sea-giants or monsters: the Gobhor-chind (goat-heads) must also have been of the same class. From these references I should say that luch or loch, a lake, is the first part of the compound. Others have interpreted it lu-coppam, "little-bodies," but the passage above quoted presents the oldest form of the word. There is a chasm in a field in the parish of Cong, county of Mayo, from which the rumbling of run-

ning water is constantly heard, and this chasm is called Mulleno Luppacan—"the Mill of the Lupruchans." In times of old the inhabitants of the surrounding neighbourhood used to bring there Christmas cosgeen and lay it on the brink of the chasm, where for a certain allowance the owner would find it ground in the morning. On one occasion, however, some irreverent woman said that an undue share was taken out of her sack, and this so provoked the honest miller that he ground no more cosgeens. The Fir Bolc (literally, "Men of bags") arrived next. With these the author of the poem ends the invasions preceding that of the sons of Mil, regarding, I suppose, that of the Tuatha de Dannan as a fable.

The poet now (quat. 4) turns to the five great sages of Eriu, and begs of them to declare the origin of the name *Temair*. These sages were "Tuan Mac Cairill of Ulster, Finnchadh of Leinster, Bran of Burren in North Munster, Cu Allaid of *Cruachan Conallaidh*, probably in South Munster, and Dubhan of Connaught [in present copy *Finden* of Magh Bile]. Fintan, himself, on whom this poem is fathered, was believed by the old Irish Shenachies to have lived from the time of the first colony which came into Ireland until the reign of Dermot Mac Ceirbheoil; having during this period undergone various transmigrations." (ODonovan's notes,

Petrie's Tara, p. 132).

The manuscript, in ascribing this poem to Fintan, has led O'Donovan to imagine that Fintan and Tuan Mac Cairill were different persons. But this is not the case. In the Book of Lecan, fol. 275, col. 2, it is stated that all the descendants of Partholan died of a great mortality in Ireland except Tuan, son of Starn, son of Teara, who was the nephew of Partholan. That this Tuan was preserved by the will of God in various forms and shapes until the time of the saints. That, while in the form of a salmon, he was caught in a net by a fisherman in Ulster, who carried it to the king's court, where it was purchased by the queen, who on eating of it conceived, and in due time brought forth a son, the same ancient Tuan, son of Starn. That he received the name Mac Cairill from his reputed father Cairill, son of Muiredach Muin-dearg. At the close of the article the writer states that this Tuan was Fintan. In Leb. na hUidre, p. 15, col. 1, Tuan is introduced as giving Finnen of Magh Bile an account of all the invasions of Ireland from Partholan to the days of the saint. We can now see the rationale of the poem. The author is represented as asking the great sages of Erin to declare the origin of the name Temair, and in doing so, to put Tuan, alias Fintan, first. Fintan, that is Tuan, begins his poetic sketch with quatrain 5; Robai can, &c., and from this to the end of the poem may quite consistently be assigned to him. In Ballymote we have instead of "Tuan" in the first line "Dubhan," and this is repeated in the third line. The probable reason is, that the copyist believed Fintan and Tuan to be the same individual. See Leb. na hUidre, p. 120, col. 2, for the four great sages, who have preserved the history of the four quarters of the world since the Deluge. Fintan took charge of the history of the western world. He died at Dun Tulcha, otherwise called Fert Fintan (Fintan's Grave), and Tul Tuinde. See "Four Masters," A. M. 2242, and note.

Quat. 5. Ollchan.—A derivative of ollaë = uallaë, proud, where the —an is not a diminutive termination. In the next line the MS. reads in choill chap, which would be the nom, as coill is feminine. I have

substituted the proper acc., and next line for $5 \log I$ have substituted $5 \log I$ to rhyme with cap. Line 4:—Uach, &c., that is, "Grey, son of

Broad-green Lance."

Quat. 6. Opuim Leich.—"Ridge of Liath," that is "of Grey." In the next, Ballymote and O'Donovan read meich for our meich, and O'Donovan translates "rich," but in this sense I think meich would not be correct. The epithet is usually given to animals. The word míac, in the sense of a measure of corn, is common, and the idea, of course, is richness or abundance. Fiacha Cend-finnan, son of Starn, was monarch of Ireland from A. M. 3278 to 3283. Ceno pinnan; that is, "whitish

head:" pinnan, diminutive of pinn, white: old Irish pino.

Quat. 7. Ohin.—For 6 pin, the mortified p becomes h. Examples rather rare. Opuim Cain, "the Ridge of Caen." Cup rezaid main: here rezaid is the later form for rezaid. Ballymote, a rezaid, "from which used to go;" O'Donovan, cup rezaid, "to which used to go." The present scribe perhaps represents this quatrain as written before the destruction of Tara. Cacip Cpo-pind, that is, "the City of Child-bright," a proper name. All the names of "Temair" given in this poem are as we have said above, represented as derived from personal names, with the exception of "Popopuim," that is, "Great Ridge," which is here substituted for "Opuimn Oepcen" of the prose. See note on p. 140, last line but one. Allowed the gen. Alacto, has been found by Dr. Ferguson in an Ogham inscription. Alacto cell bactizni "[the stone] of Alattas servant of Battignus," that is, bachene.

Quat. 10. Popao na piz.—The word popao means a conspicuous or particular station at a public meeting. In Leb. na hUidre, p. 52, col. 1, it is stated that a great assembly was held at Tailtiu, where—pohopoaisis tha pip hOpeno pop popaoais indo oenais .i. cae ap míadais poánais poleptunup and, amail bá snat coppin. Dai dan popud ap leit oc na mnáis im dá pécis ind píz: "Now the men of Eriu were arranged on the stations of the assembly, that is, every one according to dignities, and professions, and legality there, as was customary until then. The women also had a station apart around the two wives of the king."

Notes on the Prose.—My remarks on this portion of the tract as well as on the corresponding portion of O'Lochan's poem, which begins at p. 161, will be very brief, as the places named are laid down in order, and fully discussed in "Petrie's Tara." My chief object is to give an accurate text and as good a translation as I can. By this means I shall be able to afford our non-Celtic scholars, many of whom are practical antiquaries, an opportunity of corroborating our linguistic researches, which alone, if only in existence on a given question, must always lead the way in all archæological investigations. I shall of course, as I have hitherto done, try to remove what I deem erroneous theories on certain antiquarian problems; this, however, I shall hold as a secondary object. Of the proper names in the text so far as they were palpable I have given the English equivalents: the doubtful I have left for future examination.

P. 146, line 6. lc ont Sio.—This Sio is not noticed by Petrie. What Sio and Sio6 mean will be gathered from the following note of mine Tain Bo Fraich, "Manuscript Series of the Royal Irish Academy," Vol. I., p. 159: "There are in Irish two words, which must not be confounded; namely Sio, an artificial structure, within which has been laid, that is to say, dwells a deified mortal; the other Sioe, which means

that Deity himself. The former is the Lat, situs, a substantive gunated sétu: the latter is situs, an adjective, gunated, and with -ya termination, sétya. The verbal root is si-, "to enclose," "to mound." For the former compare Hor. lib. 3, Od. 30:-"Regalique situ pyramidum altius;" and for the latter, Cic. de Leg., lib. 2, cap. 22:—" Declarat Ennius de Africano: Hic est ille situs. Vere: Nam siti decuntur ii qui mortui sunt." The two forms occur in the following passage at the close of the Serg-ligé:—conto ppip na vaiobpib pin avbepav na haineolaiz Side 7 dep Side: "So that it is to those apparitions the unlearned give the name Side and the class of Sids." That the ancient Irish held this rationale of the word pio, "a residence for the immortals," is clear from the following, the most ancient Irish passage on the subject:—Sio mop hicaam, conto beputoto nonnainmnizcep dep Síde: "it is a large Sid (structure) in which we are, so that it is from it that we are called the class of Sid." This is the explanation of the Sidé goddess to Condla Ruad, when inviting him away to the "Lands of the Living." hUidre). See my note on "Sio Cpuachan," (Tain Bo Fraich, "Irish MSS. Series," Vol. I., p. 167).
P. 146, line 7. Nemnach, Nich.—The word nem means something

sparkling. In Zeuss it is glossed by "onyx," a precious stone, for which see Pliny, lib. 37, cap. 6. In the MS. H. 3. 18. (T. C. D.) p. 73, nemain, nom. plur. of nem, is glossed by uible, as nemain beta .i. uible ceneo, "sparks of fire." The well was called nemnach, not from its yielding pearls, but translatively from its glittering water. "Sparkler" comes pretty near the meaning. In the same way Nich is the root "nit-," which we find in the Lat. nit-idus, "gleaming," "glittering," &c., Sanskrt. nat—"to shine." "Shiner" comes pretty near the meaning. For Nith and Nemnach see conjectural etymologies, "Petrie's Tara,"

p. 76.

P. 146, line 9. La Ciapnaio.—"By Ciarnaid," that is, at the request of Ciarnad.

P. 146, line 11. Ctep .iii. cloca.—The word for "etep" in the original is the contraction $\gamma = and$, but with a horizontal stroke drawn over it (thus 7) it becomes = evep. I have supplied this stroke. Other copies read 7, and supply imbe (about them) at the end of the sentence.

P. 146, line 16. Ppim-boippi cac apoa.—Literally—"chief-doors

of each point," that is one facing each cardinal point.

P. 146, line 18 .- See Petrie's "Tara," p. 169; but remember that in the second line of the extract from Leb. na hUidre the words hi combint do not mean "in friendship," as there rendered, but the very contrary, "in conflict." This I have shown in one of my notes on the Taeth Fiada, commonly called St. Patric's Hymn.

P. 148, line 5. In Tlarp.—Glas was the name of a fabulous cow.

See Petrie's "Tara," p. 158. P. 148, line 12. Oomaniir Cu 7 Ceten.—Dr. O'Donovan translates, "They have acted like Cu and Cethen," but the text will not admit of this. I take Oomgnup as a passive primary preterite of oognu, "I act," like popepp, "has been known," pochlop, "has been heard," &c., (Ebel's Zeuss, p. 478), and the .m. as the infixed pers. pronoun of the first person, in the sense of a dative. See Ebel's Zeuss, p. 328. The name "Cethen" I cannot analyze: "Cu" is, of course, "Hound," a name of frequent occurrence.

P. 148, line 22. Rat na Senuo.—Two Forts are here distinctly mentioned, though Dr. O'Donovan from the same text renders thus: "Rath na Seanadh (fort of the Synods), lies opposite Dumha na n-giall, and to the north of Fal." "Tara Hill," p. 139. This is evidently incorrect, and accordingly in Petrie's Plan of Tara one rath only is laid down. "The rath of the Synod" should be looked for either just north or south of "Duma nau Giall," for the text can admit of either position, but south of "Lia Fail." "The Fort of the Synod" is again mentioned, next page, in connexion with "the Stone of the Fians." For the origin of "the Fort of the Synods," see p. 171, (Ibid.)

P. 150, line 4. Cubao.—This cubao and compor, line 24, are

forms of the Latin cubitus. The genuine Irish word is lize.

P. 154, line 2. Rocacam.—This is a reduplicated preterite. The

MS. bi-duplicates, reading pocacacain.

P. 154, line 3. Cinaec hUa haptazan.—This name is usually written Cinaech, or Cinaech in the late manuscripts. Ua haptazan was a famous poet. His death, a. O. 975, is thus recorded by Tigernach: Cinaec Ua haptazan, ppim-eiccep Leice Chuinn mopicup—"Cinaeth Ua hartagan, chief poet of Leth Chuinn, (Conn's half, or Northern division

of Eriu) dies."

P. 154, quat. 1. Oobein mairi.—Some MSS. read—Oa bein mairi oo na mnaib. "If beauty is given to the women." In this case bein would be 3rd sing pres. Indicative passive = bepp, Z. 466: Temain would be nominativus pendens, and zul-maż would be in sense-apposition with it, but in the accusative case, in apposition with the understood pronoun object of puoip. The literal translation would be: "If beauty is given to the women-Temair without weakness after erection-the daughter of Lugaid found [it, Temair] in her hand—a hill-plain which it was sorrow to plunder." The meaning would be: "If any thing beautiful is given, as it ought to be, to women, then the daughter of Lugaidh got it, for she got beautiful Temair." But this is not the idea. If the word Temain means literally, as I have suggested above, "darkness-lighter," that is, light, the sun, moon, a cloud-dispersing hill, and soforth, then Temain and main will relieve each other, while the second line of the quatrain will still refer to Teamair proper. I may observe that a name for sun, moon, fire, light, &c. in Skrt. begins frequently with tama, as tamódhna, "darkness-destroyer," from tamas, "darkness," and dhna, "destroyer;" tamónuda, "darkness-disperser," from tamas, "darkness," and nuda, "disperser," "destroyer:" tamóhara, from tamas, and hara, "remover."

bub liac to lorbaid.—Literally "for plundering." O'Donovan translates—"which was sorrowful to a harlot." But this rendering has no meaning. I take lorbaid to be a derivative from lor, wound, rapine, plunder, loot; a formation like piddad, "grove," from pid, "tree." In these formations the .b. represents a .v. obtained from the coalescing of .u. with .a. Thus pide Gaulish vidu with add becomes in Irish piddade piddada. This form is a fem.—a-stem. Ip lipiu peoip no pole piddada. This form is a fem.—a-stem. Ip lipiu peoip no pole piddada ill-patha in maphnuda noid-pea—"More numerous than grass on a grove's hair the many blessings of this holy elegy." Leb. Breac. p. 121, col. 2. Ochao, a warrior, is another of those formations.

P. 154, quat. 2, line 1. Ctlom.—This word has been rendered "portion" by O'Donovan, on the authority of a gloss on this passage in a MS.

of the Library of Trinity College, H. 2, 17, p. 671, where the word is explained colbci, "dowry." Now, as I have not met the word in this sense, I am inclined to think the gloss erroneous, though O'Clery has inserted it in his vocabulary. In the Tain, Leb. na hUidre, the word occurs at least twice, where "promptness" seems to be the idea. Alill orders his jester to go with his own diadem on his head, to meet Cu Chulaind, and bring Find-abair, his daughter, with him, and offer her to him from a distance: and then he says: zecaz app ellom po'n cpuż pin: "let them come from it promptly in that form" (p. 71, col. 1): Nec ualb im bápac co ellom ap ceno pap céle: "One from you to morrow promptly to meet your friend." Ibid., p. 73, col. 2. Again in "the Sailing of the Curach of Mael Duin," the crew being terrified at what occurred in one of the islands they met with-"They came accordingly promptly after that from the island"—Tancazáp iapom co hellam iap pin o'no inpi. Ibid. p. 24, col. 2. The word seems to be equal eplam, "promptus," by assimilation of the .p. in ep-Ebel's "Zeuss," p. 868. In the next quatrain "hallab" has also been taken to mean "dowry," but the word allab is an abstract noun of frequent use, and meaning,—distinction or celebrity. Thus in Leb na hUidre, p. 78, col. 2, Cu Chulaind's father from the Sidé tells to his son, that he would not join him in fighting against the hosts: uaip, cio móp (he says) do compamaid zaili η zapcio dozné nec hi c'[p]appao-ro, ni pain bíar a nóp, nác a alluo, nac aindaineur, act popc-po:-"for, though one might perform a great deal of contests of valour and championship in thy company, it is not on him shall rest its honour, or its celebrity, or its conspicuousness, but on thee." So O'Clery and Cormac's Glossaries.

P. 154, quatrain 2. both archlam.—Dr. O'Donovan takes "both" as a primary preterite, but the form is conjunctive. Tea asked her husband to build her a dun, which would be, &c. This dun she had a right to in

exchage for her virginity.

P. 154, quat. 4. bai ic epemon.—This form is the dat. from epem,

an n-stem declined like bpetem, gen. bpeteman. See above.

P. 155, quat. 5. The quatrain is given differently in the different copies. According to the transcriber, "the Brega of Tea" would have been the "Mur Tea" proper of Temair: "the great Mergech" would have been the tall-pole from the top of which waved the royal standard, meipze, a standard: meipzech, a standard-bearer. With regard to the last line, an Irish writer of the tenth century might well say that "Mur Tea" was not a grave which was not plundered. The probability, however, is that Bregatea (Brigantia) means the Spanish city of Forand, in which was situated the Tower of Breogan, and that "Mor Mergech" refers to that tower. According to this idea we should read, as O'Donovan does from H. 2. 15. (?) T. C. D., Opezacea cpeab cullmeach—Roclumcep ucip be haipto-cpeab—Pepz popp puil in mop Merzec—In pom pelcece na p'haipzeaò. "Bregatea [was] a meritorious abode.—It is heard that it was once a high abode—[Where lies] The grave under which is the great Mergech—The burial place which was not violated." In this translation popp puil is rendered as if it were pop puil, as it is in H. 3. 3.

P. 158, quat. 6. Cephi.—In the prose introduction one Tephi only is mentioned, the daughter of Cino Bachter, King of Breogan, (quat. 10,

below).

P. 158, quat. 7. Transpage and This is the 3rd sing. past Indicative

passive of the root aipc, opc, compounded with oo-po, and the augment po: oo-po becomes to, and the o of po is omitted before aipc: this would give topaipt, topaipt, and lawfully crushed traipt, which by a modern mode of spelling becomes traoipt. See Ebel's "Zeus," 882. This means that from this mur every assault was repelled.

P. 158, quat. 8. Cumpat.—The MS. reads cumpat, and O'Donovan translates—"Which great proud queens have formed." But it is evident we are here speaking of Tephi only. I have accordingly substituted

cumpar, the same as compor, and cubar, supra.

P. 158, quat. 10. Cunnot.—This is an adj. from cono, sense, and agrees with the infixed pronoun -p- in ooppuz, the object of oopuz. The poet does not say that he heard this in Spain, but that he heard of the Spanish lady whom Canthon married.

P. 160, line 5. Cuan O'locham.—This was a famous poet and historian. He was killed in Tethbha in the year 1024. See O'Reilly's "Irish

Writers," p. 73.

P. 160, quat. 1. Cumo Cev-cathaz.—"Fighter of a hundred," not "of the hundred battles." In fact there have been many warriors in ancient Eriu, who fought more battles than Cond. Every great warrior was supposed to be able for a hundred ordinary mortals. Thus Emer, in replying to Cu Chulaind (Tochmaire Emere, Leb. na hUidhre, p. 123, col. 1) says that she had friends to protect her, and—caè pep oib con nipt èet ano—"and every man of them with the strength of a hundred in him." So in the Dind-senchus of Ard Leamnachta in the Book of Leinster is said of a certain band of warriors—Comluno cét ceè cen-pip ofb—"The conflict of a hundred in every man of them." But it is unnecessary to dwell on this simple question. The historian Josephus makes

use of the same epithet - εκατοντομαχος.

P. 160, quat. 3. On up bech punn.—This is also O'Clery's reading, "Book of Invasions," p. 98. Other MSS. read puim, Lat. "summa," apparently with a change of declension: and so O'Donovan who translates: "What is a good summary of history." But here there are two errors: "an up bech" does not mean "what is good," but "what is best." The relative phrase ap oech, "qui (quæ, quod) est optimum" is of frequent occurrence. Thus in the "Bruidin Da Derga," Leb. na hUidre, Fer Caille says to the monarch Conaire: lp cú pí ap dec cánic inn domon—"Thou art the best king that has come into the world." In the plural we have ατα, as, τρι láic ατα bec zaibte zaipceb la Chuiten-cúaic—"three heroes, who are the best at entering upon championship among the Cruithen-tuaith." (Ib.): 10 6 curlennaiz aca bec ril ir in bomon—" they are the pipers that are the best that are in the world." (Ib.) Zeuss and Ebel, "Gramm. Celt.," p. 611, have entirely misunderstood this formula. On "electorum dei" is the Irish gloss: ınnanı ap vez pochpeicper hi Cpipt-" of those who best believed in Christ," where ap is an impersonal singular. They interpret ap bez (e familia, e domo, principio, primum): comparing the present expression apreach (into the house), and aprigh (in the house), but this bez has nothing to do with cez, or the presumed prez, a house. It is an indeclinable superlative = bezem. The word punn is thus glossed by O'Davoren: punn .1. cpann no pab: ut est-romercaio lam vo punn .i. lam vo pizi vocum in rabav, no oo chano of beabaid—"to reach a hand to a chieftain, or to a tree (spear-shaft) at a contest." The historic tree is what is meant here.

P. 160, quat. 4. Ri epend ip a eppi.—This is an alias reading given in the manuscript for-ip a haipopi. It is also the reading in other copies, and it is certainly the most defensible.

P. 162, quat. 6. O Cpuqić.—That is, from the hill of "Uisnech," in the parish of Kildare, barony of Rathconrath, Co. Westmeath. The traigh is supposed to be the smallest subdivision of land among the Irish.

P. 162, quat. 8. Tiall[a] zac muip. The MS. reads ziall zaca muip, and so Book of Invasions, and O'Donovan ceca muip, which amounts to the same thing. But mup, from Lat. murus, is masculine and zaca is feminine; the true reading then is cac muip. I have given this accordingly. But the actual text would be quite correct, though not in harmony with the idea here intended, and this is, perhaps, what has led to this reading. We could render "He brought the hostage of each from sea abroad." The poet, however, is speaking of Eriu only.

P. 164, quat. 16.—This is a good example of a 3rd plur. Imp. Ind. pass. (secondary present). See Ebel's "Zeuss," p. 481, and note thereon,

p. 1096.

P. 166, quat. 18. Copup cino.—See "Petrie's Tara," p. 226, for the Historical references in this tract, both before and after this quatrain, where he will find them, as I said before, fully discussed.

P. 166, quat. 23. bluicne.—For the diminutive bluicne = bluicene,

see Ebel's "Zeuss," 274.

P. 168, quat. 25. bemat.—This is a corruption, a sort of Welsh form of "Benedictus."

P. 168, quat. 28. Piaodaid Piadad popophip. This is the true reading. The Book of Invasions has—Pipen Piada, and O'Donovan's text-pipen piaoait, which he renders "an upright witness." But píabodlo is a "declarer," a derivative from piao, to declare, and piabab (more anciently píaoat), "Domini," gen. of píaou.

P. 168, quat. 9. Ap ppini-air aile Epenn.—For aile, O'Clery has aille, and O'Donovan reads the line, primaici aile Epeann, "[who was] the chief beauty of Erin." But I have no doubt but aile is another

form of uile, "all."

P. 170, quat. 31. Rosp Tempac.—In the Book of Lismore, p. 200, begins a poem by Aisine on "Ros Temrach." This poem gives a splendid description of the surroundings of the great Mur of Temair. Want of

space prevents our giving it.
P. 170, quat. 32. Pop Oianmaio.—The battle referred to here was that of Cul Dreimne, a place in the barony of Carbury to the north of the town of Sligo. The combatants were King Diarmaid on the one side, and Fergus and Domhnall, sons of Muircertach Mac Erca, on the other. Through the prayers of Columb Cille, the latter were victorious. See

Keating's "Ireland"—reign of Diarmaid.
P. 170, quat. 33. On bonooo cann Oe.—This is the reading of the manuscript. O'Donovan reads, ap bpón bo baim De, and in the first line a cpi. He renders the whole quatrain thus: "The faith of Christ tormented his heart—He brought all strength to nought—In consequence of the sorrow of the people of God in his house—He extended no protection to Temur." But the word cpi never means "heart." In the Prophecy of Art, Leb na hUidre, p. 119, occurs this line—Ip me apc, a De, cen mo mac hi cpi-"I am Art, O God, without my son in body:" and

again, same col.—Op coè Lá 10ú 1 cpí, nao peèna col De—"On every day I am in body, in which I may not guard God's will." Any person who knows the circumstance, under which Art spoke about his son, on the eve of his death at the battle of Mag Mocruime, will easily understand the reference to that son, the afterwards celebrated King Cormac. The "ann" in the third line means "in the case of the Faith:" the oldest and most correct form is "ind:" Opept Codz co tipped bpet do ind—Leb. na hUidre, p. 42, col. 2, "Tadg said, that he would give him judgment in the matter." The violation of God was Diarmaid's keeping druids in his house, as well as other objectionable matters. See "Tara Hill," p. 123. The last poem requires but a few remarks, which I must reserve until the next occasion.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

AT a GENERAL MEETING, held at the apartments of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, October 2nd, 1872,

The Worshipful the Mayor of Kilkenny, in the Chair;

The Honorary General Secretary said a Committee had been nominated early in the year to ascertain whether it would be possible to obtain such local aid, by subscriptions, as to place the Museum and Library of the Association in an independent position, and make them creditable to Kilkenny, it being considered that the Museum and Library were really of very little use to Members of the Association residing at a distance, whilst of great value to the local public. Besides, it was desirable to have their continuance secured to the locality, should the Association itself cease to exist. The Committee had deferred taking action in the matter to the present time, as this was the season at which the gentry of the county were usually at home. It had been suggested that perhaps, owing to the indifferent harvest of this year, it might be better to wait still longer. He wished to have the opinion of the Meeting on this subject.

The Mayor did not think the consideration of the harvest would weigh against this object with the classes to

whom an appeal should be made.

Several other Members agreed with the Mayor, that it would be as well not to delay the operations of the Committee longer.

A conversation ensued as to the possibility of obtaining State aid towards the object, in the course of which Mr. Graves said that if the locality showed an interest in the matter, by subscribing fairly towards it, he had been given to understand that they might expect aid from the funds connected with the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington. It was to be hoped that such support would be locally given as would entitle them to apply for State assistance with a fair chance of success. The Committee, at all events, would now take action in the matter

without further delay.

Mr. Prim reported that the works of reparation at St. Francis' Abbey, Kilkenny, had progressed as far as-and indeed a little further than—the fund raised for the purpose would permit. An account had already been rendered, a couple of years since, of the first fund subscribed for placing metal pillars to support the south side of the belfry-tower. The subscriptions to the second fund, for further works of very necessary reparation, amounted to £36 8s. 6d., including the contribution of £10 from the Corporation. The haunches of the tower had been supported and secured against the percolation of water, by a facing of hammered stone, and all the previously open joints had been carefully filled with cement; the sedilia had been repaired, and all the windows of the choir had been opened, after having been walled up for perhaps a century, to adapt the ancient building to the purposes of a raquet-court. Nothing could possibly be better than the effect thus produced. There was room for some further improvement, if means would permit, but of course the great point was to save the tower from the destruction which hitherto seemed closely impending, and he hoped that had been accomplished. The expenditure was £40 2s. 2d., leaving a sum still to be met of £3 13s. 7d., and which he hoped some liberal and enlightened members of the Association would contribute. As Treasurer of the fund, he was ready to receive any subscriptions which might be offered.

Mr. Graves said Mr. Smithwick had kindly promised to remove a portion of the coopers' shed, in his brewery premises, which had been erected against the centre mullions of the great east window, while it was built up. This would be a great improvement indeed, as it would leave the fine window quite open. They were deeply indebted to Mr. Middleton, but for whom they could have done little indeed towards securing the object which they had in view when they entered on the undertaking of making necessary repairs at the Abbey. Mr. Middleton had acted as engineer and overseer of the work, and, in fact, had carried out everything in the most creditable manner. It was much to be desired that not only the small balance deficient might yet be subscribed, but a few pounds in addition, which would enable them to make the state of the Abbey still more satisfactory.

The following election to Fellowship took place:—

The Rev. Hugh Prichard, Dinam Gaerwen, Anglesea: proposed by R. R. Brash, M. R. I. A.

The following new Members were elected :-

The Rev. Richard Æ. Baillie, A. M., Culmore Parsonage, Londonderry; and the Kildare-street Club: proposed by the Rev. James Graves.

William James Knowles, Cullybackey, Co. Antrim:

proposed by the Rev. J. Grainger, D. D.

The Rev. Thomas Heany, A. B., Francis-street, Dun-

dalk: proposed by Rev. G. H. Reade.

Francis Shine, Seville Lodge, Kilkenny: proposed by Barry Delany, M. D.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors:—

"Archæologia Cambrensis," first series, Nos. 10 and 11: presented by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

"Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall," No.

XIII., April, 1872: presented by the Institution.

"The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," Vol. I., No. 3: presented by the Institute.

"American Journal of Numismatics, and Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies," Vol. VII., No. 1: presented by the Boston Numismatic Society. "Address of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, at the Annual Meeting, January 4, 1871:" presented by the Society.

"Papers read before the Down and Connor and Dromore Church Architecture Society, during the year 1844:"

presented by W. H. Patterson.

"Consumption and the Breath rebreathed: being a Sequel to the Author's Treatise on Consumption," by Henry

MacCormac, M. D.: presented by the Author.

Copies of the "Dublin Gazette," the "Dublin Sentinel," the "Hibernian Journal or Daily Chronicle of Liberty" (published in Dublin), and the "Clonmel Herald," all dating in the month of December, 1809, and each containing an advertisement of a movement then on foot, attempting to revive the project of the old Kilkenny Canal: presented by J. G. Robertson, Architect.

A copy of the "Times," of Wednesday, October 3rd, 1798, giving the first intelligence of the victory of the Nile:

presented by the Rev. James Graves.

Paper Moulds of six Ogham Inscriptions existing in the county of Kilkenny and the Museum of the Society: pre-

sented by Samuel Ferguson, LL.D., M. R. I. A.

A plaster cast of a portion of the sculptures on the cross of Durrow, King's County, representing in very bold relief, the intended sacrifice of Isaac; also a considerable number of copper tokens, of various kinds, of the last century; and some silver coins, British and foreign: presented by Thomas Stanley, Tullamore.

A specimen of the Kilkenny Token struck by Lucas Wale: presented by T. Talbot, Grennan House, Durrow.

A full-size drawing of a bronze pin, with enamelled ring: presented by W. Gray, Architect, accompanied by the following notice:—

"The accompanying drawing represents, full-size, one of the bronze ring brooches, from the collection of Mr. Knowles, of Cullybackey, county Antrim. It was found in the same place as Mr. Patterson's, viz., in the Crannoge of Loughravel, or, as it was anciently called, Loughdireare, townland of Derryhollagh, Co. Antrim.

"The pin—a drawing of which I send—is 27 inches long, and the flat ring, or coin head, is about 12 inch in diameter. The face is ornamented by four raised semi-crescent-shaped spaces, each being bounded

by a raised band, and filled in with enamel; the upper two being yellow,

and the two lower chiefly red.

"The design of the brooch—if it is one—described by Mr. Patterson in the 'Journal' for April last, is interesting, as found at the 'Fort of the two Birds.' See Wilde and Reeves' description of the crannoge and neighbourhood, in 'Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy,' vol. vii., p. 147."

A rubbing from a standing stone in the parish of Muff, county Londonderry, exhibiting concentric circles, with the central cup and channel: presented by Rev. James Graves.

Mr. W. F. Wakeman on the part of Mr. E. Atthill, of Lack, near Kesh, county Fermanagh, exhibited a small copper gilt cruet, supposed to have been used for holding holy oil, closed by a screw stopper, and having the bottom also screwed in. The ornaments were formed by dotted lines presenting a fleur-de-lis pattern. The cruet was about three inches high, and seemed to be 15th century work. It was dug out of the soil of a field near Newtownbutler.

Mr. Wakeman also exhibited on behalf of Mr. Crawford, of Trillick, county Fermanagh, the original handle of a fine bronze rapier, apparently of whalebone; also a bronze dagger, with its haft of the same metal, still attached, the latter to be deposited in the Museum by the kindness of its owner, Mr. Armstrong, of Belleek. The following Paper was contributed by Mr. Wakeman relative to these rare examples of the hafting of our bronze weapons:—

"In the 'Journal' of this Association for January, 1868, the Rev. James Graves has presented to the antiquarian world a most interesting account of the few hilted weapons composed of bronze, which are recorded to have been found in Ireland. Mr. Graves in the same address also refers to bronze swords found in Britain or upon the Continent of Europe, which retain their hafts or handles, more or less preserved.

"It would appear that up to 1868 there have been discovered and noticed in Ireland but three well-conditioned weapons of this interesting class, and a portion of the hilt of a fourth. The following is a brief description

of their character :-

"1. A fine rapier, measuring $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length. The handle, which is hollow, and formed of bronze, is fastened to a double-edged blade by four rivets of the same metal. This specimen is from the county Tipperary, and was long preserved in the Petrie collection, with which it still remains, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

"2. A magnificent bronze dagger, or short sword—(it is extremely difficult to draw the line between daggers and swords of the bronze

period)—exhibiting many characteristics of marked Eastern design. The handle, which is of bronze, is attached to an exquisitely-moulded and decorated double-edged blade by three massive rivets. This weapon is also to be seen in the Academy.

"3. A highly interesting bronze hilt of a small sword or dagger, preserved in the Museum of our Association. This relic is ornamented in the style of the golden lunettes and torques so frequently found in Ireland.

"4. A beautiful leaf-shaped sword, retaining a portion of its bone

handle.1

"The above list, I believe, comprises all the examples of hafted bronze weapons, which, at the time Mr. Graves made the remarks already alluded to, were known to have been found in this country. I speak, of course, only of examples in which the handles and blades of swords or daggers were formed of separate pieces, and were attached by rivets. In not a few instances the blades and handles of small bronze knives, or skeans, are to be seen in one piece, and sometimes these smaller cutting implements are socketed for the reception of a wooden handle. Occasionally, indeed, the socketed end extends so far that the handle may be described as being

composed partly of bronze and partly of wood.

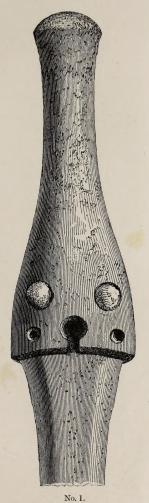
"As the discovery of a hafted bronze weapon, properly speaking, is so extremely rare, it affords me very great pleasure to describe a fifth example, which has recently come under my notice, and which, through the kindness of R. W. Armstrong, Esq., of Belleek, I was enabled to lay before the last meeting of our Association. Of the general appearance of the hilt of this curious relic, the accompanying engraving, by Oldham, will afford a perfectly accurate idea. It is given the full size. The handle, which was originally fastened to the blade by four rivets, is composed of bronze of a darker colour than the metal of the blade. Two of the rivets only remain, and these appear to be almost, if not entirely, pure copper. The handle is hollow, and not, like the example from the Petrie collection, described by Sir William Wilde, open at the pommel. The 'tang' is, as usual, 'lunated,' and the hilt was so designed as to suit its contour. The blade appears to have been of a very graceful tapering form, and to have been strengthened by a somewhat broad and flat central rib. Its original length cannot be known, a portion of its extremity having been broken off. As in all weapons of the same family, whether leaf-shaped sword or rapier, the handle is strangely small. There is a wonderful similarity in the design of the four Irish bronze hilts which have come down to our time.

"Surely, in elegance of form and perfection of workmanship, these mysterious relics of an unknown age evince that their fabricators had made no mean advance in several of the arts which accompany civilization.

"While, as we have seen, hafts of bronze were extremely rare, not only in this country, but in Europe generally, it was not yet decided amongst antiquaries in what manner the generality of bronze swords and daggers were anciently mounted. At length came the discovery, in the county Mona-

An example of a bronze dagger hafted with oak was engraved in this "Journal," Vol. I., 2nd Series, p. 286. This dagger was of small size (only 4½ inches in the blade), and the handle measured 31 inches.

It was found in a bog near Magherafelt; and the notice of it was contributed by Mr. Thomas O'Gorman. The engraving will be found reproduced in the plate which faces this page. - Ep.



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No. 1-Hafted with bronze; full size.

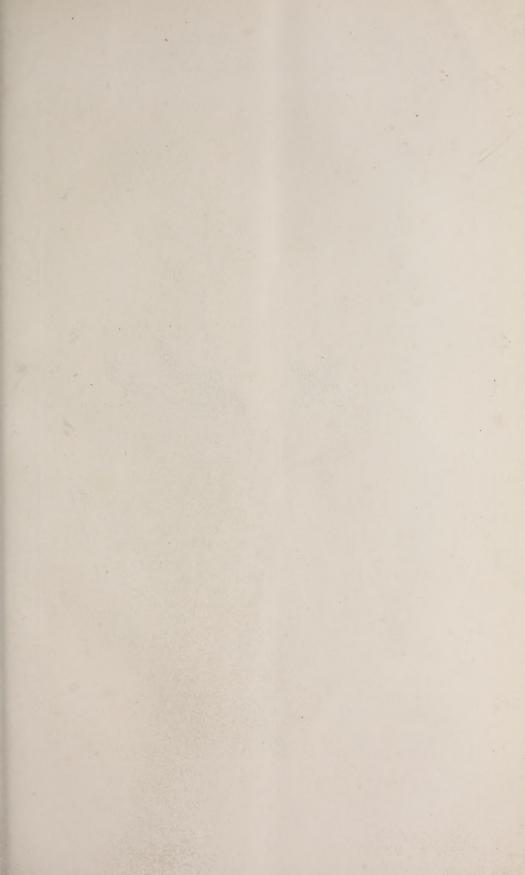


No. 2,

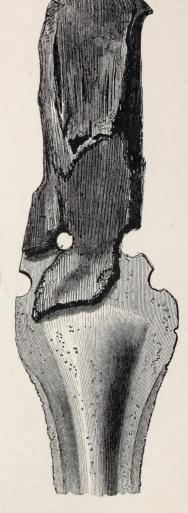
No. 2 -Hafted with oak,

HAFTED BRONZE DAGGERS.









HAFTED BRONZE RAPIER, SHOWING BOTH SIDES OF HAFT.

han, of a fine leaf-shaped sword which retained the greater portion of its original handle of bone. This, I need not inform the members of our Association, is Mr. Day's sword, so admirably illustrated in our 'Journal' for January, 1868. 'A portion of the bone handle,' wrote Mr. Day, 'which was submitted to Professor Owen, of the British Museum, was pronounced by him to be "mammalian, and, probably, cetacean.", Here, then, is what appears to be the first recorded discovery of a bone-hafted bronze sword. 'Sir William Wilde,' remarks the Rev. James Graves, 'in his "Catalogue," was not able to adduce a single Irish example of a bone or ivory haft, and stated, in a note to p. 453, that amongst the vast number of Scandinavian swords which had been preserved, in only one instance could any trace of the bone handle be detected; and as the editors of "Horæ Ferales," the posthumous work of the ever-to-be-lamented J. M. Kemble, had not been able to cite a solitary instance, it might, therefore, fairly be assumed that Mr. Day's specimen was, at present, unique.' I have been induced to give the above extract in order to show, upon what I believe to be the very highest authorities, how extremely valuable and interesting was the first recorded discovery of a bronze bone-hafted sword. I say the first recorded discovery. Mr. Day's sword was found in the summer of 1865. In April, 1864, had been dug out of a bog in the county Tyrone the beautiful weapon, of the hilt of which I have given faithful, full-sized representations. This handle (both sides of which are represented in the accompanying plate) is also of bone; and, like that of Mr. Day's specimen, is, probably, cetacean. microscope it presents all the appearance of the substance called 'whalebone.' During a sketching tour, made last spring, I happened to see this most valuable relic in the possession of Mr. Crawford, of Trillick, and I at once took steps to bring it before the notice of our Association. Mr. Crawford very kindly deposited it in the care of one of our Fellows, Mr. George Stewart, Manager of the Provincial Bank, Enniskillen Branch. Through the kind offices of Miss Porter, then of Kilskeery, now of Bellisle, and of Mr. Stewart, I received permission from Mr. Crawford to have his treasure forwarded for exhibition before one of our meetings. The Post Office authorities, however, declined to take charge of the parcel, as it measured seven inches too much for the requirements of their carrying regulations; and as Mr. Crawford objected to its being forwarded by rail, I was only able to send the handle for exhibition.

"The following particulars refer to the dimensions, &c., of this unique weapon, which is of the rapier class:—Extreme length, 25 inches; breadth of blade at tang $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; weight of blade, $13\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; length of handle, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight of handle, 1 ounce; thickness of handle, $\frac{1}{6}$ of

an inch.

"There is provision for four rivets in the tang, and corresponding holes in the bone. A thick central rib extends down the blade, the material of which is fine lustrous bronze. I append a note from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Stewart, relating the facts of its first discovery.

" Trillick, June 29 h, 1872.

"'SIR,—I now send you the fullest particulars I can give respecting the locality and circumstances connected with the finding of the sword-blade and handle, as follows:—

"'They were found in April, 1864, in the townland of Galbally, in the county of Tyrone, adjoining a small lake containing a little is-

land where many objects of ancient art have from time to time, for the last forty years, been discovered. These, however, from want of care and attention, have been nearly all lost to society. There were two forts or raths close to the lake, one of these remarkable for its great height and symmetry. The bog in which the sword was found was situated between the two forts. It was found at the depth of twelve feet in the second cutting of the turf bank, lying longitudinally on its flat, within a few inches of the till or clay bottom. When found, the handle was attached to the blade, but was separated from it by the turf-spade unintentionally. The finder removed the blade, and left the handle behind him, thinking it was of no value. I requested him to go and look for the handle, and examine the place more carefully where he found it. He picked up the handle. He described the place where the sword lay to be like the scales of a fish; but whether it was the remains of leather or a metallic substance, he could not tell me, as he said it crumbled away when touched. In all probability it has been the remains of what once formed the scabbard. The handle was a little larger when first found, and came down further on the blade, and fitted neatly on it, the rivet holes in the handle and blade both corresponding. What I always thought remarkable was the smallness of the handle, when compared with our modern ideas of ancient strength and gigantic stature. Please be kind enough to send the foregoing sketch, or a copy of it, to the Rev. James Graves, and you will oblige

"'Yours respectfully,

"G. CRAWFORD."

"In drawing up this brief report I have carefully abstained from all attempts at theorising. Though several hundreds of bronze swords have been found in Ireland, very few facts in connexion with their discovery have been recorded. It seems, however, certain that in Ireland they occur extremely seldom, if ever, in connexion with sepulchral deposits. Most of the swords which figure in our public and private collections have been dug out of turf bogs, or were dredged from the beds of rivers, usually at points where there had been anciently fords, and, consequently, battles. We have as yet, I believe, little data whereon to found a theory as to their origin, or as to the particular race or races—possibly, several—by whom they were used. Moulds of stone, capable of casting rapier blades almost precisely similar to the Galbally and Belleek examples are not very uncommonly found in Ireland, as also are the moulds of spear-heads and celts, which are certainly of the same period as the swords. This fact would argue in favour of an Irish and local manufacture of bronze, and it has been observed that our early bronze objects, though bearing a general family likeness to similar articles found in England and elsewhere, have usually certain peculiarities which may be described as national. us wait for facts. Within a few years two bone-hafted swords'-a class hitherto unknown—have been brought to light; and it is only the other day that a magnificent bronze shield, the second ever known to have been discovered in Ireland, was rescued from its bed of untold ages. It would seem that as yet we know little of the richness of the archæological mine which lies covered by the soil of this 'Island of Destiny.'"

A third fine example, preserved in the collection of Mr. Young, of Monaghan, will be brought before the January Meeting by the Rev. J. Graves.—Ed.

Mr. Graves read a letter from Mr. G. J. Hewson, Hollywood, Adare, on the subject of the condition of the remains of the beautiful old Parish Church of St. Mary, New Ross; observing that he, with the writer, sincerely hoped it might lead to some steps being immediately taken for its preservation from further decay and danger of destruction:—

"My object in writing this letter is to call the attention of the Association—and particularly of the local and Co. Wexford members—to the present state of the most interesting remains of Early English ecclesiastical architecture still existing in the ancient Church at New Ross. Most of this beautiful building (as you must well know) had been taken down to make way for the present parish Church, but much still remains which requires some care for its preservation. The part which most urgently requires attention is the north transept. The east angle of this transept is in a dangerous state, and if not at once secured the beautiful three-light window will soon be lost. A buttress was formerly placed against this corner, but it was not continued high enough, and about eight feet of the top of the angle is now in immediate danger of being thrown over the top of the buttress by the thrust of the window arches. It can still be secured by extending the buttress on a longer base, and carrying it up to the top of the wall; but if not done at once it will be too late. The next thing requiring attention is the south side of the chancel. On this side there are next the east end two windows close together, and near the south transept three others also close together. There is a long space between, which at the outside shows a closed up doorway, perhaps the most interesting and, I believe, the earliest feature now existing in the building. The door is semi-circular headed, the capitals of the columns at each side are, as usual in such doors, different, and both in a very early style; the one to the right side showing unmistakable traces of the involved ornament. Some of the stones used in stopping the doorway have lately been taken out, near this capital, and in doing so a large piece has been freshly broken off the side of the capital. There is the mark on the wall of a porch having enclosed this door, and the wall over it is considerably out of the perpendicular, leaning out very much at the top. This requires a high buttress at the west side of the door to secure it. It is dangerous to leave it much longer without it. The casing of this door, as well as most of the ornamental stone work of the Church, is formed of the soft oolitic stone, so often seen in our early churches. . . . The interior of the chancel contains perfect sedilia and piscina at the south side, and a beautiful recessed tomb at the north side. This latter is now nearly smothered with ivy, the drop from which in particular spots is wearing away the beautiful ornamentation from the soft stone of which it is composed. This ought certainly to be cleared from ivy, for no matter how picturesque ivy may look on ancient buildings, it should be confined to plain walls, and not be allowed to entirely conceal beautiful and delicate ornament, especially where of a most interesting and characteristic kind. I now will proceed to the south transept. This is a real gem, and is fortunately quite secure, but still its present state is capable of more improvement than any other part of the building. It contains a most beautiful and perfect Early English threelight window, and it had an aisle at the west side, the south window of which still exists, but the outside wall is entirely obliterated. Three arches carry the west wall of the transept, but are now built up with brick so as to cut off the window of the aisle from the south window of the transept, with which it corresponds in style of ornament. One of these arches is partly concealed by the present church, which is built against it, but the other two should be opened. A wall could be built on the site of the original outside wall of the aisle, as has been done at the south side of Jerpoint Abbey. There are also two chapels at the east side of this transept. The arches communicating with them are now built up, except a small doorway with a timber lintel in one of them; these should also be opened; and there are two large common willow trees growing in the centre of the transept, which should be carefully taken down as they greatly spoil and obstruct the view of the interior, and are a source of danger to the building in stormy weather, and will yearly become more dangerous. I hope very much that this letter may cause some steps to be taken in time to preserve this most beautiful and interesting church, which should be much prized by the inhabitants of the town and county in which it is situated. The works which I have recommended would be a vast improvement. Some of them are absolutely necessary for its preservation, and all could not cost very much."

Mr. Watters, Town Clerk, said he had a document to produce in connexion with the navigation of the Nore, which must be of local interest. He had already shown in a paper read this year before this Association, that more than a century ago Parliament, in its wisdom, had conceived the idea of making that river navigable to Inistiogue, which was, as he had then pointed out, the origin of our Canal Walk. But it might surprise many to find that nearly 300 years ago, namely, in 1581, the Corporation of Kilkenny of that period had entered into an agreement not only to make the Nore navigable to Inistiogue but also in the opposite direction, to Durrow. So much appeared from the Corporation's Book of Ancient Leases:—

of the saide Thomas his Executors and Assignes chardges and labor to be sustayned in that behalfe, And for and in consideracion of the greate pfitte and comditie that bye the saide worke beinge plfected is like to growe unto the comon state of the said towne of Kilkeny, shall well and trewly content and paye, or cause to be well and trewlye contented satisfied and paied, unto the saide Thomas Archer his executors and Assignes, the some of one hundered and eight pounds syxe shillings and eighte pence sterlinge of lawfull currant money of Englande, to be payed in manner and forme followinge: - That is to saye when so ever the psonage of St. Johnes and the tyethes thereof shall be next owte of Lease, That then the saide souvaign burgesses and Comons and theire successors shall give and graunt unto the saide Thomas, his executors and Assignes the preferment of the said psonage of St Johnes (exceptinge the alteridge) paying so much rent as anye othere pison or pisons will profer to yealde for the same. And the said corporacon shall graunt and allowe the rents of the said psonage to the said Thomas his executors and Assignes to be received and had by the saide Thomas his executors and Assignes yearly, at the hands of suche as shall have the saide psonage and tyethes, until such tyme as the saide Thomas his executors and Assignes shall be fullye satysfied and paied of the saide some of one hundered viiili vis viiid sterlg, of the furste yearlye rents yssues and pfits of the saide psonage and tyethe so to be receyved Immediatelye after the fynisshinge of the said waye and passage of boetes, Yf in case the saide Thomas his executors or assignes will not receive the saide psonage for so muche rent as any othere wyll offer to paye for the same, as they emaye be theise presents chose whether theye will or not.

And also the saide Corporacion do graunt covenant bargaine promise condesende and agree, for them and theire successors, to and with the saide Thomas Archer his executors and Assignes; That when so ever the saide Thomas Archer his executors or Assigns at his or theire oun costs and chardges, do and shall make or cause and poure that pte of the Ryver of the Noire that runnethe and extendeth betweene the saide towne of Kilkeny and the towne of Innestigue in the saide Countie of Kylkeny to be made passable fitt and servisable for boetes of the full ladinge of one toun weight to rowe swyme passe and repasse from tyme to tyme in somer and in wynter to and froe betweene the said townes of Kilkeny and Inistiogue, That then the saide Thomas Archer his Executors and Assignes shall have and enjoie all and singular the pfitts hires wadges freights and Comodities of all and singuler the carriadge and transportinge of all and singuler suche goodes cattells marchandisses wares victuals and other thinges whate so ever as shalbe carryed or transported by water for the saide Souraigne Burgeuses and Comons or their successors or for anye other inhabitant Dweller or resiant within the saide towne of Kilkeny or within the Suburbes ffranchises & libties of the same to and fro betweene the townes of Kilkeny and Innestyogue."

Mr. George H. Kinahan, M. R. I. A., communicated the following notes on some megalithic structures and other ancient remains in the Manor of Loughrey, county Tyrone:—

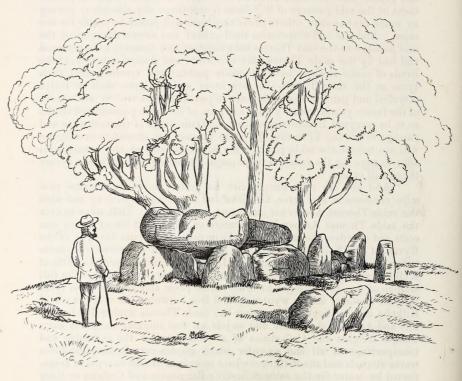
"In the Co. Tyrone and neighbourhood of Tullahog are situated the

manor lands of Loughrey, the property of Major F. J. S. Lindesay, who is commonly known by the latter territorial title.'

"On this manor the remains of some megalithic structures exist, while in other places antiquities have been discovered. In this Paper it is

proposed to give a short description of those examined.

"No. I. Giant's Grave. The structure so called on the Ordnance Map is situated in Loughrey demesne, a little northward of the mansion house, on a low ridge of sand. It is 25 feet long by about 7 feet wide, and consists of thirteen stones, eleven placed on edge and standing upright, while two lie horizontally as cover stones; one of the uprights is placed a little apart from the rest.



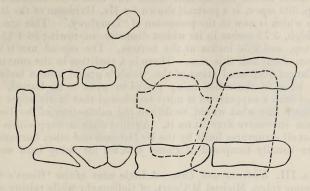
Giant's Grave, Loughrey Demesne.

"The structure, as appears by the accompanying illustrations, is of a rectangular form and lies nearly east and west. The cover-stones

account of many of the old properties, especially of late years, having passed out of the hands of the original families, or having become divided, many of these titles are obsolete.

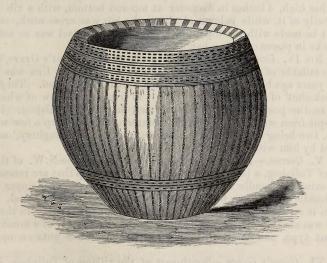
¹ Such territorial titles as "Loughrey," &c., seem to have been adopted after the custom in Scotland by the settlers in the province of Ulster. At one time they were very general; now, however, on

are at the west end, which is open. The largest of the cover-stones seems to be of the original size, while the smaller or eastern stone has evidently been broken. The four upright stones in the west part of



Plan of Giant's Grave, Loughrey Demesne.

the structure are of large dimensions and more or less regular, while those to the east are irregular and much smaller. To me it would appear that the original structure consisted of the four western uprights and two cover-stones, and that the eastern part has been added on at a much subsequent period. All the stones used are the limestone of the neigh-



Urn found in Giant's Grave, Loughrey Demesne.

bourhood. For the sketches from which the engravings have been made, I am indebted to my friend and colleague, E. T. Hardman, F. R. G. S. I.

"No. II. Sepulchral Urns. The structure just described would appear to have been connected with sepulchral rites, as in its vicinity funeral relics have from time to time been found; while during an excavation made inside the upright stones two urns were exhumed. cut at p. 303 supra, is a portrait drawn by Mr. Hardman of the larger of the two which is now in the possession of 'Loughrey.' This urn is 4.75 inches high, 5.75 inches in its widest diameter, narrowing to 4.75 inches at the top, and 2.50 inches at the bottom. The second urn is said to have been about half this size. There is a tradition in the country that on the larger horizontal stone of the 'Giant's grave' human bodies were burned prior to the ashes being placed in urns to be buried, and in favour of such a supposition it must be allowed that in its upper surface is a hollow, like what would be due to the calcination of the limestone rock from successive fires lit on it. Against such a supposition is the fact, that all structures built by the De Dannans and other burners of the dead are usually composed of stones selected for being hard and fireproof.

"No. III. Kistvean and Urn.—A little west of the 'Giant's Grave,' on the same ridge, Michael M'Court, of Gallanagh, while raising sand in the pits at the margin of the ancient country road, in A.D. 1853 or '54, discovered a Kistvean, and thus describes it: 'The length of the stone chamber was about 2.5 foot, extending nearly east and west; it was 1.75 foot high, and about 1.75 foot wide, while the stones at the bottom, top, and sides were about five inches thick. Inside, at the bottom, was a layer of dust and fragments of bones about 7 inches thick, the latter being about the size of fowl bones, none being larger than my little finger; near the east end on the layer was standing a clay vessel, about 6 inches high, 4 inches in diameter at top and bottom, with a rib round the belly of it, while below and above the rib was cross-work, such as might be made with the top of one's finger. This vessel was so soft that

it broke in pieces on being handled.'

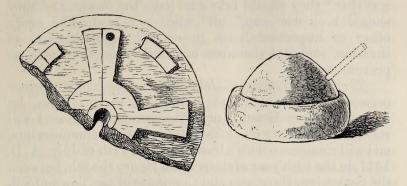
"No. IV. Urn and Flints.—North-east of the 'Giant's Grave,' and a little outside of the mearing of Loughrey demesne, an Urn was found some years ago by boys playing in a sand-pit there situated. They made a 'cock-shot' of it and thereby broke it in fragments, a few of which are now in the possession of Doctor Porter, Rector of Tullahog. In the sand-pit from which this Urn was disinterred I picked up a few worked flints, two being arrow-heads. They were given to 'Loughrey,' and are

placed by him with the Urn first described.

"V. Querns.—In the Abbey lands that lie a little N.W. of the village of Tullahog, a pair of Quern-stones were dug up that are remarkable for having the handle in the side and not in the top of the upper stone. The handle would seem to have been of iron, or some other metal. This Quern is represented in the wood-cut on the opposite page. In the same place was also found part of the upper stone of a Quern, of a much more ancient type, and on it part of a raised cross.—See cuts on opposite page.

"VI. Giant's Grave.—South-east of the village of Tullyhog, in the townland of Gortagammon, are the remains of a structure that evidently was very similar to the 'Giant's Grave' in Loughrey demesne. It has, however, been much dilapidated, the cover-stone having been tilted off the uprights, and it now stands perched on one of its ends, while the uprights

are knocked down and displaced. If we might judge from present appearances, it may be suggested that the original structure extended nearly



Querns found on the Abbeylands, Tullahog.

east and west, while at the east end there was one large massive cover, or altar-stone. This structure differed from that in Loughrey demesne, in that while there the stones are limestone, here they are of schist and whinstone, apparently erratics from the neighbouring mountains of Slievegallion."

The following papers were contributed:-

AN ACCOUNT OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AND DEFENCES OF KILKENNY FROM 1527 TO 1691;

WITH SOME PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE BLACK ABBEY AND THE EN-CAMPMENT OF WILLIAM III. WITH HIS ARMY AT BENNETT'S BRIDGE, FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS AND OTHER AUTHENTIC MANUSCRIPTS.

BY P. WATTERS, A. M., TOWN CLERK.

Having on a recent occasion given some description of the state of the approaches to Kilkenny, in the commencement of the 18th century, when the world was becoming more civilized, and the growing tendency of the age was to open communication with the neighbouring towns, I will now give a description of the state of Kilkenny two or three centuries previous, when intrenchments and fortifications were the order of the day, and gates, walls, and battlements were

thought of more importance for the welfare of towns than roads or entrances thereto; when the prevailing maxim was that "they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can," and when our town, like every other of importance, was in constant apprehension of invasion, and was therefore continually on the watch to

prevent surprise.

The Intrenchments of John street.—As on the former occasion I illustrated what I stated as to the Roads, by quotations from Grand Jury Presentments, so now I will rely for authenticity on ancient leases and other manuscripts. and will commence with a lease made the 14th of July, A. D. 1527, in the 19th year of the reign of Henry the 8th, between the Sovereign, Burgesses and Commons of the Town of Kilkenny of the one part, and Thomas Breyn, merchant, of the other part. We are told that in the year 1400, Robert Talbot, a kinsman of the Earl of Ormonde, encompassed the greater portion of Kilkenny with walls, and that during the contest between the Houses of York and Lancaster. the town was taken and plundered by the Earl of Desmond. who was an adherent of the latter, and that in 1499 the Burgesses, headed by their sovereign (which was the title of the Chief Magistrate at that time), marched out in aid of the Butlers against Tirlagh O'Brien, but were defeated. No wonder then that in 1527 (28 years after) we find a fosse or ditch in existence crossing John street, from the gate of the monastery of St. John on the West, to the way leading to the Magdalens on the East. I shall give (as best I can) a translation from the original lease which, as I have already said, is in contracted Latin, the size alone being a curiosity (as compared with our modern parchments) measuring only 10½ inches by 5; it is in good preservation, and has the seal of the Lessee attached. The description is as follows:—

[&]quot;The Fosse outside the Gate of St. John within the Burgagery of said Town, which Fosse, with the appurtenances, lies in length from the wall near the way which leads to the Green Hays on the North, to the Common Fosse or Wall on the South, in breadth it lies from the Gate and Convent of the Monastery of St. John's aforesaid on the West, to the Wall near the way leading to the Magdalens of said Town on the East, To Have and to Hold said Fosse with all its appurtenances, to the said Thomas and his heirs for ever,

rendering yearly to the said Sovereign &c. and his successors *Unam Rubeam Rosam* (one red rose) on the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, and moreover the said Thomas, his heirs &c. shall not build or sustain any 'Edificia straminata' (thatched houses) in the said Fosse near the Wall, under pain of forfeiture and destruction of the buildings, so often as they shall be built, for ever, and shall allow free ingress and regress to the said Wall in time of War or danger to defend the Town so often as need shall be for ever."

How long this fosse may have existed before 527 I cannot now say. We find it fully established at that day, and may reasonably suppose it existed in 1499, when the Burgesses, headed by their Sovereign, marched out against

the enemy.

From the Castle Gate to St. Patrick's Church.—Altho' the following does not in strictness concern the defences of the Town, and only incidentally refers to the Castle Gate, and to a "ditche" and "fastnesse," I introduce it in the order of date, as showing the antiquity of the narrow lane leading from the Upper Parade Walk to St. Patrick's Church Yard, where a church then existed, and as it also speaks of another of the great orchards with which Kilkenny then abounded, and to which I shall again refer in the course of my Paper. It bears date in March, 1565, and has affixed to it the signature of Thomas, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory:—

"Be it knowen to all men to whome these Presents shall come, That where the Suffraine Burgesses and Commons of the Towne of Kilkenny had of old tyme a certayne way for man and beste to passe and repasse in and through the little Lane and comon way in the west side of the Erle of Ormonde's great Orchard, without the Castle gate of the said Towne, leading from the highe way that goeth from the said Castlegate unto Saint Patrick's Churche of the saide Towne, unto the narrow way called the blinde lane or boher leading from Archer's Towne unto same Patrick's Churche in the South, to mende and occupy their gardines and Closes next adjoining to the said litle Lane or comon way and otherwise, I the said Erle mynding to make fastnesse, and to enclose the said great Orchard with strong Ditches and quickset, have obtained the license and good will of the said Suffraine burgesses and Comons to cast and make up the said Ditche, and to use suche parte of the said Lane or comon way as shall be needful and requisite for that purpose, and when the said Fastnesse and Ditche is finished to effect, by this present I the said Erle do promise and undertake forthwith to stope the Ditche and trench there, making the same plaine ground, that every man and beast may passe and repasse there freely at all tymes convenient and requised

at their will and pleasure, without lett or impediment of me the said Erle or of any other on my behalf. In Witness whereof I the said Erle to this pre'te writing have put my Seale and hand the last of Marche in the yeare of o' Lord God a thousand five hundred three score and five."

"THOMAS ORMONDE & OSSORY."

A Tower, or Turret in John-street.—In the year 1570, I find a lease made by Mr. Richard Sheeth, "Sufferayne, &c. of the Towne of Kilkenny," to Nicholas Cantwell of Kilkenny, Merchant, of a House and a Turret with a Close there unto adjoining in John Street, "which lieth from John Bryn is Garden in the East, to St. John's Church Yard in the West, and in breadth from the highway in the South, to the Vicar's Close in the North—also a Garden which lieth in length from the way leading from Saint John's Gate to St. John's Green in the South unto the Common Land called the Colver House Garden in the North." To Hold, &c. for one hundred and one years at the yearly Rent of 13s. and 4d. It was covenanted that the said Nicholas & his Assigns during said Term should "pergett, and keep the Town Wall there with lyme and stone, and also build the little Tower there for the defence of the Towne, with oken Tymber, Lyme and stone, slate, lath, and pyn at his own Cost, and the said Nicholas bindeth himself & his assigns yearly at Midsummer, during said Term to pay unto the suffraigne for the tyme being a Disshe of Newe Beanes, which shall be a myll Quarte, and the said Turret to be at the Towne's will at tymes requisite for the defence of the Towne, also to maintayne and repaire the said House, Turret and Wall with the appurtenances." The "Colver House" mentioned in the above gave its name to the land on which Kilkenny Cottage was afterwards built; it means a Pigeon House.

The Defences of John's Bridge.—I find that in those days John's Bridge was well defended, there being a "Castell" or Gate House over it at the west side, or as we would now describe it, the Rose Inn Street side. On the 21st of October, 1580, the "Sourraiyne Burgesses and Comons of the town of Kilkenny granted to Edmunde Shortall and Anstace Shee his wyfe, the gate house over the Weste ende of St. John's Bridge of Kilkenny, and the upp roome over the voide grounde on the Southe syde

of the said Bridge Castell of St. John's which voyde roome lieth in length from the saide Castell in the North, to Edmund Shee is fearme in the south, and in breadth from the slipp gate in the Weste as farr as the saide Castell streatcheth in buildinge to the easte, Reservinge alwaies free egressee and regresse for man horse carriadge carr and carte wave under the saide gate house and upp rome for the Souraivne Burgesses and Comons and their successors & assigns for ever. To Hold for a hundred and one years payinge yearly viiis. currant money of Ireland." It was provided also that the said "Edmonde & Anstace, his wyfe should builde up in height sufficientlye wth Lyme & Stone all the saide castell Walles pporcionallye & agreeing wth the height of the olde worke & battlements of the saide Castell before Michaelmas daye then next."

The Black Abbey.—In the Progress of my search, I met with mention of that interesting locality, the Precinct of the Black Friars, and cannot pass it by unnoticed. It must have been of importance in the times of which I am treating—300 years ago—nor is it out of character to introduce it here, as I find that in addition to its Gate being a place of defence, it was then (if required) the abode of the Lord Deputy when he visited Kilkenny, and that accommodation for him, and other Captains, and their horses was also provided there, which doubtless was often the case in troublous times. It appears that by theire—

"Deed indented, dated the 14th of Apprill, 1581, The Soveraign Burgeñs and Comons dimysed to Thomas Archer Fitz Walter The Blackefreren hall, the Chapter howse and kitchine with the sellers and Chambers under them, which lye in length from the King's Chamber in the North, to the little upper rome over the Vestrie which William Jackman holdeth in the Northe, and in breadth they lye from the Cloyster rome in the Weste, to Thomas Raghton's gardine and the waye leading to the freren streate in the easte, to Hold for the tearme of a hundred yeares and one, paying vis. per ann. excepting and reserving for the Lorde Deputie or Lorde Justice for the tyme beinge, the use and occupacion of the saide Romes from tyme to tyme during his aboade at Kilkenny if his Lordshipp require the same. And the hole seller comonlye called the Chapter howse rome shal be always redye provided to receive the Lord Deputie's and other Captaines' horses."

This reservation in the Lease was made in consequence

of Henry VIII. having granted to the Corporation the Site and Precincts of the Blackfriar's Monastery, on condition of their furnishing certain accommodation free of expense to the Chief Governor of Ireland when in Kilkenny, and this place is stated to have continued to be the occasional residence of the Lords Lieutenant from 1536.

Referring to the reservation in the foregoing Lease of apartments for the Lord Deputy, I may mention that there are various interesting particulars, never yet published, of Visits to Kilkenny by the Lord Deputy of the day—some of whom were men celebrated in history—they appear to have made this their way to the South during warlike and troublous times; on one occasion, in 1569, when there were commotions in Ireland, in which the King of Spain was concerned, they extended to Kilkenny. The Town was then besieged, and the enemy were at the gates. On another occasion, in 1600, the pursuit of the Earl of Tyrone was probably the cause of the Visit of a Lord Deputy; but the most interesting in former days was that in 1637, by Lord Viscount Wentworth (afterwards the unfortunate Earl of Strafford), the details of whose visit are likely before long to form a page in local history, by an able and well-known pen. Coming down to a later period, I find that on the 1st of January, 1704, James, 2nd Duke of Ormonde, was entertained at the Tholsel as Lord Lieutenant, and in 1732 the Duke of Dorset, then Lord Lieutenant, was also entertained by the Corporation at a cost of £30 12s. We all remember the peaceful visit here of Lord Carlisle, who was entertained at the Tholsel on the occasion of the Agricultural Exhibition in 1862, and it was not from want of hospitable intentions on the part of the late Mayor (Mr. Hayden) and the Corporation, that our present Viceroy has not been also entertained.

One of the ceremonies used at the reception of great men here in ancient times was what was then called "discharging the Chambers," an expression which requires explanation, and proves that what a few years ago was thought a new invention—that is, breech-loading guns was known to our ancestors centuries before; indeed a specimen of them is to be seen in the Museum of our Society, one which before now may have welcomed a Lord Deputy, or helped to defend the City from the enemy.

I find that on the 14th April, 1581—

"The Sovrraigne Burgeñs and Comoñs dymised to George Savage Mert theire Gate howse comoñly called the Blackfreryn gate next Nicholas Leye is howse withe free egresse and regresse to the same gate-house, reservinge the use of the same gate-howse at all tymes of Dannger for the said Corporación theire constables and watchmen, and the gate under the same gatehowse always excepted and reserved to the saide Sovrraigne Burgeñs and Comons and theire successors for ever.

. . . none shall have the use of the saide gate howse at any tyme or tymes herafter but one of the free men of the saide towne."

While on the subject of the Black Abbey, I may mention that by the Charter of King James the first, in the 7th year of his Reign (1608), it would appear that previous to that day, not only the Sessions of the Peace but also the Assizes and Gaol delivery, were held at the "Black Fryars," and the premises were for that purpose specially excepted from the jurisdiction of the City of Kilkenny and made part of the County of Kilkenny, and there is evidence that the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace continued to be held there down to the year 1695, at which period an attempt was made by some of the County Magistrates to have them held at Callan, but which then failed, as appears by a Petition on the subject to His Excellency Henry Lord Capell, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, and the Rt Honble Sir Charles Porter the then Lord Chancellor, with their respective answers thereto, in July, 1695, the originals of which are forthcoming:—

"To the Rt Honble St. Charles Porter Knt. Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

"The humble Peticon of the Mayor and Cittizens of the Citty of Kilkenny "Sheweth that the Black Abbey in the City of Kilkenny is appointed by the Letters Pattents of King James the first for the Shire house of the County of Kilkenny, that accordingly ever since the Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the say^a county hath been held att the sayd Black Abbey untill about the yeare 1674 upon some peeke taken agst the then Mayor some of the Justices signed a precept to remove the Sessions from Kilkenny, and other Justices signed a precept for keepeing it att Kilkenny, the usuall place, that thereupon yor petitioners addressed themselves to the then Lord Chancellor, who thereupon superseaded the pecept Issued for the removeing the sayd Sessions from the sayd Citty where it hath been ever since held, untill about a Month past that severall

of the Justices of the sayd County signed a precept to hold this July sessions on the 9th day of July instant att the Towne of Callan weh lyes on the very borders of the County, and noe way fitt for Entertayning the psons who are oblidged to appeare att the Sessions, and withall the Goale of the sayd County is, and hath been alwayes kept, in the sayd Citty of Kilkenny, weh his Grace the Duke of Ormond for the Encouragement of the said County to resort to his citty of Kilkenny hath lett the sayd County have att a Small rent, and it would be a very great Inconveniency to have the pisoners carryed from Kilkenny to the sayd Towne of Callan, and this the said Justices have done for no other reason but because Yr Petrs would not suffer the High Sherriffe of the County to Invade theire Franchises and Libertyes, yet severall other Justices of the Peace for the sayd County have signed a peept for holding the sayd Sessions att the Black Abby in Kilkenny on the sayd 9th day of July Instant being the usuall place, the center of the sayd County, and wthall fitt for the Entertaynment and reception of all persons that are to appeare att the sayd court,

"May it therefore please Yo' Lordshipp to be graciously pleased to supersede the sayd pecept Issued for keeping the sayd Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace att Callan, that soe the sayd Quarter Sessions of the Peace may be held att the Citty of Kilkenny as

accustomed and Yr petrs shall ever pray &c."

"Wee the undernamed Justices of the Peace of the sayd County of Kilkenny doe certify the contents of the above Petition to be true

"EBEN WARREN
"RICH" BARNETT

" John Waring Chas Gosling"

" MARTIN BAXTER

[This is endorsed] "The humble peticon of the Mayor and Cittizens of the Citty of Kilkenny, abt the County Justices removeing their Sessions from ye black abby, 1695."

"To HIS EXCY HENRY LORD CAPELL LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND

"The Humble peticon of the Mayor and Cittizens of the Citty of Kilkenny "Humbly Sheweth That yor pet" peticoned the Lord Chancellor of Ireland for a Supercedeas to a precept issued by some of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Kilkenny for keeping the Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace at Callan the Ninth instant, to be kept at the Citty of Kilkenny as hath beene allwayes accustomed, as by the said peticon & certificate hereunto annexed will more at large appeare, but his Lodpp declared that he could not medle therein, but that it was most proper for Yo' Excyés determination.

"May it therefore please Yo' Excy to grant an Order that the said Quarter Sessions may be kept at Kilkenny the Ninth

as heretofore used

"And yo' petrs shall ever pray &c. "Dublin Castle the 5th of July, 1695.

"Wee refer this Petition to our very good Lord the Lord Chancellor of this Kingdom, who is desired to consider the matter above mentioned, and Report to us his Lordships opinion what is fitt to be done therein.

"CAPELL."

" May it please Yor Excellency

"I was acquainted wth the substance of this peticon about two days since and I did thereupon direct the Clerk of the Hanaper to search whether any supersedeas had formerly issued upon the like occasion in this County of Kilkenny, weh he accordingly did and acquainted me that it had been so done. But he being now out of Town I cannot obteyn a Certifft in forme. However I think upon the nature and reason of the case it may be convenient if Y Excellency please to signifie Y pleasure that since the constant usage has been to hold the Generall Quarter Sessions at Kilkenny and that the Justices have some of them signed the precept for holding the said Sessions there, and others appointed it at Callan, that Y' Excellency if you please may signifie your pleasure to the Sheriff of the said County that the same be holden as usually at Kilkenny at least for this tyme, till further consideration be had of the matter, the rather because the Gaole for the county is kept in Kilkenny and the removeing the Prisoners to a place soe distant as Callan is very inconvenient, besides what is pticularly further alledged in the peticon, which nevertheless is most humbly submitted to Y' Excellencye's better Judgment

"Your Excellencyes
"Most obedient Sert

"5 July 1695."

C. PORTER CAN.

The Magdalen Castle.—While our ancestors were careful and watchful for the defence of the City from foes outside, they had an enemy within the gates against which they were also obliged to provide. I allude to the disease of Leprosy, which is supposed then to have frequently prevailed, and accordingly we find a portion of Magdalen Castle appropriated to the purpose of a Leper House, as appears from a Lease made the 20th of October, 1588, by the Souvraigne Burgesses and Commons of Kilkenny to Thomas Kranisburge of the same Merchant, of—

"The Magdalen Castle with the appurtinances, saving excepting and reserving the use of the best chamber thereof alwaies for such as shall be infected of the Dyseas commonly callyd the Leprosie, of the Burgesses of the said Towne when and as often as shall please God to visitt any of them with the same diseas, with free egresse and regresse into the whole Castell for suche ward and watche as shall be appointed by the sayd Souvaigne Burgesses and Comons to go and remayne therein in all times of comocon,

to hold said Castell with the appurtenances (excepting the before excepted) for three score and one years at the yearly rent of fourteen shillings. The original Bill of the Carpenter for making a Gate¹ here in 1598 is pinned to the Lease, and is as follows:—

"A Note of the Chardges bestowed uppon ye Maudlin Gate as hereafter followethe":—

| "It. first for Plankes and Timber for the Gate "More for Iron making and all | iij ^s vi ^d
iiij ^s |
|--|---|
| "More to the Carpinder ij dayes "More to Gefferry Roche Oversier for ij Dayes. | xii ^d |
| "Summa | xs vid stg |

At foot there is an Order dated the 20th July, 1598, for the payment of the above, signed by Thomas Archer,

Soveraign and Arthur Shee.

Drakeland Castle.—Although not one of the Defences of the City, I may here mention (as it occurs in order of date) that I find by an entry of a Lease in 1581 that in connexion with Drakeland Castle there is stated to have been a "Town or Village" there at that time.

The Town Ditch.—In 1594 I find a New Town Ditch mentioned, but it is not exactly stated in what part of the town. I extract from a Lease dated the 20th April, 1594,

from-

"The suffrain Burgesses & Comons to Robert Coursy of a Parcell of theire common Land, lately broken and made playne of theire Towne Ditche, situated betwixt the new Towne Ditche and the said Robert's Lande in the backside of his Dwelling house, containing in length xii and in breadth xxi yardes, for the Term of a hundred and one yeares at the Rent of two shillings¹ currant money of Ireland, and it was covenanted that said Robert should keep upp and mayntaine the Newe Towne Ditch from time to tyme so far as the said parcell of Lande doe extende in breadth during the said toime."

Although we cannot say exactly where this was, it gives an idea of the extent and measurement of the town ditche.

The Town Wall at the Black Friars.—I found a lease made on the 20th day of May, 1597, by—

¹ In a very interesting picture at Kilkenny Castle, showing Kilkenny as it existed sixty or seventy years ago, this gate is represented crossing Maudlin Street, and

connected with "Magdalen Castle." See Plate at p. 229 of our "Journal" for 1850. ¹ Two shillings at that time was equal to £1 now.

"The Souvain Burgesses & Coens to Adam Seix Marchant of an Orchard with the appurtenances scituated within the Precinct of the late blacke Friars in length from the Lane that leadeth from the high streete to the said late Fryers in the South unto the Water of the Bregagh in the North. In breadth from the Towne Wall in the East unto the coen [common] Land of the said Towne called the Lecton and the Orchard sometyme called Thom. Duffe Friers Orchard now in the holding of Sir Richard Shee Knight in the Weste, To hold for a hundred and one years at the yearly Rent of six shillings and Eight Pence, and the said Adam did covenant to repayre buyld & uphold stiff strong & defensible when neede so requireth as much and such parte of the Towne Walls on every syde as meareth and is adjoining to any parte of the saide Orcharde as well next the Water of the Bregagh aforesaid as otherwise."

The above rent appears now small for an orchard of that size, but it was equal to about four pounds of our money, and besides the tenant had to keep the town wall in repair. In looking over many of the ancient leases and documents, one of the most striking things is the number of orchards with which Kilkenny then abounded. The above-mentioned orchard is in all probability the same which is referred to in the paper I read lately, and which was described as adjoining the bridge ordered to be built over the River Bregagh at Black Mill, in the year 1718, and then described as Mr. Cramer's late orchard. Rocques' map of Kilkenny, which is supposed to have been made about the year 1757, shows that there were then trees (we may now naturally suppose orchards) growing on each side of the Bregagh at that locality.

St. James's Castle.—We now come to the Castle over St. James's Gate, and I find that, by a lease dated the last

day of July, 1599 :-

"The Souraigne Burgesses & Commons demised to Walter Archer fitz Walter Esquire A Castle comonly called & knowen by the name of St. James' Castle in the West end of St. James' street, To Hold for one hundred and one yeares at the yearly Rent of Sixteene pence lawful money of Ireland, and it was provided that the said Souraigne Burgesses & Comons should have the use of the said Castle in tyme of Warr or danger for the defence of the Towne, as they have of other like Castles built upon the Gates or Walls of the said Towne. And the said Walter covenanted to build and make upp the Roofe of the said Castle with oken tymber and cover the same with oken tymber and sclate and Kepe & mayntayne the same stiffe strong staunch & tenantable during the said terme, and in case the mayne walls or vault doe fall at any tyme during the said terme the Lease to be voide, and the said souvraigne & to be

then at liberty to buyld the said Castle and also to grant and dispose the same at their pleasure, except the said Walter do buylde the same at his proper coste and charge in convenient tyme."

The High Town Gate.—I find my next date brings me to the High Town Gate and that by lease, dated 13th January, 1609, and in the 7th year of King James 1st (being the year in which he granted the Charter creating Kilkenny a City)—

"The Maior and Cittizens of the City of Kilkenny demised to Walter Lawless of same Gentleman The Castell over the gate of the City commonly called the High Town Gate with the appurtenances To Hold same for 200 years at the Yearly Rent of Three Shillings, and it was provided that the said Maior and Cittizens should upon occasions of need have free access to the said Castell for the defence and guard of the said Castell, and of the Walls of the said Citty thereabouts, when and as often as occasion should require, and the said Walter Lawless covenanted at his own cost and charges to build a Corbell Towre uppon the said Castell, in such convenient place as the Maior of the said Citty for the time being should appoint, within foure Yeares, for the better guard and defence of the said Castell, and to maintain the said Castell and Turrett stiff strong and tenantable during the said Term."

A Castle adjoining the Castle Gate.—By an entry in the Book or Schedule of Ancient Leases, I find that a lease was made on 12th January, 1620—

"To M' William Shee of the Castle or Warde next adjoining to the Castle Gate, for three score and one years next after the determination of the Lease past to Peter Raggett at the Yearly Rent of thirteen shillings and fourpence with a Proviso that the said William and his Executors & should fynde in tyme of Warr or comotion a sufficient yeomen with a Gunn, Shott and powder, sufficient for to watch in the said Castle for the defence of the said Cittie, and also should give to the Watch of the Corporation free ingress egress and regress to in and from the said Castle in tyme of Warr, to watch there for the defence of the said Cittie."

St. Patrick's Gate.—We are now arrived at the Gate which adjoins the Rooms of our Society, namely, St. Patrick's Gate, now the only remaining Gate of our City; and it appears that by Indenture of Lease, made the first day of March, 1626, the "Maior and Cittizens in consideration of the buyldinge of the Castle over St. Patrick's Gate of the said Citty and erectinge of Two Corbell Towers" uppon the Walle of the said Castle

The remains of these two Corbell of the structure, under its modern roof;

Towers may yet be seen on the exterior face nothing but the corbells remain.

for deffence of that part of the said Citty Walles," granted unto Richard Rothe fitz Edward the said Castle over St. Patrick's Gate with all the appurtenances "To Hold to him and his heyres and assigns for ever of the Cheefe Lords of the Fee by the service due and of righte accustomed, at the yearly Rent of Tenne Shillings, and it was covenanted that the said Citty Watch and Warde should upon all occasions of danger of watchinge or wardinge the sayde Citty, have free ingresse egresse and regresse to and from the said Castle for to watch and ward that part of the said Citty, as often as there shall be occasion, without the lette or disturbance of the said Richard, his heyres or assigns, it was also provided that the said Richard should not alien or dispose of the said Castle to any Forner or stranger without the special license of the said Maior and Cittizens first had in writing, and the said Richard also covenanted to repayre and mayntayne the said Castle stiffe stronge staunche and tenantable for ever."

The Inner Frieren Gate.—In illustrating further what I have to state, brings me to the "Inner Frieren Gate," where we meet with a locality now known as Lee's Lane, by the name of "Trinitie Lane." I find a Lease made 25th October, 1633, the 9th year of King Charles 2nd, by the Maior and Cittizens of this City to Stephen Daniell of the "Upper Rooms" over the Castle of the Inner Frieren Gate of the said Citty in the Lane called "Trinitie Lane," "To Hold same for fourscore and nynetyne years, at the yearly Rent of two shillings. The said Stephen covenanted with the said Maior and Citizens to build the said Castell and cover the same with oaken tymber and slate within three years, and same to uphold stiffe strong staunch and tenantable, and it was provided that the said Maior and Cittizens should at all necessary tymes of danger have the use and comand of the said Castle, to watch and ward for the Cittizens, and their watchmen there for the deffence of the said Citty, and that the said Stephen should not alien or dispose of his interest in any part of the said Castell to any stranger or fforiner, but only to a free native and inhabitant of the said Citty."

The Aldermen of the City on Guard at Night.—It

appears from a document found among the miscellaneous Corporation Papers (a copy of which is here set forth) that in the year 1641, the Aldermen of that day had very arduous and important duties to discharge with regard to the defence of the city. The date indicates that it belongs to the troublesome times of the outbreak which took place in the previous month, known as the Rebellion of 1641. The precautions taken by the Corporation did not long preserve Kilkenny from being occupied by the rebels, it having been seized in that year by Lord Mountgarrett:—

"27th November, 1641.

"Order for the Watche.—That the Constables in every ward shall bring all such persons as are to watch every night at ix of the Clock or sounde of the Drome to the Alderman, shall sette the watch, and appoint such as shall Watche at the Citty Portes and elsewhere.

"Item that the Alderman that is to looke to the watch that night, shall appoint a Capten oute of the whole boddy of the watch, such one

as the said Alderman shall think fittest.

"Item the said Capten is to appointe two to watch at St. Patrick's Gatte, 4 at the Castell Gate, 4 at St. John's Gatte, 2 at Walken's Gate, 2 at St. James' Gatte, 2 at Abey Gate, and 4 at the hightowne gate.

"The Coorte of Gard to remayne at the old Tholsel whereby they may

relieve the Watch by turnes.

"The said Alderman that is to attend that night of his attendance is to gett out at nyne of the Clocke, and to contynue untill 12 and one Constable out of every ward is to attend the said Alderman during that tyme.

"Item the said Alderman is to deliver the Watch word at nyne of the Clocke, and none to be suffered to walke the streets after that tyme without he can give the watch word, otherwise to be committed to prison

or in the stocks as the Capten shall thinke fitte.

"Item that the Constables shall appointe every nighte 13 out of every quarter, and that the aforesaid Persons to attend shall appointe out of the said number of 13, oute of every quarter as aforesaid, the Watch to be relieved by turnes as the Capten shall thinke fitt."

The Aldermen of the present day should feel thankful they can retire to rest at night without having such arduous duties to discharge as it appears were imposed on their predecessors two hundred and thirty years ago.

The Gates, Walls, and Citty Guns in 1690 and 1691.— We have conclusive evidence that at least so late as the year 1691, the gates, walls, ramparts, and also the city guns, were carefully attended to. This is not to be wondered at, considering the war then waging between James and William, the latter of whom afterwards arrived here, and encamped with his Army at Bennett's bridge, from whence he sent a letter to the City (which letter is still in existence), and which was then of great local interest and importance as causing a total change in the state of affairs here, and of the members then composing the Corporation of Kilkenny.

The original of the following peremptory Order to the Mayor from General de Ginkell, one of William's Generals, is also still in existence. The wounded soldiers referred to were from the battle of the Boyne in all probability:—

"The necessaries requisite for the Hospitall here, not being yet arrived at this Citty, I doe hereby require you in the mean time to cause the Inhabitants hereof to furnish the sayd Hospitall wth twenty beds for the use of the Sick and wounded Soldiers. Of which you are not to faile, as you will answer the Contrary, and this shall be your warrant. Given at Kilkenny, this 11th of November, 1690.

"G. BAR. DE GINKELL.

"To John Baxter, Esq., Mayor of the Citty of Kilkenny."

"Necessaries for dressing their food, as two or three Kettles, wooden Vessells or earthen chamber Potts, wooden platters and wooden Cupps for their drinke or broath."

I find in October, 1690, Mary's Church used as a Magazine, a guard mounted at John's Gate, soldiers employed laying sods at the fortifications, locks made for the Barrier Gates, &c., all which are brought before us and verified by the following original documents:—

"THE GUARD AT ST. JOHN'S GATE.—Received of Captain Baxter Mayor of the City of Kilkenny the sum of One Pound tenn Shillings on account, for Fireing for the Gaurd at St. John's Gate. I say rec^d by me, the 7th day of October, 1690, by me. "RICHARD BROWN."

"MAGAZINE AT MARY'S CHURCH.—Received from John Baxter Esq. Mayor of Kilkenny the Sum of Forty Shillings Sterling in full-payment for worke don by me Henry Wattson about the *Magassen* in St. Mary's Church, Kilkenny, as witness my hand, the 29th day of October, 1690. £2 0s. 0d. "Henry Wattson."

"Soldiers Laying Sods.—Received from Capt" John Baxter Mayor of the Citty of Kilkenny the sum of One pound fower Shillings ster. for five Soldiers work, six days each man, laying of Sodds at ye Fortifition of ye Citty of Kilkenny by mee.

"Alex. Rocket."

"More pd for laying Sodds to labourers 14s."

"Locks for the Gate were provided as under:-

"August the 15th 1691.

"Received for 3 Locks for y' Barrier Gates of y' Citty of Kilkenny, y' Sum of nine Shillings Sterling by me. "Henery Harper."

There is also the original bill for the timber supplied for the gates, with the name of the person who sold it (Gregory Marshall's widow)—the quantity, the price, and the scantling, and even the name of the carpenter who wrought the timber, "Pickering Airy." We have also the name of the gunner, "Laurence Sargeant," who looked after the guns, and who does not appear to have been overpaid for his duties.

I now give, in full, copies of the Original Documents :--

"To the Right Worpfull the Mayor Recorder and Justices of the Peace for the Citty and County of the Citty of Kilkenny."

"The humble Petion of Margarett Marshall Widdowe and Relict of Gregory Marshall late deceased.

"In humble manner shewing

"That in the yeare 1691 Cap^{tn} John Baxter being then Mayor of the Citty it was thoughte convenient by the Magistrates to fortifie the Citty Walls, Gates and Rampiers of the Citty, and to that purpose the said Cap^{tn} Baxter tooke up store of Timber, and especially from yo^r Pet^r Two Tunn and halfe of Scantling Timber for which he agreed to pay 24s. p Tunn, as in the annexed Bill, the truth whereof Pickering Airy the Carpenter that wrought up the timber can aver, That the said Cap^{tn} Baxter soone after dyeing and yo^r Pet^r being very sickly and helplesse for above three yeares past, noe care was taken for her paymt having noe assistant to move or sollicite for the same, soe that yo^r Pet^r is still out of the said money to the greate damage and especially in this tyme of her long sicknesse and want, of her charge of Orphans.

"May it therefore please yo" Worpp's in consideration and compassion of the pmises to order yo" Pet" her payment for the said Timber to be a releefe to herself & Orphans in her long sickness, which granted, as in

duty bound they shall ever pray."

[Note at foot of the above.]
"16th Jany. 1695, referred to the Grand Jury.
"J. WARRINGE."

The following is the Bill referred to in the foregoing Petition:—

"A Bill ffor Timber sould unto Cap'n John Baxter Mayor of the Citty of Kilkenny for to repaire mend & fortifie the Citty Gates & anno 1691.

"Item delivered by order of the said John Baxter Esq to the uses afforesaide Two Tun & halfe of scantling timber of threese & foures, att 24s. per tun, as then agreed for by the said Mayor with Margarett Marshall Widdow.

£3 00 00"

Endorsement on this Bill:-

"Upon viewing of Capta Baxter's Accounts I find that the within sum.

of three Pounds ster'g was not allowed the within named Mrs Marshall, or any satisfaction made her: as Witness my hand this 13th day of July 1695—for that there is not any mention made thereof in sayd accounts. "JOHN WARRING."

We find this reference to the artillery for defending the walls:—

"To the Rt Worshipfull the Mayor Ald" & Common Councill of the City of Kilkenny.

"The Humble Peticon of Laurence Sargeant Gunner of the sayd

"Humbly sheweth unto yor Worpps; that yor Petr was impowored by Capta John Baxter when Mayor of this Citty in the behalfe of the Cittizens thereof to take care, look after & manage the Gunns of this

Citty untill further Order.

"Now soe it is may it please Yor Worshipps, that yor Petitioner hath accordingly took care of and looked after the sayd Gunns for about these three yeares last past, dureing all which tyme Yor Petr hath been ready to obey all orders & directions from the Mayors of this Citty, and hath not recd any man' of satisfaction for the same. That Yor Worshipps were pleased when yor Petitioner last petioned Yor Worshipps, to reffer the contents of his petion to the said Capth Baxter, who att that tyme being on his sick bedd, had not opportunity or Leasure to report to this Worshipful Board what he knew of the sayd Petion soe referred.

"May it therefore please Yor Worshipps to order Yor Petr satis-

faction for the trouble & charge he hath beene att, or to doe other-

wise therein as to Yor Worshipps shall seeme meete.

"And he shall pray."

Orders made thereon] "2nd of June, 1694—referred to the Comon

"Afterward ordered by consent of the whole board that the Pet" be pd four pounds in consideration of his Services as Gunner to the 1st of May last past.

"J. WARRINGE."

The following little account seems to have lain over unsettled for some time, however, as it refers so circumstantially to the then "late Camp at Bennettsbridge," I do not like to omit it :--

"Com Civit: Kilkenny-By Patrick Connell Esq. Mayor of the said Citty.

"Out of such sume or sumes of this Corporation Revenue as is or shall first come to your hands you are to Issue & pay unto Mr. Edmond Connell the Sume of ten Shillings sterg. due to him for blanketting supplyed for the use of the Sick men in ye Hospitall dureing the tyme of the late Camp at Bennettsbridge, and this with his receipt shall be sufficient for soe much uppon y' account. Dated 7 ber 27th, 1704.

" PATT CONNELL, Mayor.

"To Ald Stephen Haydocke, Treasurer."

"You are likewise to pay unto the s^d Edm^d Connell two Shillings & nixpence due to him for Scouring the said blanketting being much dam-Sifyed by the Sick men in the s^d hospitall. Dated Nöber 28th 1704.
"EBEN. WARREN, Dep. Mayor."

The foregoing includes a period of about 170 years, during which peace and quiet were unknown, and Kilkenny was kept in a constant state of defence and alarm from fear of an invading foe; the inhabitants were closely shut in with walls and gates, and, as it was formerly shown, the few approaches to the town which existed, were almost impassable until the commencement of the 18th century. In this state, generation after generation passed away, and it is hard for us now to realise how they existed in that state, and spent their days. It should have the effect of making us feel thankful that we live in times of peace, safety, freedom, and enlightenment.

THE OGHAM MONUMENTS OF KILKENNY, BEING A LETTER FROM SAMUEL FERGUSON, ESQ., Q. C., LL. D., &c.

WITH SOME INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS BY JOHN G. A. PRIM.

In connexion with the presentation of several paper casts of Ogham Inscriptions, chiefly from the County of Kilkenny, which I am commissioned by Samuel Ferguson, Esq., Q. C., LL. D., to make on this occasion to our Museum, I beg leave also to bring before the Association the accompanying letter from that gentleman, which cannot fail to excite very deep interest amongst the Members. In doing so, perhaps I may be permitted to express my gratification at the fact of the establishing of an Archæological Society in Kilkenny having been the means of bringing to light some important monuments of the kind referred to, which otherwise might have remained unknown. When the Kilkenny Archæological Society—which formed the original nucleus of the present Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland—was established in the year 1849, the Honorary Secretaries received a communication from the late Mr.

Richard Hitchcock, of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, an enthusiastic Ogham investigator, congratulating them on the organization which they had been instrumental in forming, and suggesting Ogham exploration as an object which might suitably occupy their attention. He pointed out that Kilkenny must be deemed an "Ogham district," as two stones inscribed in that character were already known to exist within it; and it might therefore be fairly expected that other similar monuments would be discovered there if diligently and intelligently sought for. Mr. Hitchcock's anticipations in this respect have not remained unfulfilled, as four additional Ogham inscribed stones have been since added to the small list of those which Kilkenny was then registered as being known to possess—viz.: one at Tullowherin, two found at Dunbel,

and one at Claragh.

Of the two Kilkenny Oghams which had been known to Mr. Hitchcock, and copied by him for the present Bishop of Limerick—those at Gowran and Ballyboodan the first is one of very great interest, from its being apparently a Christian tomb-slab, bearing upon it a cross, crutch-headed at each of its four extremities, and which seems to be co-eval with, if not older than, the Ogham which runs round it. Whilst thus referring to it, I may as well put on record the fact that its present position, in the cemetery connected with Gowran Parish Church, is not its original site. Indeed it would be impossible now to determine what its original position had been; but it was discovered in the earlier portion of the present century, applied to the use of an ordinary building-stone in the foundation of the ancient choir, which was at that time removed for the purpose of building the modern Parish Church in its place. The architecture of the ancient building showed it to have belonged to the early portion of the thirteenth century. The previous history of this inscribed stone, at that time put by the masons to the ignoble use of a common building-stone, of course is not now known. The Ogham at Ballyboodan is inscribed on a large leacht or rough flag-stone, situated not far from the old castle of Kilcurl and about a mile from Knocktopher. I have never seen the inscription, nor have I ever met any intelligent person who saw it except Mr. Hitchcock; the fact being that that gentleman, when he went to visit the spot some thirty years since, discovered that the farmer on whose land it is, having found it in the way when ploughing his field, had recently upset the stone in such a way that it lay on its side with the inscribed portion buried in the ground. Mr. Hitchcock got it raised, and he noted down the characters, but then, with a view, apparently, to its preservation, caused it to be so placed again as that the Ogham is underground, whilst the great mass of the uninscribed portion of the stone is apparent enough to the visitor. It is, however, much to be desired that the arrangement injudiciously made by Mr. Hitchcock, although no doubt actuated by the best motive, should be changed without delay, so that the inscription may be freely examined by all investigators.

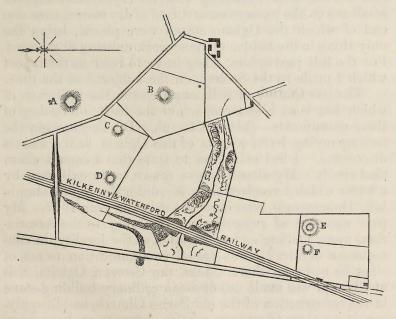
Respecting the four Oghams discovered in the County of Kilkenny since the formation of the archæological organization which has led to the establishment of this Association, I had the pleasure of bringing under notice that existing in the burial-ground attached to the old Parish Church of Tullowherin, in 1852. It is but a fragment, standing like a rude head-stone to a grave, quite close to the south wall of the church, and less than 30 feet from the Round Tower. The present height of what remains of the stone is about 2 feet 4 inches, by 1 foot 6 inches in width, and the mutilated inscription, running along the south-eastern edge, consists of eleven scores. The most remarkable thing in connexion with the stone is that it is of a kind of grit which is not the stone of the district, nor that of which the old church was built, whilst there is a good deal of it to be observed used in the construction of the Round Tower.

It again fell to me to make known, in 1855, the next Ogham discovery in the County of Kilkenny—that at Dunbel, where two inscribed stones were brought to light under rather unusual circumstances, which I fully placed on record at the time.² They were the most important

^{&#}x27; See "Transactions of Kilkenny Archæological Society," Vol. ii., p. 190, and Vol. iii., p. 86.

² See "Journal" of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society, second series, Vol. iii., p. 397.

items in a very extensive "find" of objects of archæological interest in a group of raths at Dunbel, situated three miles to the south of the City of Kilkenny. These raths seem to have formed a primeval town or settlement in that locality. Five of them were on the farm of Mr. Michael White, including one of greater extent and importance than the others, which may be considered to have been the chieftain's castellum. A sixth was situated on an adjoining farm, within a field of that in which the Oghams were found, and was levelled and all but obliterated by the then owner of the land, the late Mr. John Anderson of Prospect, in the beginning of the present century. Two other raths still exist on the townland of Dunbel, a little further in the Gowran direction, whilst there are three remaining in the adjoining townland of Maddoxtown, one of which lies very close to the chief group at



MAP SHOWING POSITION OF RATHS AT DUNBEL, CO. KILKENNY.

A. Rath on Prospect farm, nearly obliterated. B. and C. raths on Mr. White's farm, nearly obliterated. D. The rath in which the Oghams were found; nearly obliterated. E. Large rath, in good preservation, supposed to have been the chieftain's residence. F. Small rath, nearly obliterated.

Dunbel. Altogether there seems sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion of its having been a thickly populated district in pre-historic times. The accompanying map shows only the six raths first referred to as being in close proximity to each other at Dunbel, including the chieftain's rath and that in which the Oghams were found.

I wish here to avert a mistaken impression which visitors to the locality are apt to form, from the accounts given by the peasantry on the spot to those making inquiries as to the circumstances under which the Ogham stones were found at Dunbel. Dr. Ferguson, and others who have told me of the statements made to them by the country people, had been led to presume that the inscribed stones were found in connexion with a crypt of some The Rev. James Graves and I made a thorough investigation of the matter on occasion of the discovery, and we can bear testimony that no crypt was found—a small sewer-like passage constructed of dry stones, near one end of which the Ogham stones were placed, being the only thing in the nature of stone-work existing at the spot For the full particulars, I beg leave to refer to the report which I made to the Society, on the subject, at the time.

The last County of Kilkenny Ogham, the existence of which has been registered, is not the least interesting of these monuments—that at Claragh. Dr. Ferguson in the accompanying letter speaks of this Ogham, as if I was its discoverer. I feel called on to state that I cannot claim that credit. My attention was drawn to its existence by a letter which I received from Mr. John Moore of Columbkill, Thomastown, who observed it in the year 1867. My part was that of reporting the discovery to the Association, upon making an investigation of the locality, in consequence of Mr. Moore's casual communication to me of what he had seen there. Like the Gowran Ogham, this at Claragh was made use of as an ordinary building-stone in the construction of the old Parish Church, and in applying it to that purpose, a portion appears to have been broken away and lost. But the chancel of Claragh

¹ For this report see "Journal" of Archæological Society, second series, the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Vol. iii., p. 403.

Church—in the gable of which, under the east window, the inscribed stone is placed—is greatly more ancient than that of Gowran. The nave is comparatively modern—probably of the fourteenth, if not the fifteenth century; but the Cyclopean character of masonry of the chancel, and the extension of the side walls beyond the gable into ante, mark that portion of the structure as of very great antiquity. The little round-headed eastern window, although very ancient too, I apprehend was a somewhat later introduction. Some other Ogham explorers who have examined it, beside Dr. Ferguson, have expressed a strong desire that the Ogham stone might be taken out of the wall and brought to the Association's Museum, as it may have an inscription on the portion now concealed in the wall, and it would, at all events, be more easily examined, and a facility be afforded for having casts taken from it. I can appreciate fully the force of both these arguments—the latter in particular, as I was witness of the failure of Dr. Ferguson's attempt to make a cast, after the loss of much patient labour. Sufficient space could not be got for inserting the material for the cast in the space beneath the edge of the stone as at present placed. In fact the portions of the scores which turn under the stone were altogether concealed when I first saw the stone, and so remained till I went again to Claragh, provided with a mallet and chisel, with which I cut away a small portion of the surrounding mason-work, to make those "turn-over" scores sufficiently apparent to be read. But the portion of the east gable of the Church surrounding the window is already in a very shaken state, and I am fearful that any attempt to extract the Ogham from its present position, and insert another stone in its place, would completely ruin and destroy, if not the entire gable, at least the little east window; and this I could in no way consent to be a party to. Much as I am interested by the Ogham, I am not less interested by this very ancient specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of the County of Kilkenny, and I do not think any one would be justified in sacrificing the latter for the chance of finding a continuation of the Ogham inscription on the other side of the stone, or for the facility which would be afforded, by its removal to the Museum, of making a cast, or exhibiting the monument. But if some of the professional architects amongst the Members of our Association will guarantee the certainty of removing the Ogham without any injury to the architectural features of the old Church, I shall be ready at once to withdraw my objection to the suggested arrangement. In case of any such work being undertaken, the opportunity should be made use of for effecting some very necessary repairs, in order to put a stop to the progress of decay in the old Church indeed this demands immediate attention under any circumstances. An ash tree has taken root in the south sidewall of the Chancel, and has rent it fearfully, threatening with speedy destruction a little flat-headed window, the only one beside that in the gable with the round head, which the building shows. This tree ought to be carefully removed at once.

A remarkable circumstance in connexion with our Oghams is, that so many of these inscribed monuments are not of the stone of the districts in which they are respectively found. This has been observed in other coun-In Kilkenny, I may mention that those of Gowran, Claragh, Tullowherin and Dunbel—all situated in a circle the diameter of which is scarcely three miles—are each composed of sandstone, whilst the district is a limestone one. I am not sure of the material of the Ballyboodan stone, not having noticed it at the only time I ever visited the spot, some twenty years since. But the facts to which I have referred, occurring so frequently in so many localities, would tend to show either that a block of sandstone was sought elsewhere and brought to the required place to be engraved, as being deemed more convenient for working upon; or that the manufacture of Ogham monuments took place in certain localities where skilled artificers were resident, from whence they were fetched many miles away by those requiring them, after having been wrought "to order." A careful observation of the masonry of the old churches throughout Ireland has led to the discovery of many interesting Ogham monuments, which had been used by the original constructors as common building stones, just as in the cases of Gowran and Claragh, to which I have above alluded. I think that, from the

instance of the Dunbel exploration also here referred to, the inference is warrantable that careful researches amongst the raths everywhere in Ireland would be likely to lead to very many similar discoveries. I would hope that the attention of the Members of the Association will be turned to this suggestion, whenever the opportunity of acting upon it may occur.

I fear, however, that I have spun out my introduction to Dr. Ferguson's communication vastly too much, and shall therefore, lay the letter before the Association without

further delay.

"20 North Great George's-street, "Dublin, 2nd September, 1872.

"DEAR SIR,

"Having been permitted, through your kindness, to obtain paper-casts of the Ogham-inscribed stones in the Kilkenny Museum, I have taken the opportunity to have them made in duplicate, and now beg leave, through you, to present one set to your Society. I present, in addition, a similar reproduction of the Gowran inscription, but regret that the position of that at Claragh prevents my obtaining a paper cast of it, also, for your Museum.

"These casts possess the advantage of being easily handled, and turned to the light; and the uniform colour of the surface aids the eye in detecting shallow indentations. Well executed, they possess all the quali-

ties of casts in plaster, with lightness superadded.

"I have deposited upwards of thirty such casts in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and am the possessor of about as many more; but the array of material is still so far from sufficient for grounding generalizations, that in what I shall have to say, regarding those more immediately under our notice, I must confine myself rather to indicating paths of in-

quiry, than to announcing results.

"I do not, however, apply this caution to the general process of transliteration. It is impossible to contemplate the agreement between the Latin and Ogham legends found side by side, on not less than seven biliteral examples in South Wales and in Ireland, without recognizing the substantial accuracy of the ordinary Ogham key, and feeling assured that, wherever we possess a complete text, uncomplicated by intentional obscurations, we will be safe in assigning the key-values to most, if not all, of the characters.

"Unhappily, the two great legends preserved by you and Mr. Graves from entire destruction at Dunbel, and which form, indeed, the pride of your Museum, have been so far injured by the ignorant violence done them before your intervention, that some of the vowel-points are undistinguishable, and others uncertain. Still, the legends are complete, in possessing all their consonants, and in having, each, a definite beginning and end; and one at least allies itself, in both the names or tituli recorded in

it, with other examples in Ogham and in Latin nomenclature.

"This legend, which I shall call No. 1, extends the full length of the

stone, and is destitute of the well-known formula 'Maqi,' which in most cases serves as a catch-word to show the direction of the reading. We are consequently left to determine from which end the transliteration ought to commence, by tentative means. Reading in one direction we obtain—

Saffalloffigenittac,

which, offering no analogy to known combinations, we may put aside, and try the same process from the other end. Here the result is more satisfactory. It reads, the minuscules marking what is questionable and alternative—

SAFFIQEGI TT o dd c ATTAC.

At i, there may be either six or five notches. If six, the reading might be UU, or, which would be more likely, EO; recalling the SAFEI of the Killeen Cormaic bilingual. At $\frac{\circ}{u_0}$ room exists for the lower combination; but the upper is all that is now apparent. At $\frac{dd}{c_0}$ the spacing indicates the upper combination; the context very strongly suggests the lower. Having regard to other Ogham legends conceived in the same form—

Gosoctismosacma, Carrttacegaqimucagma, Curcitifindilorac,(?)

it would seem that the legend should divide itself into the two names or tituli-

SAFFIQEGI TTO TO ATTAC

SAFFIQEGI at once recalls the SFAQQUCI of the Fardel monument. TTODDATTAC has so strong a general resemblance to the various forms in which the Irish historical name Toictheg presents itself, in annals and in lapidary engraving, and in Latin as well as in Ogham characters, that one does not hesitate to recognize it as substantially the same: and, indeed, it may be that what exists is the remains neither of dd nor of c but of an original gg, the lower halves of which have been obliterated, giving the name in its normal form, Ttoggattac. This duplication of letters is not peculiar to Ogham writing. In his latest contribution to Celtic learning, Dr. Whitley Stokes gives us examples of Welsh MS. glosses of the eighth or ninth century as thickly beset with this affectation as the text before us. The other forms in which the name appears are Toictheach and Toicthuic in manuscript, and Togittacc in Ogham sculpture. Compare Toc-toc, on a Gaulish coin of the Sequani (Anatole de Barthelemy in 'Revue Celtique,' Vol. I., p. 298.)

"Gosoct's Smosaema, Cartagae's Mucagma, Cureit's Findilorae, Sfaccuc's Toicthec—if these really be the true readings—add a curious category to inscriptional formulas. It is as if, instead of saying John son of Thomas, we should say Thomas's John, a form of expression still, I believe, in use in the Northern English counties, and on the Border. Of SAFFIQEGI I shall only add that, whatever its signification, it easts the first ray of a reflected light on the 'Sfaqquei' of the Fardel monument, hitherto involved in the same total darkness that still invests the 'Maqiqici' of the same legend. I have some reason to believe that the

latter will be also found to be reflected from Irish lapidary texts.

"No. 2. The second of the Dunbel monuments. This has suffered irreparable injury in some of the vowel-groups. Yet it is wonderful with what success the fragments have been collected and placed together. It is conceived in the ordinary John-son-of-Thomas form, and reads—

BR N TTASMAQIDOCR DDA.

"Branittas Maqi Docredda seems the likeliest restoration. It is hard to believe that the patronymic is not the well-known 'Deccedda;' but the continuation of the digits, making R, is traceable, notwithstanding much fracture of the surface. Compare the subject-name (Branittas, Barnittas, Barnittas, or whatever the right vocalization may be), with 'Cassittas.' Compare also with 'Cunitti,' and consider whether differences of gender

may not be indicated by the different forms of inflexion.

"No. 3. This is also a fragment, brought from the sea shore in the neighbourhood of Fethard, in Wexford. It has originally been a very fine example of those long, rounded, and smooth pillar-stones which might with propriety be called pulvinarian, that have been found in no other place, so far as I know, save here and in the neighbourhood of Dingle. Nothing can be imagined more lasting in lapidary art than the indentations cut on these hard and smooth surfaces. Unfortunately, this pillar has been broken across, and we possess only one end of the double line of Oghams originally engraved along it. These, at one side, indicate some such name as Con-MACOS, or CORBMACOS, the 'macos' being the only certain portion. At the other side, the digits remaining might read CELAQ, but are also capable of various other combinations, as we read from one side or the other, or as from a beginning, or as to an end. All, in the absence of the context, must rest in conjecture, that friend, yet enemy, of discovery; which, like fire, is the worst of masters, although in its inductive function, as necessary to knowledge as fire to the service of life.

"No. 4. An Ogham-inscribed stone found in a crannoge in the county of Fermanagh, and presented by Mr. Wakeman, who has described and figured it in your Society's 'Journal' for January, 1871. It is, I believe, the most northern of those cryptic lapidary remains hitherto discovered in Ireland. There can be no doubt that it originally bore a legend in Ogham characters. The seemingly initial letter B and what may be an L, or the remains of a combination of more numerous digits, are conspicuous; and it may with some confidence be suggested that the terminal letters were UU. The traces of lost characters may be distinguished in the intervals between the more deeply cut digits which still strike the eye. The indentation taken for H in the penultimate seems to be an erosion of the surface. Such also I would take to be those traces above the line which, if this were a name compounded in 'Cu,' as Bealcu, for example, would stand for the C. The whole legend is, indeed, tantalizing from its near approach to the known, while it nowhere passes out of the obscure.

"No. 5. The Gowran inscription. This large block, which, owing to fractures destructive of its original outline, has a rude resemblance to a

coffin, lies flat on the ground. That such was intended to be its normal position, I infer from the Ogham characters being confined to its upper arrises, and carried round its lower end. A boldly cut cross occupies the upper and broader portion of the surface: the back is left rough as it came from the quarry. The extremities of the cross are crutch-headed. The arris of both sides, at the upper or broader end, has been chipped away, so as to cut across the outline of the arms. The Ogham digits which mark the line of the original arris, come up at both sides to the commencement of the chipping. If the arris, so marked, were prolonged, especially on the more deeply fractured side of the stone, it would fall within the outline of the cross. Hence, it might be inferred that, as the Ogham follows a line, the prolongation of which would trench on the outline of the cross, as originally sculptured, the cross existed on the stone before the Ogham. It seems, however, possible, though less likely, that the chipping may have obliterated both the ends of the cross and the conterminous digits at the same time. I do not know of any authority for the statement generally received with respect to crosses sculptured on Ogham-inscribed stones,—that the early Christians were in the habit of marking inscribed Pagan monuments with the sign of the cross. The cross-signed Ogham monuments are very numerous. Mr. Hitchcock, in his list in the Library of the Academy, enumerates twenty-two instances. I have, myself, seen most of them, besides many others in which the cross appears to be part of the sculptured design; and I have never observed anything in these to indicate a difference of age (except, perhaps, in the particular instance before us, in favour of the antiquity of the cross), between the inscribed symbol and the accompanying characters. It is true, on the 'Trengus' stone, at Cilgerran, a later-cut cross appears on the side of the column, but it forms no part of the general design, as it appears to do in the large class of instances to which I have referred. I may observe, that two Ogham-inscribed stones, which seem to commemorate 'Ailiters,' or pilgrims, bear the Maltese cross, and that one of the most interesting drawings left by Mr. DuNoyer is of an inscribed monument at St. Gobbinet's, in Cork, which represents a pilgrim, staff in hand, pacing over the convexity of the world represented by a circle filled with a cross of this design.

"Its shape, its inscribed cross, and its site, make it difficult for any one looking at this Gowran monument to imagine it otherwise than sepulchral and Christian. Its Ogham legend has been greatly mutilated, but contains one recognizable formula which serves as a guide to the reading of the south or right hand side, from the top towards the bottom. Whether it terminates there or proceeds in one course up the opposite side is hardly possible to determine. If it proceed in a uniform sequence the remains of the text would be represented thus:—

a MAQOMUCO iN ddaCiSAREIgqi.

again, using minuscules for obscure and alternative characters, and Italicised minuscules for the more doubtful.

"The form assumed by the terminal group renders it improbable that this reading, as regards the right-hand arris, can be the true one. Varying the direction for this side, and reading, as on the south side, in a downward sequence, we obtain what still seems an unlikely combination—

Neither will the case be helped by reading up; unless we do so, as in the case of the Camp inscription, in an inverse order; and here it may be possible that we have the elements of some such name as Lazareni in the amplified form characteristic of the paper as well as lapidary writings of the early centuries of our era—

llaS ai CAR Eigni.

When the Bishop of Limerick pointed out that the Olacon of the Ballinasteenig monument is only the amplified genitive of Olcu, and that Ogham names were formed from the ordinary name according to certain rules and methods, he furnished a key to much of the seeming mystery of these legends. Dr. Whitley Stokes went a step further in his publication of the tract called the Duil Laithne, showing how the enlargement was effected by the interpolation of extraneous syllables in several classes of words preserved in ancient manuscripts. With these lights one sees at a glance that such names, for example, as Maglocunus and Cunemagulus are the familiar Milcon and Cumael in their syllabic state attire. belanus and Divitiacus are but Caswallon and plain Duftac puffed out by a like process. Even down to the time of Beda, we find something of the same character:—as Ceollach, for Cellagh, (3-21,) and Meilochon, for Mailcuin, (3-4.) Similarly, we find the known name Lamidan, in the genitive, Lamidagni, lying hid under the magnified disguise of Lamitaidagni, in the Kilbonane legend; and may be pretty confident that some such name as Nireman is concealed under the associated Niremnagagni of the same inscription; but why the process should have been effected in the one case by inserting tai, and in the other by inserting nag, has not yet appeared, any more than why, in the Duil Laithne, the same sort of disguises should be produced by inserting ose, anc, nro, or ros. From what Bishop Graves has intimated, it is possible that he has divined, and may yet inform us of, some rule or principle governing the introduction of these syllabic superfetations, and guiding us to their rejection. Judging from the examples of the practice—it was called Formolad—published by Stokes, it would appear to have been hardly worthy of being deemed an artifice of grammar, but rather a trick of verbal disguises depending on the caprice of the writer. But there is nothing to limit the period to which it may have reached back; and, certainly, considering the extraordinary forms in which some of the Gaulish names have been handed down to us, there is room for reasonable question whether, in seeking to account for them on grammatical principles, a large amount of learning has not been expended in vacuo. But it would be presumptuous to speculate on what hereafter may be the judgment of competent philologists on the Vercingetorixes and Conconnetodumnuses of the Commentaries. Suffice it that here, at home, we have syllabic groups as formidable to all appearance, in these Ogham legends, which, disburthened of the stuffing of their formolads, become recognisable as known old Irish names, and that, if the known name Lazarenus, in its genitive case, have, in this particular instance, been swelled into these seeming traces of Llasaicareigni, there would be nothing out of analogy with other examples, in that reading.

But the traces of the obscure letters are extremely faint, and any reading of this side of the Gowran legend must belong rather to conjecture than assurance.

As regards the left side, the long hiatus after Muco has been occasioned by a chipping of the edge, done apparently with the object of obliterating the characters. The arris is not chipped away continuously, as would have been done to fit the block for bedding in a course of masonry, but is broken off in separate indentations, as if with the design of striking away particular characters. Still, enough of the ordinary formula 'Mago Mucoi' remains to assure us that the whole of it was formerly there, and that the reading, from above downward, which yields that sequence of characters is in the right direction. But you will ask, what is this common formula 'Mago' or 'Magi Mucoi,' and what does it mean? Here, I avow myself unable to do more than set before you what I know bearing, or seeming to bear, on the subject, leaving conclusions open as I find them. This formula 'Maqi Mucoi,' then, is almost as ubiquitous as 'Maqi' itself; and, first, in reference to 'Maqi' it may be observed that it occupies a place of such extraordinary prominence in these legends, is so often duplicated, and occurs in contexts of such a nature as to make it extremely difficult to regard it as a mere predicate of a subject-name in an ordinary pedigree. I, just now, in illustration of the name Tuictheg, referred to the name Togittac in the Cahernagat inscription—

Togittace Maqi Sagarettos.

If we consider this in what seems its equivalent Latin form—

Togitacus Filii Sacerdos,

the possible meaning of 'Maqi,' in some at least of these contexts, may be better understood. 'Mucoi,' however, is generally found in what seems a genitive form, so that whether it is predicated of 'Maqi,' or 'Maqi' of it, cannot be determined by any test of grammar. Hitherto, it has always been received as the predicate, whatever its meaning may be. At first it was thought to be a tribe-name; but the formula was found to be too widely extended for any name of a family. Afterwards it was taken to be a designation of the status of the person named in the paronymic, as A son of the Swineherd B. But the difficulty of supposing all the persons whose callings were worth notice, to have been swineherds, and the constantly widening area over which the formula is found to extend, have led to the rejection of that construction, and the substitution for it of another, A son of the Rich-in-swine B, which, however, seems open to the same objection. A witer in the 'Cork Examiner,' at an early stage of the inquiry, suggested that 'Mucoi' was equivalent to the Irish for 'holy'; which, if well grounded, would be an acceptable solution of the difficulty; but his Irish does not meet the acceptance of Celtic scholars; and, indeed, in one instance at the old church of Seskinan, in Waterford, the formula, whatever it may signify, appears—I speak on the authority of Mr. Brash, who has examined it attentively-in the uninflected form 'Maqi Muc,' which can hardly be rendered otherwise than 'Filii Porcus,' and cannot be reconciled with any form of the suggested Irish, which only resembles the word in its inflected aspects. Obviously, the true meaning remains to be discovered; and, in aid of further investigation, I shall set down three matters deserving attention. First, when the boundary of the lands of Kirkness and Lochore, in Fife, was in dispute between Robert Burgoyne and the Celedei of Lochleven, one of the arbiters was Dufgal 'filius

Mocche,' a description which seems to savour rather of an order than of a family affiliation; and here I would observe that, if 'Maqi Mocoi' and 'Maqi Decedda' be anything in the nature of tribe-names, the tribes must be considered rather as families in religion than as lay relations; for no other kind of family could send its members so widely over both islands. Leaving Dufgal 'Maqi Mocche' for such consideration as he may be deemed worthy of, I shall next notice, more in detail, a matter which I ventured to glance at in a communication on this subject, read some time ago, at the Royal Irish Academy. The accomplished French inscriptionist, Edmond Le Blant, in the 'Revue Archæologique' (N. S. x., p. 5), in a valuable paper, entitled Sur quelques noms bizarres adoptés par les premiers Chrétiens, has shown that, prior to the eighth century, pious—perhaps it would be better to say, fanatic—Christians were in the habit of assuming names of self-reproach and humiliation, such as, from amongst his examples:—

Contumeliosus, Injuriosus, Importunus, Malus, Exitiosus, Calumniosus, Insapientia, Fœdulus,
Maliciosus,
Molesta,
Pecus,
Fimus,
Stercus,
Stercoreus.

"In respect of the two last names, Le Blandt's statement that they were names of reproach has, strangely enough, been called in question; but a reference to Du Cange, under 'Concagatum,' will, I think, dispel any doubt on that subject. We find, in some of the Ogham texts, already decyphered, what seem to be indications of a practice of the same nature among those, whoever they were, for whom those memorials were written. 'Malus' has its counterpart in 'Corb' (Seskinan) and 'Olcan' (Glanavullin); Fœdulus is repeated in 'Turpill' (Crickhowell); 'Insapientia' seems to be reflected in 'Amadu' (Ardmore); and the latter designations appear to have their counterpart in 'Caqosus' (Ballintaggart). To these I might add the recently observed legend at Donard, in Wicklow, which, if read retroversely, yields 'Iniqui.' If these be real, and not merely seeming agreements, it might not unnaturally be expected that 'Pecus' also should have its representatives: and that names of vilification were in fact known to Irish Antiquaries to be concealed under Ogham texts—a fact strongly attesting the reality of the resemblances which I have noticed appears from the following, which I submit as an important statement of Mac Curtin. In his treatise on Ogham writing, he says: 'It was penal for any but those that were sworn Antiquaries to study or read the same. For in these characters those sworn Antiquaries wrote all the evil actions and other vicious practices of their Monarchs and other great Personages, both male and female, that it might not be known to any but themselves, and their successors, being sworn Antiquaries as aforesaid.'2 I do not know Mac Curtin's authority for this statement; but the statement itself is not

¹ Reeves' Culdees, App. 130. "Transactions" Royal Irish Academy.

² Irish Gram., c. 14, appended to "Dictionary," p. 714.

one which any person would be likely to invent, neither was Mac Curtin a man to whom dishonesty of this kind could justly be imputed. One cannot look at the careful obliteration of many such legends without a suspicion that some of the names removed have been of this class, and belonged to the period when these excesses of ascetic zeal were present in the neighbouring churches of Western Europe. The terms which, in such a point of view, would answer to 'pecus' are Muc (porcus), Rette (Caper), and, I imagine, Birrotais, (Sus parturiens, San. Corm.); but it is difficult to conceive that one aiming at self-abasement would impute the reproach to the parent, or that 'Maqi' in such cases could be regarded as governing the associated genitive. And this seems the proper point for introducing, valeat quantum, the opinion of Algernon Herbert as to the meaning of the Hoianau, or verses beginning 'Listen, little Pig,' and other porcellan allusions in old Welsh mystical poetry. I know the great danger one risks in trusting to any conclusions of this most learned but visionary writer. He conceived, as you are aware, that after the departure of the Romans from Britain, a form of what he call Neo-Druidism developed itself in the early Christian Church of these islands. With what arguments he has sustained his views may be seen by consulting his 'Britannia after the Romans,' his 'Neo-Druidic Heresy' and 'Cyclops Christianus,' all very vague, mystical, and unsatisfying efforts of what one must admit, all the while, to be a very acute mind stored with remarkable rarities of learning. What he says, then, respecting the members of his supposed corrupt British Church of the fourth century, is this:- 'In the language of the Neo-Druidic heresy, its members were swine, and the inferior members little pigs. It is a symbol or metaphor entirely peculiar to the defection from the true faith wrought in this island, and spread in Ireland.' His fuller exposition will be found in his 'Neo-Druidic Heresy,' at pages 118-124. He there insists that traces of this peculiarity existed in the Bardic schools of Wales down to the eleventh century, instancing the title 'Prydydd y Moch,' or Poet of the Pigs, given to Lywarch ap Llwelyn, a bard of that period. This may, or may not be, illusory. But if the whole fabric be not a baseless vision, we should conclude that 'Filii Porcus' would be more consonant to reason than 'Filius Porci.' We have had an instance of what seems to all reasonable apprehension to be 'Filii Sacerdos.' If it should appear on further search that other orders, degrees, or offices of an early Christianity are expressed in these legends, and that not in dependence on, but governing the associated ' Maqi,' it would go far to account for this wide spread formula, on grounds not repugnant to the philosophy of language or of history. The degree of Presbyter is actually recorded on one of these monuments, that of Sacerdos on another, that of Chore-bishop, to all appearance, on a third; the designation of Pilgrim, probably, on a fourth; the grade of Sapiens on a fifth; and the relation of Cele on a sixth. The wide-spread 'Decedda,' bears a remarkable likeness to Dean in its original form of a president of ten. Should further inquiry add substantially to these evidences, the general conclusion could hardly be avoided, that Ogham-inscribed stones are, in the main, Christian monuments. But it does not appear to be necessary to believe with Mr. Herbert, even though we accepted 'Maqi Mucoi' as equivalent

^{1 &}quot;Brit. after the Romans," p. 108.

to 'Christi de grege porcus,' either that there had been any defection from the true faith in the Christianity with which we should believe the formula to be associated, or that it was of a date in any way dependent on the

departure of the Romans from Britain.

"It would be difficult to conceive of an inquiry more attractive to the historical and philosophic student, than would be opened up by finding authentic remains of those 'Scoti in Christo credentes' for whose government—possibly for whose correction—Palladius was sent hither in A.D. 429. Yet it is within the bounds of a reasonable probability that among some of these Ogham legends we may find material for that investigation. Consider, in this connection, the existence of those populations called Cagots and Caqueux, in France, and Marrans, or swine, in the adjoining districts of Spain, who used to enter church by a separate door, and sit apart at worship, and whose burying grounds, like the Ogham-bearing Killeens of Ireland, were regarded as unfit for the reception of the general dead; and compare the supposed reason for their isolation, (that they formerly were lepers,) with the possible solution in old ecclesiastical antipathies, suggested as well by what has been said above as by the fact of their being designated contumeliously by the derisive name of Chrestiaas. ('Hist. des Races Maudits de la France et de l'Espagne, per Francisque-Michel, Paris, Franck. 1847.)

"Certainly no one can overlook the essential difference between the oroit ar, and oroit do of the Irish conventional Christian inscriptions of the seventh and succeeding centuries, and the simple patronymical record of the Ogham formula—A son of B, without admitting a presumption that they belong, if not to different developments, at least to different periods

of Christianity in Ireland.

"Reverting to the word 'Mucoi,' it is rarely found unaccompanied by a preceding 'Maqi.' One example of its exceptional use, so far as the position of the stone bearing the inscription enables me to judge, is in that legend at the old Church of Claragh, of your own discovery—

Tasegagni Mucoi Maqr [ette?].

"It is much to be desired that this stone should be taken out of the gable of the church in which it is now imbedded too deeply to admit of its characters being further traced or reproduced in a paper-cast. It might, if not inscribed on the back, be replaced with such a projection from the face of the wall as would expose all its Ogham-bearing arrises.

"Respecting the wide extension of the formula 'Maqi Mucoi,' Mr. Brash has recently, in correcting an erroneous reading of my own, recognized it for the first time in Britain, on the Ogham legend at Bridell, in Pembrokeshire. Had its presence on that monument been known to Mr.

Herbert, it would have been a substantial addition to his proofs.

"I cannot conclude without expressing my admiration for the zeal which has assembled so many objects of high archæological interest in your Museum, and secured for those objects means of exhibition so commodious and even elegant. To have achieved these ends in a provincial city of Ireland bespeaks eminent ability, and a noble ardour in the pursuit of knowledge. Kilkenny has now been made as distinguished a centre of solid and manly learning, as it used to be of bright and genial social in-

fluences. With cordial good wishes for your continued success in cherishing the lamp of letters, I am,

"Dear Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant,

"SAMUEL FERGUSON.

"John G. A. Prim, Esq. "Kilkenny.

"Postscript.—Just as this letter is about being signed for the press, the Bishop of Limerick makes me the medium of communicating to the Academy an Ogham inscription of singularly Christian purport, now (I believe) in the garden of the Christian Brothers at Caherciveen; and grounds upon it not only a particular (and, as it seems to me, an unanswerable) argument for its comparatively modern date, but also certain generalizations contributory of at least two new elements to the Ogham Glossary. Bishop Graves, when acquainted with but three examples of the initial formula Anm, twenty years ago equated it with Anima: and now, having ten examples to support his conclusion, declares himself convinced that such is the proper reading. He adds, what falls in very acceptably with the examples of humiliatory formulas above given, the expression Atmaqi in pejori sensu.

S. .

"Dublin, 11th November, 1872."

THE DUNBEL OGHAM INSCRIPTIONS.

BY RICHARD ROLT BRASH, ARCHT., M. R. I. A.

THE Museum of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland possesses a small collection of Ogham Inscribed Stones, to which I would desire to direct the attention of its Fellows and Members. The most important of these are the monuments found at Dunbel Rath, Co. Kilkenny. A minutely detailed account of their discovery has been published in our "Journal," second series, Vol. III., pp. 402-7. This account is accompanied by accurate illustrations of the Stones (which are reproduced at my request to illustrate this paper); but no attempt has hitherto been made, as far as I am aware of, to render the legends inscribed on them. This has very probably arisen from the great injury they have sustained, particularly on the angles bearing the inscriptions, and I confess, the first glance I gave them made me rather hopeless of a successful result, but remembering that patient examination had

enabled me to decypher other inscriptions fully as unpromising in appearance, I determined to give the Dunbel monuments a thorough and searching scrutiny; the result,

I am happy to say, fully satisfied me.

No. 1. This monolith is at present six feet two inches in length, and thirteen inches by eleven inches at the centre; it is of hard compact grit, consequently the characters are in good preservation, excepting those injured by violence. The legend commences at one foot nine inches from the bottom of the stone, and ends within four inches of the top; the characters were boldly cut, the scores broad and deep; the angle is much damaged, pieces being knocked off in several places, taking with them many of the scores, yet leaving sufficient to determine the words and letters of which they formed portions, thereby enabling the investigator to substantially restore the entire inscription, which at present stands as follows:—

The first four characters are quite legible, we have then a piece broken off the angle four and a half inches in length; the character contained on this portion of the stone must have been a vowel, as the consonants being long scores would have left some traces either above or below the damaged part; the vowel must have been then either an E or an I, more probably the latter, as the space is abundantly sufficient, and it would be more in accordance with the orthography of the name, than an E; we have then TT, the lower parts of the scores being slightly shortened by the injury above alluded to; we have then one vowel score with ample space for another where the angle is abraded; this and the following letter s forms the genitive termination of the name, and which may be As or os; both have been found in several Ogham inscriptions. I incline to the latter form in this instance, from the appearance of the stone where it occurs. Characters nine and ten are legible; number eleven is faint, but

traceable; number twelve, a Q, has a crack across its five scores, which are, however, perfect above and below it.

We have then a piece knocked off the angle, which piece certainly bore three scores of the vowel I, which completed the word MAQI; the two last short scores remain, which places the matter beyond doubt. The four characters following are perfect; at number eighteen there is another piece off the angle, which certainly bore a vowel, which I presume to have been an E; the space was sufficient to contain the letter, and as we shall see hereafter, would be necessary to complete the final name. We find at nineteen and twenty that the angle shifts, there being a natural corner off the head of the stone, the legend having been transferred to the alternative angle; these two last characters are perfect; here the present inscription ends, the angle again being injured; but I presume that the letter a was present, for the reasons I shall presently state. The

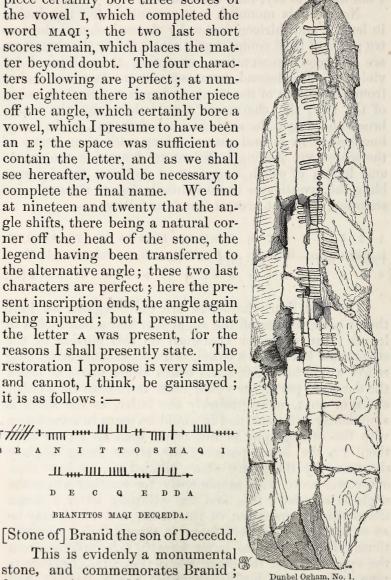
T//// + 1111 111 11 11 11 11 11 111 1111 BRANITTOS MAQ 11 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111

it is as follows:—

BRANITTOS MAQI DECQEDDA.

[Stone of] Branid the son of Deccedd.

This is evidenly a monumental stone, and commemorates Branid; for two Ts in a word have the power



of D. The name is of a sufficiently Irish type, the word Bran being common as a proper name, and as a prefix to proper common names. Thus we find in the pre-historic age Bran, the son Lyr, fabled to have been the founder of the Cornish Kingdom. Bran, son of Conall, died A. D. 687; Bran, son of Muiredach, A.D. 777; Bran, son of Scanlan, A.D. 855; Brandubh, son of Eochaidh, A.D. 586. Branbeg, Branfin, Branlan, Branchu, Branan, Branagan, all early historic names (see "Annals Four Masters"). os is a genitive termination, found on several of these monuments, and indicates their extreme antiquity and original source, as it is an old Gaulish form, and has been found in many existing inscriptions of that ancient people, in such forms as, Biracos, Bolgios, Doiros, Genos, Tatinos, Ulatos, &c. The patronymic Decedd will be immediately recognised by Ogham students; the name is perfect, with the exception of one E, which has been lost by injury, as before remarked; instead of a double c, we have c and q; the latter letter is constantly used for the former in these inscriptions, as their sounds are nearly identical. name has been found in several Ogham legends. Some years since, the late Mr. Richard Hitchcock discovered an Ogham inscribed stone forming the lintel over the doorway of a curious "clochan" or stone-roofed cell, which stood within an almost erased rath on the townland of Gortnagullanagh, parish of Minard, in the County of Kerry. This monument was removed, and presented by Mr. Hitchcock to the Royal Irish Academy, in whose Museum it now It has two of its angles inscribed with Ogham characters, each recording the memory of an individual, and in the same formula. That on the left-hand angle reads as follows :-

MAQQIDECEDDA

In several instances the word MAQI, the genitive case of Mac, a son, is spelled with two Qs, as in the above.

Again, in that remarkable group of seven inscribed stones discovered by Mr. Pelham on the sepulchral mound of Ballintaggart, within a few miles of the former locality, and within a quarter of a mile of the strand of Dingle, we find one which bears the following formula:—

Moving from the extreme south-west to the midland eastern counties, we find two other monuments bearing this identical name, this one at Dunbel, and one discovered by the Rev. John Shearman in 1860 at Cilleen-Cormac, on the borders of the counties of Kildare and Wicklow. The Cilleen, as its name imports, is an ancient burial ground of a very remote antiquity, in the form of a low tumulus; at the base of this monument Mr. Shearman found three pillar stones, two of them inscribed with Ogham characters, one of which bore the following formula:—

MAQIDDECCEDA

This is the ancient form of the name of the Clanna Degaid or Degadi, a tribe who it is stated were originally located about Lough Erne, from whence they were called Ernains, and who were forced to abandon their patrimony by the descendants of Rury, the son of Ir. Under the leadership of Deag, the son of Sen, they migrated southwards, and were kindly received by the then reigning King of Munster, Duach, who allotted them a territory in the County of Kerry; they subsequently became a numerous and powerful tribe, and usually composed the flower of the Munster armies in war, being named the Clanna Degaid, from their ancestor Deag, who led them into Munster.

This is the bardic story of this tribe; the migration from Lough Erne I have strong doubts of, for a variety of reasons too numerous to discuss here. The Degadi I believe to have been a numerous and powerful clan, descended from one of the leaders or chiefs of the Gaedhelic or Milesian invasion, whose first landing was in West Munster, and who, in the course of centuries, multiplied and spread themselves along the southern districts of our island, penetrating to the midland counties, and ultimately becoming the dominant race all over the island. It is curious how

we can trace this tribe by their Ogham inscribed sepulchral pillars, from the strands of Dingle to the inland County of Kilkenny, and from thence to Kildare. Stranger still, they must have formed a part of the Gaedhelic invasion, who, before the Christian era, crossed over to the Isle of Anglesea, and who subdued and ruled that Island and North Wales for a long period, and who subsequently were subdued or expelled by the Welsh under Caswallon-Law-Hir, who killed their King, Serigi Wyddell, in a battle fought at Carrig-y-Gwyddell, near Holyhead, as is stated in the Welsh Triads. Cymric authorities give the duration of the Gaedhelian occupation as twenty-nine and a hundred and twenty-nine years, which of course stands for an indefinite period. The grave-stone of a descendant of one of these invaders is still to be seen in the church-yard of Penrhos Lugwy, in Anglesea; it is inscribed in debased Roman letters, and is in mixed Roman and Irish forms:—

HIC JACIT MACCY DECCETI.

We have here precisely the same formula as in the previous examples, in which the individual is indicated by the patronymic, being simply named "The son of Decced." It will be remembered that in Irish the letters T and D are commutable. It is observable that the orthography of the name at Penrhos Lugwy is identical with that on the stone at Ballintaggart.

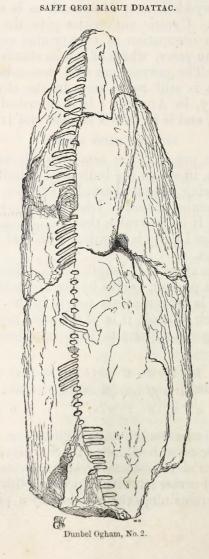
No. 2. This stone is in length five feet three and a-half inches, and, at present, twelve by six and a-half inches at the centre; it is broken across nearly in the middle, and the entire much injured; it is of the same material as the former, the legend appears to have been boldly cut, and

is as follows:—

1 2 3 4 9 1011 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 G I M (A) Q I D D A T

The first six letters are quite legible, one of the vowel dots of number seven is abraded; eight, nine, and ten are perfect; number eleven—this vowel has been lost, as the stone is here cracked across; twelve is perfect; thirteen has but one vowel-dot remaining, the rest lost by a piece knocked off the angle, the space, five inches, leaving ample room for the usual I. The rest of the characters are perfect, excepting the centre score of seventeen, which has been nearly defaced by a crack across the entire stone; all the uninjured characters are broadly and deeply cut. Restoring the damaged scores, the legend will stand as follows:—

SAFFI QEGIMAQIDDATTAC

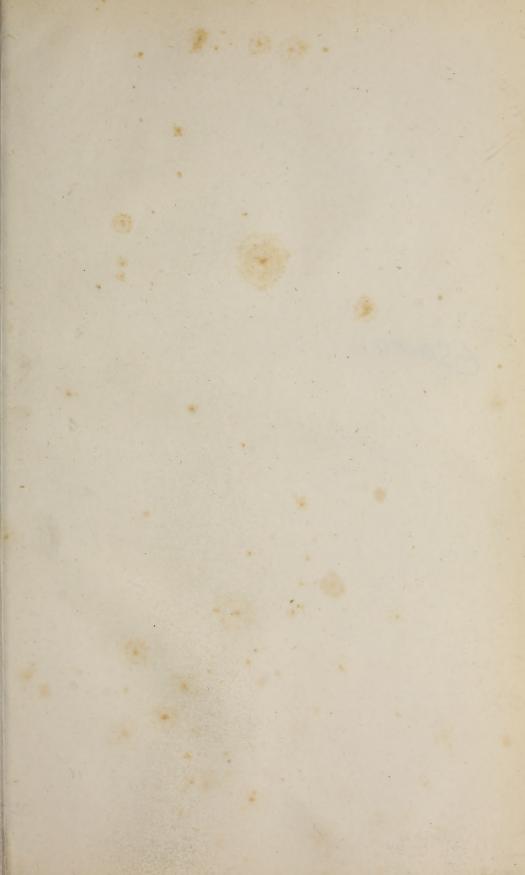


The name of the individual commemorated appears to be Cueg, with the prefix Saffi. On one of the Cilleen Cormac stones we find Sah, which the Rev. J. Shearman, in his communication to the "Ecclesiastical Record" for June, 1868, renders "Saei" a wise man, a brehon, a sage: on the stone from Burnfort, county Cork, we find the form "Sagi," which the late Mr. John Windele rendered priest. The name Cueg is of a purely Gaedhelic type; names with the prefix Cu are common from the earliest age, as Cuchullin, Cuan, Cucaill, Cubretan, Cudullig. This name is still preserved in the forms of Mac Quig, Mac Keag, and Quigly.

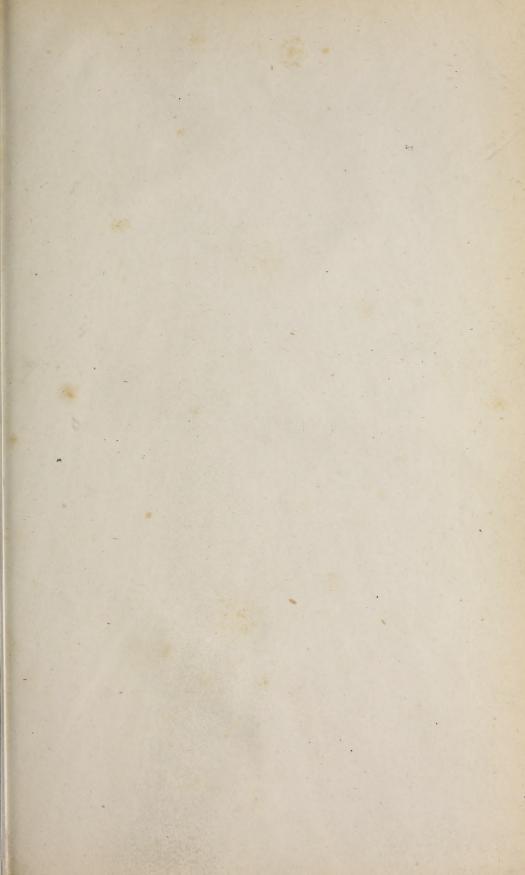
The patronymic reads Ddattac; the doubling of consonants in the names found on Ogham monuments is a curious feature, which I would commend to the attention of Celtic philologists; thus, on one given in this paper, we have Ddecceda; on a stone in the Royal Cork Institution Ccarrtacc; on a stone at Kilgobinet, Gonnggu; on one from Tinnahally, Furuddrann. This name is of the same type as Dathi, A.D. 438, Dalaise, 638; Dalach, 860; Dachu,

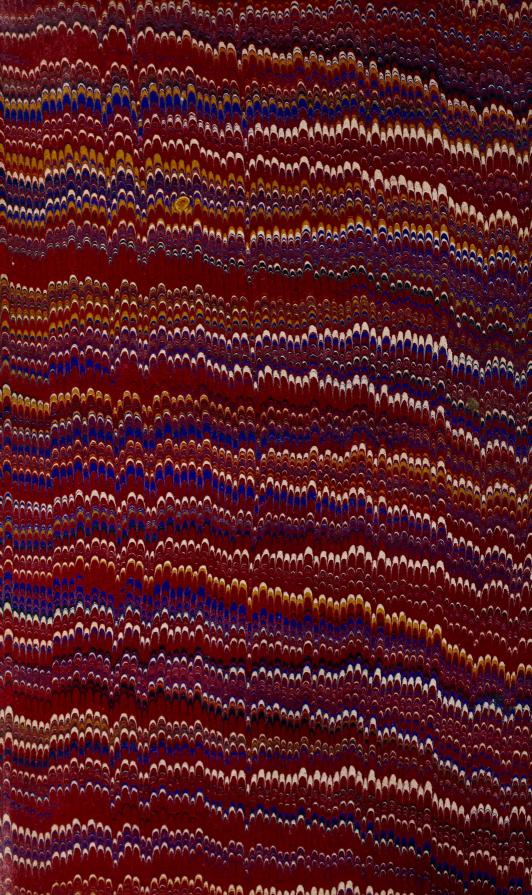
650; Dariet, 948 ("Ann. Four Masters").

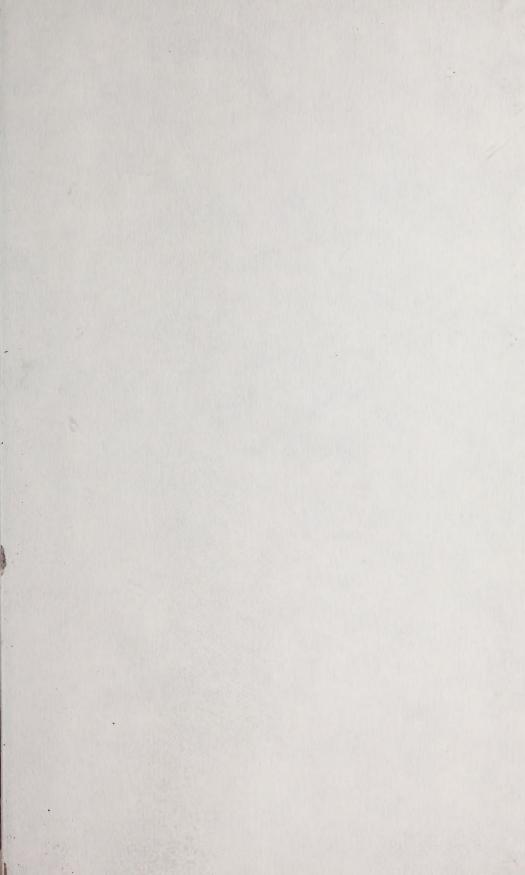
It is a hopeless task to attempt to identify any of the proper names found on the Dunbel stones, or indeed, on any other monument of this class; they belong to an age far beyond authentic history; and if we remember that this must have been the common form of the sepulchral memorials of an ancient race, and that the names inscribed on them were the common family names borne by thousands of individuals, generation after generation, the hopelessness of attempting to identify them with kings, or saints, or bishops of a known historic age, is perfectly apparent. Too much sentimentality has been imported into the study of this subject, which requires a grave, thoughtful, and purely critical mode of investigation, and if pursued in this spirit, I have every hope that it will be the means of throwing considerable light upon an obscure, but important, era of our national history. In concluding this paper, I cannot help remarking upon the zeal and energy displayed by Messrs. Graves and Prim in rescuing these venerable memorials from an impending destruction, and in putting together their shattered fragments in such a manner as to have preserved the principal portions of these valuable inscriptions. (See "Journal" of the Kilk. and South-East of Ireland Arch. Soc., second series, Vol. III., p. 402.)

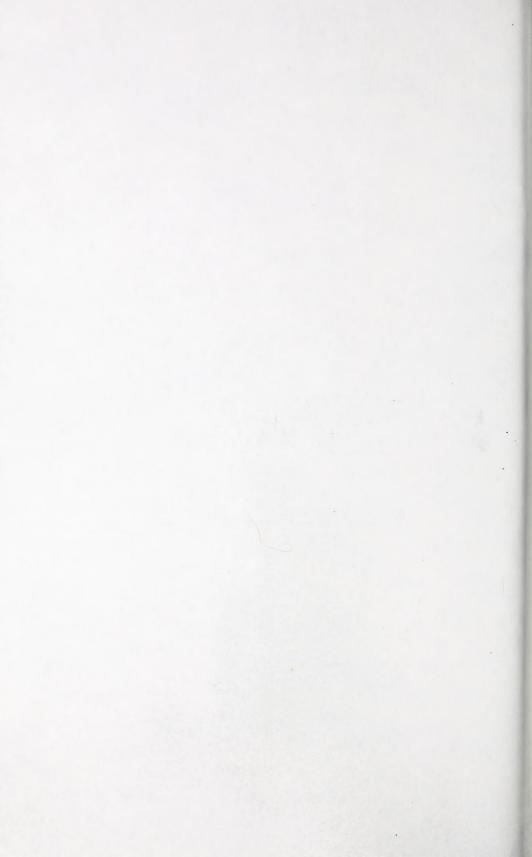


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